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**EDITED**

**UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF**

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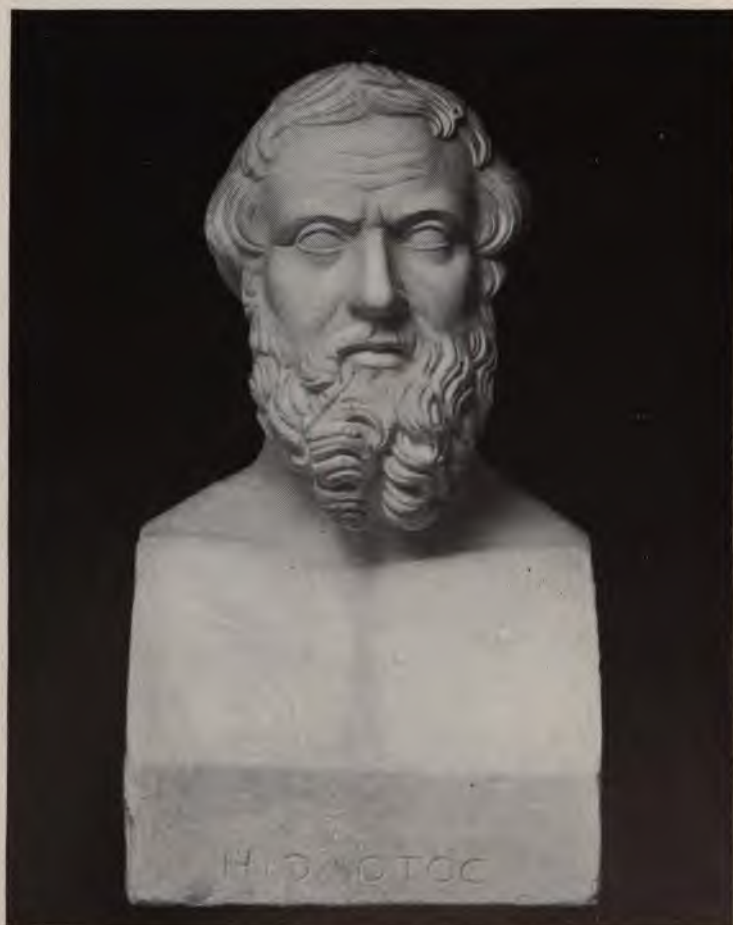
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**Herodotus**

(From the double Hermes at Naples)

# HERODOTUS

## BOOKS VII AND VIII

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

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NEW YORK ·· CINCINNATI ·· CHICAGO  
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

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HERODOTUS.  
W. P. I

## PREFACE

THE basis of this edition of Books VII and VIII of Herodotus is the Teubner (Kallenberg) text, the few variations being mainly restorations of Mss. readings; in matters of dialect, however, we have followed Fritsch, who established the precedent of making the Ionic inscriptions the basis for determining Herodotean forms. The chief variations from Fritsch have been the use of *eo* for *ev* and the retention of the rough breathing.

The great edition of Stein has been consulted at every point, and more has been borrowed from him than from any other source. Much indebtedness is due also to Sitzler's excellent common-sense edition, especially as a guide in the effort to be brief, to the point, and not over-learned. Krüger and Abicht have also been constantly in hand, and especial mention should be made of help derived from Merriam for Book VII. Other works of especial interest are mentioned in the Bibliography.

The notes on Book VII are by Professor Smith, those on Book VIII by Professor Laird. The Historical Introduction — borrowed substantially, it is frankly acknowledged, from Stein's *Einleitung* — was prepared by the former; the Syntactical Introduction, which is an entirely independent study made for this edition, is by Professor Laird.

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# INTRODUCTION

## A. HISTORICAL

### a. LIFE OF HERODOTUS

Herodotus was the "father of history," as he was styled by Cicero.<sup>1</sup> The facts of his life are little known, for no vita has come down to us, beyond the article in Suidas. Even the date of his birth is not exactly known. Our earliest authority, Dionysius of Halicarnassus,<sup>2</sup> says that he was "born shortly before the Persian wars and survived till the Peloponnesian War." More definite is the statement of Pamphila,<sup>3</sup> a compiler of the time of Nero, who puts his birth fifty-three years before the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, as Thucydides' birth forty years before the same, which would give us 484 B.C. as the date of Herodotus' birth. Eusebius puts his prime at 468 B.C., which would throw back the year of Herodotus' birth before 500 B.C.

Herodotus was born at Halicarnassus, a town of mixed Greek population, mainly Dorian,<sup>4</sup> which was the capital of the little kingdom of Caria, then, like all the other Greek cities of the coast of Asia Minor, subject to the king of Persia. It was directly ruled, however, by Artemisia, regent for her minor son Pisindelis, and as commander of the Carian contingent in the fleet of Xerxes glorified in the history of Herodotus.

His father's name was Lyxes, his mother's Dryo or Rhoeo, and he had a brother named Theodorus.<sup>5</sup> The family was

<sup>1</sup> *De Leg.* i. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *De Thuc.* 5.

<sup>3</sup> See Aulus Gellius, *Noct. Att.* 15. 23.

<sup>4</sup> *Hdt.* 7. 99.

<sup>5</sup> Suidas, *s.v.*; Luc., *περὶ τοῦ Οἴκου* 20; Steph. Byz. *s.v.* Θούριος.



prominent (*ἐπιφανής*, Suidas) and probably wealthy, judging from Herodotus' extensive travels; but perhaps not of pure Hellenic strain, at least on the father's side, whose name is probably Carian, as was also that of his kinsman, Panyasis. Now this Panyasis<sup>1</sup> — whether uncle or cousin — was a seer (*τερατοσκόπος*) and learned poet, who attained conspicuous success and reputation in his attempts to revive epic poetry, being the author of at least two lengthy epic poems, one on the Labors of Hercules, in fourteen books, another on the settlement of Ionic colonies in Asia Minor, and he doubtless much influenced the poetical and historical taste of his younger kinsman. We know nothing definite about Herodotus' early education; but this consisted doubtless, as generally for the youth of the time, mainly in the reading of the poets; and his familiarity with these is made abundantly evident, not only by the epithet applied to him by Dionysius H., *Ὀμήρου ζηλωτής*, or that of Longinus, *Ὀμηρικώτατος*, but by many references scattered throughout his history, above all to Homer, but also to Hesiod, Aristaeas, Musaeus, Arion, Alcaeus, Sappho, Solon, Pindar, Simonides, Phrynichus, Aeschylus.

It was a great and stirring period into which he was born. His first impression of the great world outside was the noise of the preparations Xerxes was making to avenge the defeat of the Persians at Marathon, with which all Asia was then in commotion, and he must have heard often enough the story of the Ionian revolt, which had culminated in the burning of Sardis and ended with the defeat of the Ionian fleet in the battle of Lade (496). That the Greeks of the motherland should have dared to attempt to withstand the power of the world-empire of Persia must have filled with astonishment the minds of all the men about him, and that little Athens alone should have signally defeated a Persian army vastly superior in numbers in the first conflict on Greek

<sup>1</sup> Suidas, s.v.

soil had doubtless filled the boy's mind with enthusiasm immeasurable. And all this must be taken into account as contributing to his mental development and as predisposing him to the task which he later undertook, of writing the history of the great conflict between the east and the west.

The Persian empire was then at the height of its power. It extended from Thrace and Macedon in the west to the confines of India in the east and of Ethiopia in the south. It had been consolidated by Darius into a vast unity, operated like a great machine from a central point, and articulated by a comprehensive system of post roads extending to all parts of the empire. It was divided into twenty satrapies, whose internal administration was modeled on that of the empire as a whole. In this great Persian empire the development of western Asia, covering more than two millenniums, seemed to have reached its climax and conclusion.

In the midst of the vast preparations that were making on the part of Darius to take vengeance on Athens for the defeat at Marathon came the revolt of Egypt and then the death of Darius. But Xerxes, his successor, had first subdued the revolt and then led against Greece the largest army ever assembled in the world's history up to that time; and when the news came that this vast host also had been defeated, first by sea and then on land, the boy Herodotus doubtless heard from the lips of his elders words like these, "It is not our work, but the gods and heroes have wrought it."<sup>1</sup>

According to Suidas, Artemisia, queen of Caria, was succeeded by her son Pisindelis, and he by his son — more probably brother or more distant relative — Lygdamis. And this Lygdamis, third in succession after Artemisia, seems to have come into conflict with a portion of the citizens of Halicarnassus over a claim of

<sup>1</sup> 8. 109.

The date of his death can be reached only approximately by combination. It used to be assumed from the mention of the Propylaea at Athens,<sup>1</sup> which was completed in 431 B.C., that we had here a reliable date for a second sojourn of Herodotus at Athens. But Wachsmuth<sup>2</sup> has shown that for the four-horse chariot there mentioned the space did not suffice inside of the Propylaea, and so Herodotus must have meant not the portico of the Propylaea, but the inclosed place in front of the old entrance to the Acropolis, where later the great gateway was built; consequently the four-horse chariot could not have stood after 437 where Herodotus saw it. With this agrees Herodotus' omission<sup>3</sup> of mention of the completed Parthenon (438 B.C.) and the fact that Amphipolis, planted as a colony in 437 B.C., is still called in Herodotus by its old name Ἐννεά Ὀδοί. But if the reference to the four-horse chariot does not prove that Herodotus saw the Propylaea in 431, the mention of the surprise of Plataea<sup>4</sup> does show that he was alive in that year, and the execution of Spartan envoys referred to at another place<sup>5</sup> occurred in 430 B.C. On the other hand, the mention of Darius Hystaspes in 1. 130<sup>6</sup> simply as Darius, without distinction from Darius Nothus, indicates that Herodotus was not alive at the time of the accession of the latter (424 B.C.). The refounding of Trachis in 426 B.C. is not mentioned in 7. 199, and hence Herodotus probably did not survive till that time. Indeed, as Stein shows, none of the references to contemporary events necessitates assuming a date later than 428 B.C. The unhappy Athenian expedition against Sicily he could not have survived; otherwise he would not have called the defeat of the Tarentines and Rhegines in 473 B.C. the bloodiest of all Hellenic disasters that he knew.<sup>7</sup>

Marcellinus 17 there was a monument to Herodotus by the side of that to Thucydides in the sepulcher of Cimon at Athens.

<sup>1</sup> 5. 77.

<sup>2</sup> *Die Stadt Athen* 150 and *N. Jhbb.* cxix. p. 18 f.

<sup>3</sup> 2. 148.

<sup>4</sup> 7. 233.

<sup>5</sup> 7. 137.

<sup>6</sup> Cp. 6. 98.

<sup>7</sup> 7. 170.

## TRAVELS OF HERODOTUS

The travels of the historian are important to us for determining his sources. Nowadays a historian, unless he is writing memoirs of his own experiences, collects his material from archives and libraries. But Herodotus had little to learn from his forerunners, though at points he may have borrowed much from the logographer Hecataeus, and possibly from Xanthus. He had, in the nature of the case, to depend mainly upon inquiries made by himself of men of the older generation and upon visits to the countries and among the peoples whose history he was to write. That meant extensive travels and lengthy sojourns in the chief centers of the ancient world. Ancient tradition is silent about his travels, and we are left entirely to hints given by Herodotus himself or to inferences from historical statements of his. But unquestionably he had given the best period and powers of his life to his travels in search of historical material, and the result was a condition of mind like soil carefully prepared in which history might grow up and come to fruit. The extent of his travels was very remarkable for the time and has been estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand miles. Events in his career as described above brought him to various points in Asia Minor, to Athens and elsewhere in Hellas, and to southern Italy. Furthermore, he undertook longer journeys by land or sea to more distant countries: on the Euxine as far as the Cimmerian Bosphorus, to Cyprus, Egypt (from the Delta to Elephantine), to Cyrene, and through Persia, visiting Babylon, Ecbatana, and the ruins of Nineveh. The last-named journey, which was the most important of all, and made, doubtless, while he was still a Persian subject, he made either by the royal post road from Ephesus via Sardis to Susa or by the shorter way from the Syro-Phoenician coast. The times and order of his journeys can be only in part

determined. Egypt he saw in undisturbed possession of the Persians,<sup>1</sup> and he saw the skulls of those who fell in the battle of the Papremis;<sup>2</sup> he must have visited Egypt, then, after 455 B.C. Already before this he had been in Assyria,<sup>3</sup> and probably still earlier, while a Persian subject, in Pontus and the interior of Asia Minor. The longer journeys had to do mainly of course with the first or preliminary part of his History, *i.e.* the first five books; for the more immediate and important subject, the Persian wars, as described in Books 6–9, he had to depend on inquiries and investigations made in the cities throughout Greece, and here he was no doubt chiefly indebted to the Periclean circle at Athens.

#### δ. THE HISTORY OF HERODOTUS

The work of Herodotus was called by himself an “Exposition of History” (*Ἱστορίας ἀπόδεξις*<sup>4</sup>). The division into nine books, not made by the historian, as is plain from his manner of reference, and most probably due to the Alexandrine grammarians, is first mentioned by Diodorus Siculus.<sup>5</sup> The central theme was the conflicts between the Greeks and the Persians in the times of Darius and Xerxes. This heroic struggle of the little Greek people against the great Persian world-power was the most brilliant period of Greek history, and has always been of universal interest as the first great contest of liberty against despotism, of free spirit against servility. The story of the actual war does not begin till the fifth book, from which point it proceeds consecutively to the end; in the preceding books the way is prepared by an account of the Persian empire and its preceding history, including the nations that had been absorbed by it, or at least had come in conflict with it; that is, a sort of general history of the world leading up to the special theme.

The starting point is the attack of Croesus upon the Greeks of

<sup>1</sup> Cp. 2. 30, 99, 149.    <sup>2</sup> 3. 12.    <sup>3</sup> 2. 150.    <sup>4</sup> 1. 1.    <sup>5</sup> 2. 37.

Asia Minor, and this leads to the history of the Lydians. Croesus and the Lydians were conquered by Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire, and we have next the history and growth of the Persian realm, with that of the Median empire, which had given way to the Persian. Then follow accounts of the principal nations that had been subdued or invaded by the Persians, namely, the Babylonians, the Egyptians, — with digressions upon Polycrates of Samos, the Indians, Arabians, Ethiopians, — the Scythians, and Libyans. These various accounts may have been originally intended to be independent narratives, and it is a loose tie which binds the whole together.

In the use of the Ionic dialect Herodotus simply followed the precedent of the logographers, but it is not likely that he first learned Ionic, as Suidas intimates, during his exile in the island of Samos; for this dialect seems to have been spoken by part of the population of Halicarnassus, and inscriptions from there indicate that public documents were sometimes composed in Ionic. For us Herodotus is, with Hippocrates, the chief representative of literary Ionic, and in perfect harmony with the softness and fluidity of the dialect is the historian's simplicity of style and naiveté of narration. Aristotle<sup>1</sup> makes him the chief representative of the running style (*ειρομένη λέξις*), *i.e.* not antithetic or of balanced periods, but with clause tacked on to clause by means of *τέ* and *δέ*.

He displays remarkable art of composition in the general arrangement of his material, the grouping and disposition of his subjects, bringing together narrative and description, things far and near, past and present, small and great, into one vast world-picture that unrolls leisurely before the reader. Uniting "the curiosity of the Ionian with the open eye of the impartial observer," he weaves about his central theme, in episodes or digres-

<sup>1</sup> *Rhet.* 3. 9.

sions, after the manner of the epic poets, an inexhaustible store of information about places, peoples, customs, monuments which he had collected in his travels, thus securing endless variety and interest. And with scarcely less art does he attain vivacity by means of speeches put into the mouths of the chief actors in his drama, making deeds speak, as it were ; here, too, following the precedent of the epic poets. Art and skill in narration Herodotus certainly had, charm of style and gift of phrase, curiosity and zeal in the search for information, an open mind and impartial judgment. He is, moreover, without race prejudice or national vanity, and recognizes high qualities and noble deeds on the part of barbarians as readily as in his own countrymen. He is often misled and makes mistakes, but never intentionally deceives. When he cannot decide between conflicting accounts, he is apt to give both, and leave the matter to the reader. He was a true Greek in that he knew no foreign languages, and hence was often at the mercy of his guides and interpreters. Having recourse by preference, in Greek matters as well as in Egyptian and Assyrian, to priests, he often unwittingly imbibed views that were superstitious or meant to deceive. Indeed, his religious views and his ethical bias were in many respects a handicap to his judgment. Sharing with most of his contemporaries a belief in signs and wonders, he had a peculiar view of the jealousy of the gods and was prone to see everywhere in history evidences of an overruling and directing providence, and especially in the Persian wars was fain to recognize direct judgments of the gods on human crime and arrogance. Possessed by such a theory, he was easily taken in by priests, and failed to see that oracles brought to his notice were *vaticinia ex eventu*, and he allowed himself at times to alter chronological data in order to bring together striking natural phenomena and human events.

In all antiquity he was too often regarded as over-credulous or



as a romancer. This term was applied to him by Aristotle (*μυθολόγος*),<sup>1</sup> though he extracts not a little from him, and in the *Poetics*<sup>2</sup> treats him as the representative of history. Aristophanes early parodied some statements of his as extravagant or incredible; Ctesias maligned him, as is well known; Manetho<sup>3</sup> criticised many things in his Egyptian narrative as falsified through ignorance; and Plutarch<sup>4</sup> attacked him for conscious misrepresentation and malicious depreciation.

But if the historical value of his work did not find just recognition in antiquity, so much the more did it receive praise for style and language. Dionysius of Halicarnassus calls him the best model of Ionic (*τῆς Ἰάδος ἄριστος κανών*) and put his prose as a form of art on an equality with poetry; Dio Chrysostom commends his "free and leisurely movement and sweetness" (*τὸ ἀνειμένον καὶ τὸ γλυκὺ*); Plutarch finds him "artless and unlabored, moving lightly over matters" (*ἀφελὴς καὶ δίχα πόνων καὶ ῥαδίως ἐπιτρέχουσα τοῖς πράγμασιν*); Cicero compares his style to the "peaceful flow of a quiet river" (*sedatus amnis*); Quintilian characterizes him as "sweet and clear and diffuse" (*dulcis et candidus et fusus*). On the whole his style has the character of oral discourse and is well adapted for the public readings with which he is credited, a quality which Thucydides seems to have had in mind in his famous remark, aimed evidently at Herodotus, describing his own work as "composed for an everlasting possession and not a showpiece to be heard for the moment."<sup>5</sup>

### EPITOME OF HERODOTUS

**Book i.** After briefly mentioning the myths concerning the first disputes between Europe and Asia, namely the abduction of

<sup>1</sup> G. A. 3. 5. 16. Cp. *μυθογράφος* of Themistius (*Or.* xxxiii. p. 367) and *homo fabulator* of Gellius (3. 10).

<sup>2</sup> *Poet.* 9.      <sup>3</sup> apud Jos. c. *Ap.* 1. 14.      <sup>4</sup> *De Herod. Mal.*      <sup>5</sup> 1. 22.

Io, Europa, Medea, Helen, Herodotus finds the real source of antagonism in the subjugation by Croesus, king of Lydia, of all Hellenic cities on the coast of Asia Minor. Hence the history of Lydia is given (chs. 6-94), and, as Croesus in his contest with Cyrus appeals to the Athenians and Spartans for help, the most important facts of earlier Athenian and Spartan history are worked in (especially chs. 56-70). As Croesus and the Lydians were subdued by Cyrus, an account follows of the origin of Cyrus and of the early history of the Medes and Persians, including their customs (chs. 95-140); then comes the story of the conquests of Cyrus in Asia Minor (chs. 141-176) and in Central Asia (chs. 177-200), and of his expedition against the Massagetae and his death (chs. 201-216).

**Book ii.** Cambyses, son of Cyrus, succeeds to the throne and prepares to invade Egypt, which gives occasion for a digression concerning the land of Egypt (chs. 5-34), the people and their customs (chs. 35-98), Egyptian history (chs. 99-182).

**Book iii.** Expedition of Cambyses against Egypt (chs. 1-38); digression upon the tyranny of Polycrates of Samos (chs. 39-60); usurpation of the Pseudo-Smerdis, death of Cambyses, accession of Darius, division of the kingdom into twenty satrapies (chs. 61-97); digression upon the Indians, Arabians, Ethiopians (chs. 98-117); reign of Darius to the capture of Babylon (chs. 118-160).

**Book iv.** The Scythian and Libyan expeditions of Darius: the land, nations, climate, customs, religion of Scythia (chs. 1-82); invasion of Scythia by Darius (chs. 83-144); expedition against Libya, including the story of the founding of Cyrene and the history of its kings, with some account of Carthage and Barca (chs. 145-205).

**Book v.** Persian conquests in Thrace and Macedonia and the Ionian revolt: peoples, customs, religion of Thrace, people beyond the Ister (chs. 1-27); causes leading to the Ionian revolt (chs.

28-54) ; digression upon affairs at Athens, especially the history of the Pisistratidae (chs. 55-96) ; Ionian revolt to the death of Aristagoras (chs. 97-126).

**Book vi.** Suppression of the Ionian revolt (chs. 1-42) ; expedition of Mardonius and disaster to the Persian fleet at Athos, heralds sent to Greece to demand "earth and water" (chs. 43-47) ; digression upon the kings of Sparta, with the history of Cleomenes and Demaratus, and hostilities between Athens and Aegina (chs. 51-93) ; expedition of Datis and Artaphernes and the battle of Marathon (chs. 94-120) ; story of the Alcmaeonidae, of the wooing of Agarista, of Miltiades' expedition against Paros (chs. 121-140).

**Book vii.** Darius' preparations to renew the invasion of Greece and his death (chs. 1-4) ; Xerxes' accession to the throne, military preparations of unparalleled magnitude, advance across the Hellespont and as far as the vale of Tempe (chs. 5-130). Condition of affairs in Greece : medism of the Thessalians and Boeotians, Athens savior of Hellas, congress of deputies at the Isthmus, ineffectual appeal to Gelon of Sicily, fleet sent to Artemisium and Leonidas to Thermopylae (chs. 131-178). Defense of Thermopylae, treachery of Epialtes, annihilation of Leonidas and his Greeks (chs. 179-239).

**Book viii.** Sea-fights off Artemisium, Greek fleet retires to Salamis, Athens abandoned, Attica ravaged, fleet surrounded at Salamis, brilliant victory of the Greeks (chs. 1-106). Xerxes, leaving Mardonius with 300,000 in Greece, returns to Asia ; division of spoil by the Greeks, honors to Themistocles ; Mardonius' proposals, sent through Alexander of Macedon, spurned by the Athenians (chs. 107-144).

**Book ix.** Defeat and death of Mardonius at Plataea by Pausanias and the Greeks (chs. 1-89) ; victory of Leotychides and the Greek fleet in the land-battle of Mycale ; intrigues in the court of Xerxes ; capture of Sestos (chs. 90-122).

## B. GRAMMATICAL

## a. SUMMARY OF THE DIALECT FORMS

§ 1. **Vowels.** I. The most striking differences from Attic are 1. *η* for original *ā* in all cases; Ionic *ā* is due either to contraction (*ἐτίμᾱ*) or compensatory lengthening (*πᾶσα* from *πάνσα*). 2. *εα* does not contract to *η* (generally, but cp. *ἦν, ἦλων*), nor *εο* to *ου*, nor *εω* to *ω*. We know from poetry that these sounds were in general contracted to monosyllables in Ionic, but in writing this was not indicated, except that *εν* occurs parallel to *εο* in inscriptions after 400 B.C. *εεα, εεο, εεω* become *εα, εο, εω*. 3. Compensatory lengthening of *ε* to *ει*, and *ο* to *ου* in *εἵνατος, εἵνεκα, κεινός, ξείνος, στεινός, εἶρομαι, εἰρωτάω, εἶριον* (from *ενf, ερφ*), and in *γούνατα, κούρη, μοῖνος, οὔρος* *boundary* (from *ονf, ορφ*). *οὔνομα* and *νοῦσος* are due to Homeric influence; in *ὀνομάζω, ὀνομαίνω*, and *νοσέω* we have the regular form with *ο*. II. Minor differences are 1. *α* for Att. *ε* in *μέγαθος, τάμνω*; for *ο* in *ἀρρωδέω*; for *η* in *ἀμφισβαστέω, λάξεσθαι, μεσαμβρίη*. 2. *ε* for *α* in *-πλεκεῖς, τέσσερες, ἔρσην*; for *ο* in *τρίη-, πεντη-κόντερος*; for *η* in *ἔσσοῦμαι*; for *αι* in *ἀγέομαι*; for *ει* in *δέκνυμι, ἔργω, κρέσσων, μέζων*. 3. The pure diphthong *ει* loses *ι* before vowels in fems. of *υ*-stems, in *ἐπιτήδεος, Ἡρακλέει, Μαλέη, πλέων, ὑπωρέη*; the spurious diphthong *ει* is shortened to *ε* in *ἔωθα, ἔᾱ* (from *έαω*); *βόεος, αἴγεος* etc. are used instead of *βόειος* etc. 4. *ει* for *ε* in *εἰλίσσω, εἰρύω*. 5. *ηι* for *ει* in adjectives like *ἀνδρήιος, ἀνθρωπήιος, βασιλῆιος*. 6. *θνήσκω* and *σώζω* have not iota subscript in the Mss. 7. *ι* for *ε* in *ἰστίη; ἱρός* for *ιερός; ἰθύς* for *εὔθύς; πολιήτης* for *πολίτης*. 8. *ω* by contraction of *οα* in *ὠνήρ*, of *οη* in *ὀγδώκοντα*, forms of *βοάω, ἐνέωντο* (from *νοέω*; but *νοήσας* etc., *βοηθέω*); *ω* for *αν* in *θῶμα, τρῶμα; ᾠν* for *οῦν*; contraction of *οαν* to *ων* in *ωτότος, ἔμευντοῦ, ἔωντοῦ*. 9. Occasional apocope as in *ἀμβώσας, ἄμπωτις*.

§ 2. **Consonants.** 1. *κ* for *π* in the pronominal stem *πο-*

(Lat. *quo-*), e.g. κοῖος, κόσος, κότε, κῶς etc. 2. σσ in θάλασσα etc. for Attic ττ (from κκ, χχ generally). Ionic διξός, τριξός are from διχθ-ιος (διχθά) etc., but Att. δειττός from διχ-ιος (δίχα). 3. The rough breathing was lost (so-called *Psilosis*; in the text the rough breathings are written). Consequently a preceding tenuis remains unaspirated; cf. ἀπ' οὐ, ἀπικνέομαι. 4. Tenuis for aspirate in αὐτις, δέκομαι, οὐκί. ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, κιθών for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, χιτών. 5. ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν. σμικρός for μικρός. γίνομαι, γινώσκω for γίνομαι, γινώσκω.

§ 3. Declension. I. Substantives. 1. The dual is not used. 2. In the first declension the gen. plur. ends in -εων, the dat. plur. in -ησι; mascs. have -εω in the gen. sing.; abstract substantives from *s*-stems have -ειη, instead of -ειᾶ, as ἀληθείη for ἀλήθεια; so also -οίη for -οια in πρόνοια etc., and ἱερίη for ἱερεία. 3. In the second declension the dat. plur. ends in -οισι. 4. Nouns in -ις like πόλις have -ιος, -ι, -ιες, -ίων, -ισι, -ιας, and -ῖς. 5. The gen. of βασιλεύς etc. is -εος; -κλέης has -κλέος. 6. γέρας, κέρας, and τέρας have -εος, -ει, -εα, -εων. 7. ναῦς *ship* is νηῦς, νέος, νηί, νέα, νέες, νεῶν, νηυσί, νέας. 8. πολλός for πολύς. II. Pronouns. 1. The dat. sing. of the second person is σοί or τοῖ. 2. The acc. sing. of the third person is μιν. 3. κείνος is found occasionally for ἐκείνος. 4. τίς has τέο, τέψ and τίνι, τέων, τέοισι. Similarly forms in the indefinite and ὅστις (neut. plur. ἄσσα). 5. In the oblique cases of the relat. pron. ὅς the forms beginning with τ are generally used unless a preposition capable of elision precedes; but in such temporal expressions as ἐν ᾧ, ἐς ὃ we have the aspirated form; ἐκ τοῦ is more common than ἐξ οὗ.

§ 4. Conjugation. 1. The syllabic augment is omitted in iterative forms. The use of the temporal augment is irregular. Most verbs with initial vowel are augmented, some vary, and others are never augmented. To the last class belong most verbs with initial diphthong, and also ἀμείβομαι, ἀρρωδέω, ἔζομαι, ὀρμέω,

ὄφελον, and others. ὁράω has ὄρων; οἶκα has οἶκα. 2. In the perfect αἰρέω has ἀραίρημαι, and μετήμι μεμετιμένος. 3. The third pers. plur. mid. and pass. ends in -αται, -ατο in the perf. and plupf. of labial and palatal verbs (with aspiration, e.g. τετάχεται, except in ἀπικάται, -ατο); of ἀγωνίζω, σκευάζω, χωρίζω (ἀγωνίδαται etc.); of -εω, -οω, and -υω verbs (with -εαται for -ηται); in optatives (γενοίατο etc.); and in the pres. and impf. of -μι verbs (except stems in -ο), as δυνάται, τιθέαται, ἐκέατο. 4. The -μι verbs have many forms on the analogy of -ω verbs, as διδοί, -θε-οιτο. τίθημι has 3 plur. τίθεισι. 5. εἰμί has 2 sing. εἰς, 1 plur. εἰμὲν, subj. ἔω, ἔωσι, opt. (once) ἐνέοι, partic. ἐών etc., impf. (besides ἦν) ἔα, ἔατε, ἔσκε, ἔσκον. 6. οἶδα has 2 sing. οἶδας, 1 plur. οἶδαμεν and ἴδμεν, 3 plur. οἶδασι and ἴσασι; fut. εἰδήσω. 7. The aor. of φέρω is ἦνεκα, perf. ἐνήνεγμαi. 8. λαμβάνω has λάμψομαι, ἐλάμφθην, λελάβηκα. 9. πλώω and ζώω occur beside πλέω, ζάω. 10. θεάομαι and θηέομαι are both used.

## δ. SYNTACTICAL USAGE

### § 1. AGREEMENT

1. Sing. verb w. plur. subj. ἔστι δὲ . . . ἐπὶ τὰ στάδιοι 1. 26. 6; 7. 34. 4; but plur. verb in agreement w. pred. ἡ περίοδος εἰσι στάδιοι ζέ 1. 93. 16; 6. 112. 3 and often. 2. Pred. adj. in neut. plur. οἷά τε ἦν ἀποπειρήσασθαι 8. 133. 5; cp. 5. 124. 5; 7. 16 γ. 15; 7. 162. 8; 7. 185. 2. 3. A participle com. agrees w. the subj. of an infin. rather than w. a preceding dat., as τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι δόξαι πέμψαντας ἀπατεῖν 1. 3. 6; cp. 1. 19. 10; 4. 111. 10. 4. A gen. absol. is often used instead of agreement w. an unemphatic pronoun; 1. 3. 8; 2. 151. 3; 8. 69. 6.

### § 2. ACCUSATIVE CASE

1. **Object of Verb:** a. For genitive w. ἀμελεῖν 7. 163. 7 (cp. παραχρῆσθαι 1. 108. 15; 8. 20. 2); ἐπιτροπεύειν 7. 78. 9 (gen. 7. 7; 7. 62. 13); κατηλογεῖν 1. 84. 17; 3. 121. 6; ἀμαρτάνειν

7. 139. 23; περιγίνεσθαι 9. 2. 8; ἀποκρατεῖν 4. 75. 6; μεμνήσθαι 2. 20. 4; 7. 18. 10 (gen. 9. 45. 18); ἐπιμνησθῆναι 8. 66. 16 (gen. 1. 85. 2); ὑπεροικεῖν 7. 113. 1 (gen. 4. 21. 6). b. For dative w. ἀντιοῦσθαι 9. 7. 26 (dat. 7. 9 γ. 1); λυμαίνεσθαι 8. 28. 3 (dat. 8. 15. 2); δωρεῖσθαι τινα 1. 54. 4; 3. 130. 19 (τί τινι 2. 126. 8); στέργειν 7. 104. 6; ἐσῆλθε 7. 46. 7; 8. 137. 15 (dat. 1. 86. 14); ἐπιφοιτᾶν 7. 16 γ. 13 (dat. 7. 16 β. 3). c. Without prep. w. σιγᾶν 7. 104. 24; ἀπορεῖν 3. 4. 15; 4. 179. 9; ἰκνεῖται 2. 36. 4; 9. 26. 32 (ἐς 6. 57. 22); ἐξελθεῖν 7. 29. 3; ἐκπλεῖν 5. 103. 9; cp. ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πλέων 7. 58. 1 (ἐκ 6. 5. 14). d. For other unusual instances cp. καταφρονεῖν *have in mind* 8. 10. 7; καταδοκεῖν 3. 69. 6; παραβαίνειν θεόν 6. 12. 11; τύπτεσθαι *lament* 2. 42. 26; λοχᾶν ὁδόν 5. 121. 3; γάμον σπεύδειν 1. 38. 6; ὕειν Θήρην 4. 151. 2 (cp. pass. 2. 13. 15); ἐξορκοῦν τὸ Στυγὸς ὕδωρ 6. 74. 8. e. For cognate accus. see 7. 10 δ. 10; 7. 43. 9; 7. 117. 11; 7. 147. 12; 7. 194. 9; 7. 233. 15 with subst. of same stem; w. related subst. 7. 50. 20; 7. 132. 5; 7. 148. 22; 7. 151. 9; 7. 192. 7; 8. 74. 2; 8. 102. 13. For *way traversed* see 7. 12. 12; 7. 31. 7; 7. 50. 27; 7. 58. 10; 7. 121. 13, 15; 7. 122. 6; 7. 128. 7; 7. 218. 2, 18; cp. καταθρῶσκειν αἵμασιν 6. 134. 16; τὸ μέσον τῶν ὁρέων ρεῖν 2. 99. 12. f. Inner object; ἐστιγμένος τὴν κεφαλὴν 5. 35. 7 (cp. 2. 63. 16; 3. 33. 7; 6. 5. 8); ἀπεστράφατο τοὺς ἐμβόλους 1. 166. 11; ἐλήλαται τοὺς ἀγκῶνας 1. 180. 6; κατατέτμηται ὁδούς 1. 180. 10.

2. **Double Accusative.** a. With one acc. cognate — δειπνόν μιν θοιῆσαι 1. 129. 5; τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς νέας διειρύσαι 7. 24. 5; ταῦτα Ὑδάρνεα ἀμείβεσθαι 7. 136. 1; cp. also 2. 2. 9; 3. 88. 7; 3. 154. 11; 7. 121. 9; 7. 233. 16. b. Noun and verb gov. second noun — θῶμα ποιεῖσθαι 8. 74. 7; πληγὰς ἐπικέσθαι μάστιγι τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον 7. 35. 2; οὐλὰς πρόχυσιν ποιεῖσθαι 1. 160. 17; γέλωτα ἐμὲ θέσθαι 7. 209. 10; ζῶα γράφεσθαι ζεύξιν 4. 88. 4 (cp. 4. 87. 5). c. Freq. w. *ask, teach, conceal* etc.; cp. τὸ λέληθέ σε τὸ ὄνειρον

1. 39. 3; ἀφαιρεῖν w. acc. and gen. 5. 67. 24; 6. 70. 9, elsewhere two accs.; ἀποστερεῖν w. acc. of thing only 6. 13. 16.

3. **Temporal.** At times the idea of extension is not clear; cp. ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν w. ἐγένοντο ἀγαθοί 7. 181. 3; 8. 86. 8; τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον πέμψαντας 7. 151. 6; 6. 27. 7. τὰς νύκτας (ἡμέρας) expresses recurring rather than extended action in 1. 186. 21; 3. 18. 4; 4. 128. 14; 7. 125. 3; cp. τὴν ὥρην 2. 2. 12. πᾶσαν ἡμέρην of constant expectation 1. 111. 4; 7. 203. 6. Contrast acc. and gen. w. οὐκ ἀνιέναι, ἀπολείπειν in 1. 67. 25; 4. 28. 13; 8. 71. 12; 2. 133. 18; 4. 184. 15.

4. **Respect.** a. With verbs — εὐτυχεῖν τοὺς πόλεμους 1. 65. 6; ὄρεα ἐς ὅξυ τὰς κορυφὰς ἀπηγμένα 2. 28. 7; cp. 2. 177. 2; 4. 104. 5; 7. 10 ζ. 1; 7. 86. 12. b. With adjs. in 7. 5. 17; 7. 9 γ. 8; 7. 61. 4; 7. 109. 12; 7. 111. 5, etc. c. With nouns — ὑβριστῆς φύσιν 1. 89. 5; freq. γένος, οὖνομι 7. 176. 30.

### § 3. GENITIVE CASE

1. **With Substantives.** Appositive Κάνης ὄρος 7. 42. 3; cp. 7. 193. 2. Chorographic gen. very freq. 7. 175. 12. For a peculiar possess. gen. see 2. 124. 13: χρόνον ἐγγενέσθαι . . . δέκα ἔτεα τῆς ὁδοῦ. A patronymic in -ιος instead of gen. in 7. 106. 5. Partitive gen. w. vocatives in 4. 126. 3; 7. 48. 2. A peculiar partit. gen. occurs in 2. 134. 2: πυραμίδα εἴκοσι ποδῶν καταδέουσιν κῶλον ἕκαστον τριῶν πλέθρων *lacking 20 feet of 3 plethra*. For a curious example of inverted relation see σταθμοὶ καταγωγέων and καταγωγὰι σταθμῶν 5. 52. 18, 35.

2. **With Verbs.** Πείθεσθαι 1. 59. 13; 6. 12. 21 etc.; ἀκούειν w. gen. of thing 1. 45. 7; 1. 141. 18 (acc. 7. 14. 1); cp. 3. 128. 18, 23; the person sometimes w. πρὸς or ἐκ 1. 118. 4; 3. 62. 5; παραλαβεῖν 2. 19. 2, 9; 3. 157. 7 (w. παρά 2. 51. 10); ἐκδέκεσθαι 1. 16. 3; 2. 112. 1; ἐπεσθάναι 7. 22. 9; 7. 117. 3 (dat. 7. 35. 12); ἐγκυρεῖν 7. 208. 16 (in Mss.); ἐντυχεῖν 4. 140. 15 (on ἀντᾶν,



ἀντίος etc. see dat.) ; ἐπιτροπεύειν 7. 7. 7 ; 7. 62. 13 (see accus.) ; ἱερᾶσθαι, προφητεύειν w. gen. of god or temple 2. 35. 19 ; σὲ μετέρχομαι τῶν θεῶν 6. 68. 11 as w. λίσσεσθαι β. 68 ; εὐλέων ἐξέζεσε 4. 205. 4 on analogy of *full* ; καταλύεσθαι 1. 104. 10 ; 6. 9. 11. A peculiar pred. gen. in 8. 130. 6 : Περσέων δὲ καὶ Μήδων οἱ πλέονες ἐπεβάτευν *the most of the marines were Persians* etc. Double gen. w. δέομαι and χρήζω 3. 157. 6 ; 5. 40. 6 ; 7. 53. 4.

3. **Temporal.** Words of time w. a demonstr. or ὁ αὐτός reg. in gen. when extent is not expressed ; cp. 2. 47. 10 ; 7. 166. 2 ; 8. 7. 9 ; an exception is τῇ αὐτῇ πανσελήνῃ 2. 47. 10. W. ἕκαστος the gen. is reg., but τῷ ἐναντιῷ ἐκάστῳ 3. 57. 9 (ἐν in β) ; νύκτα ἐκάστην 2. 130. 5 of extent. With ordinals the dat. is reg. but τρίτου μηνός 4. 180. 25 of repeated cases (cp. 2. 93. 28). For interchange of acc. and gen. see 2. 25. 24 ; 2. 150. 19 ; 3. 104. 7 ; 2. 133. 18 ; 8. 71. 13 (poss. depend. upon χρόνον) ; in 2. 25 and 3. 104 of regularly recurring actions.

4. **Freer Uses.** Gen. of place more com. than in Attic prose ; cp. εἰσὶν ἀριστερῆς χειρός 2. 169. 17 ; 5. 77. 22 ; προτερέων τῆς ὁδοῦ 9. 66. 14 ; ἐς μεσόγαιαν τῆς ὁδοῦ τραφέντες 4. 12. 12 (cp. 7. 124. 4 ; 9. 89. 20). With ἐν Κροίσου etc. cp. ἐν ἡμετέρου 1. 35. 18 ; 7. 8 δ. 5.

Among adverbs the use of μέχρι οὗ is very striking, as μέχρι οἱ ὀκτὼ πύργων 1. 181. 11 ; cp. 2. 19. 8 ; 3. 104. 7 and μέχρι ὅτεο πληθούσης ἀγορῆς 2. 173. 3. For μέχρι οὗ as a conj. and ἕως οὗ, ἐς οὗ see § 20. 3. ἐκάς of time w. χρόνον 8. 144. 27.

#### § 4. DATIVE CASE

I. **Pure Dative.** A. **With Verbs and Adjectives.** With *help, injury*—ἀμύνειν 8. 87. 22 ; τιμωρεῖν 1. 141. 23 (w. τιμώρημα 7. 169. 7?) ; προσωφελεῖν 9. 103. 8 (acc. 9. 68. 6) ; λυμαίνεσθαι 8. 15. 2 (acc. 8. 28. 3) ; μέμψεσθαι 1. 117. 3 (acc. of thing 7. 49. 3 ; 8. 106. 19) ; ὀνειδίζειν 8. 106. 20 (acc. of thing 8. 84.

13; 8. 143. 4); *φθονεῖν* 7. 236. 5; 7. 237. 8; 8. 69. 5 (gen. of thing 7. 236. 7; acc. inf. 8. 109. 14). *Be angry* *χόλον τινὶ ἔχειν* 8. 29. 1; 8. 27. 3 (? *ἐνέχειν* as in 1. 118. 3). Dat. varies w. gen. after cmpds. of *κατά*; cp. *-γελᾶν* 3. 37. 5; 7. 9. 5 (gen. in R; cp. 5. 68. 4); *-κρίνειν* 7. 146. 6 (acc. inf. 6. 85. 5); *-υβρίζειν* 1. 212. 12; *-δοκεῖν* 9. 99. 17; *-αἰδεῖν* 7. 191. 6; *-συνύναι* 6. 65. 12 (gen. in β); *κατηγορεῖν* w. gen. 7. 205. 15 (in 7. 10 η. 9 Mss. vary between gen., dat., acc.). *Meet*—*ἀντιοῦσθαι* 7. 9 a. 8; 7. 9 γ. 1; 8. 100. 18 (acc. 9. 7. 26); *ἀντίος* 7. 10. 3 etc. (gen. 2. 34. 7; 2. 121. 3; 2. 154. 3); advs. *ἀντίον* etc. more com. w. gen. (7. 209. 11; 8. 52. 2), but dat. 7. 33. 5; *ἐναντίος* (*ὑπ-*) 7. 39. 9; 7. 50. 10; 8. 108. 11 (*τὰ ἐναντία* w. gen. 7. 153. 21; 8. 102. 9; adv. *ἐναντίον* w. gen. 6. 57. 25 etc., but dat. 6. 32. 4); *ἐμπλιν* 2. 35. 8 (*τὰ ἔμπ.* w. gen. 7. 58. 2); w. *ἦ* 9. 56. 8; *ἀγχεῖν* 1. 134. 15; 7. 91. 5 (com. w. gen.). *Order, obey*—*διακελεύεσθαι*, 7. 16 γ. 4 (in 9. 111. 13 most Mss. have dat. w. *κελεύειν*); *προειπεῖν* 1. 126. 5 etc. (acc. inf. 7. 12. 9?); *παραγγέλλειν* 9. 53. 3 (acc. inf. 9. 66. 11); *ἀπαγορεύειν* 4. 125. 15 (acc. inf. 6. 81. 5); *παρηγορεῖν* w. acc. 9. 54. 1; *πείθεσθαι* freq. w. dat., but gen. 1. 126. 20 etc.; cmpds. of *ἀκούειν* = *obey* as *ἐπ-* 4. 141. 5; *ἐς-* 6. 87. 2; *κατα-* 3. 88. 4 (*κατήκοος* 3. 88. 2; 1. 141. 4; w. gen. 1. 72. 3 etc.). *Say, tell*—*λέγειν, εἰπεῖν* w. dat. or *πρός* w. acc. pers.; *φάναι* has *πρός* 3. 155. 18; *ὑποκρίνεσθαι* 7. 168. 2 (*πρός* 8. 143. 1); *εὔχεσθαι* 7. 178. 4 (*πρός* 7. 54. 6). B. **Dative of Interest.** 1. Possession is very com. expressed by dat. of pers. prons., esp. *οἱ, σφι*, the pron. being usually placed before the art., after the noun, or between art. and noun; cp. 7. 27. 8; 7. 38. 12; 7. 149. 5; 7. 171. 2; 8. 100. 10; 8. 108. 17. When the pron. is between art. and noun it is usually attached to *γάρ, δέ, τὲ*. For striking variations between gen. and dat. cp. 6. 109. 1 w. 6. 109. 20; 8. 89. 5 w. 8. 90. 3; 7. 146. 11 w. 5. 13. 2; 5. 118. 9 w. 8. 100. 10; note 7. 200. 11; 7. 144. 1. Words of relationship w. *εἶναι*,

γίνεσθαι vary between gen. and dat.; cp. 7. 5. 6; 7. 10. 4; 7. 82. 5. 2. *Dativus Commodi*. a. Dat. for ὑπό w. gen. after perf. pass. 7. 55. 1. etc.; w. aor. pass. the dat. is com. a pron. 8. 56. 6 etc.; w. other tenses 1. 31. 12; 1. 72. 12; 3. 24. 6. b. With *σπαργεῖν* 6. 72. 3 (com. the gen.). c. With *ποιεῖν* *do* for 7. 119. 13 etc.; cp. dat. w. *κακὸν ποιεῖν* 4. 165. 2 for reg. acc. d. With *fear for* 8. 72. 5; com. *περί* w. dat. 7. 212. 3; 8. 74. 5. Cf. *κινδυνεύειν τινί* 7. 209. 14; 8. 60. 17 (*περί* 8. 74. 10). e. With *ἔχει* and adv. 7. 11. 16; 7. 161. 12; 8. 20. 5 (acc. inf. 8. 144. 12, 17). 3. Dative of Reference. a. Dat. of partic. without noun or pron. of local standpoint 6. 33. 2; 7. 198. 8 (plur. 1. 104. 5; 5. 53. 9). b. Dat. of partic. w. noun or pron. after *εἶναι* in expressions of time 1. 84. 4; 8. 129. 1. c. Dat. of partic. of verbs of *estimating* 7. 143. 10; 7. 184. 7. d. For other dats. of pron. and partic., resembling gens. absol. see 7. 13. 8; 7. 17. 5; 7. 125. 1. e. With adjs. 7. 8 γ. 12; 8. 100. 25, 30; 8. 101. 10. f. Dat. for gen. of separation 2. 16. 10; 4. 28. 11; 7. 70. 5. 4. Ethical Dative. Com. *μοι, τοι* 1. 141. 10; 7. 15. 7; 7. 141. 10; 7. 152. 12; 8. 68. 4; 8. 88. 14; 8. 100. 26; *ἡμῖν* 8. 22. 9; *ὑμῖν* 1. 212. 6; 4. 98. 8; 4. 136. 14; 5. 30. 20.

II. Instrumental Dative. A. Dative of Association. 1. With verbs and adjs. of likeness etc. Note *προσμίσγειν land* 7. 168. 11; 8. 130. 2; *ὁμιλεῖν* w. countries 7. 26. 9; 7. 214. 12. *ὁμοιος* freq. w. dat.; w. *καί* 7. 50. 17; *ὁ αὐτός* w. dat. 7. 72. 7; 8. 22. 10; w. *καί* 7. 84. 3; 7. 86. 4, 11; w. relat. and *καί* (?) 7. 6. 10; 8. 43. 4; 8. 45. 1; 8. 46. 16; *ὡσαύτως* w. dat. 2. 67. 5; w. *καί* 7. 86. 7. 2. *μάχεσθαι* dat. more com. than *πρός* w. acc. (7. 9 β. 11; 8. 24. 13). 3. With cmpds. of *σύν* the prep. is not repeated (8. 1. 4; 8. 74. 1). 4. With *ἅμα* freq., often w. partic. in expressions of time 8. 23. 6; 8. 64. 3; w. *ὁμοῦ* 3. 134. 29; 5. 113. 2; 7. 121. 11. 5. Dat. of military accomp. 7. 20. 4; 7. 170. 6; 8. 17. 7; cp. *πανοικίῃ* 8. 106. 11. *σύν* is rare, 8. 101. 16; *ἅμα* 6. 118. 1.

6. Dat. w. αὐτός, as αὐτοῖσι ἀνδράσι 3. 126. 14; 4. 64. 15; 6. 93. 3 (a has art.); 7. 39. 6 (a has art.); 8. 17. 3. The art. is used only if the subst. requires it, as τοῖσι ἱεροῖσι 6. 32. 7; τοῖσι νεωσοίκοις 3. 45. 21; τοῖσι ἱματίοις (a *class* word) 2. 47. 2; τῇ κάλυκι (w. reference back) 3. 100. 6. σύν or ἅμα with αὐτός 2. 111. 20; without 7. 70. 9; 8. 92. 7 etc. B. **Dative of Means, Cause, Manner, Degree.** 1. Means. a. With *furnish* 7. 66. 1; 8. 33. 7 (cp. acc. w. pass. 7. 62. 1; 7. 84. 2); δωρεῖσθαι gen. w. τινά τινι 7. 27. 8; 8. 118. 20; but τινί τι 2. 126. 7; 5. 37. 4 (? 8. 85. 12). b. W. *say* λόγῳ 8. 61. 8. Very com. ἀμείβεσθαι w. dat. plur. of ὄδε, οὗτος, τοιοῦτος; ταῦτα as freq. as τούτοις, but τάδε rare and with Mss. variation. c. χρῆσθαι ὀργῇ 7. 101. 15; 8. 87. 18. χρ. συμφορῇ *be unfortunate* 8. 20. 11; but *consider a misfortune* 7. 134. 8; 7. 141. 2. χρῆσθαι θεῷ, χρηστηρίῳ, or absol. freq. = *question an oracle* 7. 141. 5; 8. 134. 5. χρῆσθαι w. two dats. 1. 179. 7; 1. 202. 21; w. ὥς 7. 209. 22. διαχρῆσθαι *use* w. dat. 7. 102. 7; 8. 118. 3, but δια — and κατα — *kill* w. acc. 6. 135. 8 etc.; παρα — *despise* w. acc. 8. 20. 2; w. gen. 2. 141. 3; absol. 7. 223. 21 (w. ἐς 5. 92 a. 12); ἀπο — *be content with* 1. 37. 1; impers. = *satisfy* 8. 14. 4. νομίζειν *use* com. w. acc. 7. 193. 2, but dat. 2. 50. 14; 4. 63. 2; 4. 117. 2. d. W. verbs of motion as πλεῖν πλοίοις 7. 36. 15; 8. 117. 4 (ἐν 7. 110. 6; 7. 195. 1). e. W. *surpass* etc. 7. 39. 11; 8. 74. 3; not used w. διαφέρειν (acc. 4. 183. 12); λείπεσθαι w. ἐς 1. 99. 11; 3. 102. 19 (in 7. 86. 12 dat. in β, acc. in α); γνώμη, μάχη νικᾶν 8. 75. 2; 9. 102. 8. f. W. adjs. of quality 7. 211. 14 (acc. 8. 113. 18); 7. 117. 4 (acc. 7. 103. 12); acc. and dat. 8. 113. 18; γνώμη w. ψευσθῆναι 7. 9 γ. 5 but gen. 8. 40. 7. g. W. τεκμαίρεσθαι 7. 16 γ. 10; ἔχεσθαι 9. 98. 2 (ἐν 8. 135. 11); δέκεσθαι 3. 51. 11; ὕειν w. dat. 1. 87. 9 (acc. 4. 28. 12). 2. Dat. of Cause. a. W. *rejoice* etc. 7. 29. 1; 8. 69. 6; ἐκπλήττεσθαι 7. 226. 8 (acc. 9. 82. 11); cp. ἐπί 3. 40. 14; περί 8. 99. 9. b. Freer use w. abstracts 7. 107. 9; 7. 239. 8; 8. 124. 1 (more

freq. *ὑπό* w. gen. 8. 1. 3; cp. *κατά* 8. 30. 3; *διά* 7. 154. 9). 3. Manner. Cp. 7. 237. 7; 8. 74. 6; 7. 211. 13 (cp. *κατά* 7. 14. 9; *σύν* 8. 86. 5). *τρόπῳ* freq., *τρόπον* rare, but reg. w. *ὅδε* (7. 60. 5), and w. foll. gen. (*κατά* 7. 103. 20). *κόσμῳ*: *κόσμον* 8. 60. 30; 8. 117. 7. *τῇ ἄλλῃ πολλαχῇ* 6. 21. 8. Modal *ταύτῃ* 7. 48. 7; *τῇ* 8. 41. 4; *τῇδε* 8. 34. 8; *κῇ* 8. 67. 3; *ὅκῃ* 8. 130. 20. 4. Degree. *πολλῶ* more com. than acc. w. compar. ; w. verbs the acc. (7. 196. 8; but cp. 8. 130. 18); *μέγα* 8. 144. 7. W. superls. acc. or dat. *ὀλίγῳ* w. compar., but acc. w. words of compar. idea 7. 9 a. 9. *τοσούτῳ* . . . *ὅσῳ* 7. 49. 15; *τοσούτῳ* w. verbs 7. 172. 14 (but *ὅσῳ* 5. 49. 10), w. compar. 8. 68 a. 8.

III. Locative Dative. A. Temporal. Words of time reg. in dat., if extent is not implied, w. ordinals, *ὑστερος* etc. (7. 31. 9; 8. 22. 4), but gen. w. demonstrs. and *ὁ αὐτός*; w. *ἐπιών* 3. 85. 14. W. *ἕκαστος* dat. only in 3. 57. 9 (*β* has *ἐν*). Unmodified nouns reg. in gen. (*νυκτί* 7. 12. 3 depends on *διδούς*; cp. Plut. *Them.* 26. 1); *τῇ μεσαμβρίῃ* 3. 104. 9 is strange after the gen. in l. 7 (*β* has nom.; cp. *μεσοῦσα ἡ ἡμέρη καίει* below). *χρόνῳ* 8. 107. 11 is instrum., but *ὑτέρῳ χρόνῳ* 5. 32. 11 etc. is loc. Dat. of plur. nouns only 9. 57. 17. Dat. of other than purely temporal words 1. 51. 10; 2. 48. 1; 3. 46. 4; 4. 180. 5; 6. 24. 8; 6. 92. 9.

### § 5. PREPOSITIONS

*ἀμφί*: a. Gen. *Local* 8. 104. 6 (?); *causal* 6. 131. 1 (?; dat. in *β*). b. Dat. *Local* and *Causal* 7. 143. 9. W. *fear, strive* 6. 62. 6; 6. 129. 7. W. *say* = *περί* 3. 32. 1; 4. 127. 15. W. *ἔχειν* 1. 140. 14; 5. 52. 1 = *in regard to*. c. Acc. *Local* 7. 142. 19; 8. 76. 7. Freq. *οἱ ἀμφί τινα* 8. 15. 9 (21 times: 2 *περί*: 5 *σύν*: 12 *μετά*); cp. w. proper name 7. 218. 16; 7. 223. 7.

*ἀνά*: *Local* = *up* 1. 194. 22; *throughout* 7. 150. 2; 8. 10. 16; freq. *Temporal* 7. 153. 7; 7. 106. 4 (w. plur. 2. 132. 7; 8. 65. 21). Distrib. w. nos. 7. 184. 7 etc. Note *ἀνὰ πρῶτους* 9. 86. 5 = *ἐν*,

**ἀντί**: *In return for* 7. 54. 14; *of price* 3. 59. 1; 4. 196. 7. *Instead of* 7. 41. 8 freq. Five times w. subst. infin., without art. 1. 210. 8; 6. 32. 6; 7. 170. 14; with art. 1. 134. 3; 2. 80. 6.

**ἀπό**: *Local* = *beyond* freq. in geographical sections; cp. 4. 17. 1; 4. 18. 4; peculiarly Herodotean are phrases like τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ Ἰστροῦ 4. 99. 4. πίνειν, λούεσθαι, ὑδρεύεσθαι ἀπὸ 2. 18. 15; 4. 66. 3; 3. 23. 7; 9. 49. 9. *Down from* 7. 192. 2 etc.; w. πεσεῖν 8. 39. 6; metaph. ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης 7. 203. 13. *Temporal* of the starting point 8. 23. 9 etc.; ἀπ' οὗ only 2. 44. 12; ἀπὸ δείπνου εἶναι *to be through dinner* 1. 126. 13 etc. (cp. ἐκ 1. 50. 8); metaph. 7. 233. 17 etc. Note ἀπὸ δὲ Αἰγυπτίων Ἀμμώνιοι (κριοπρόσωπον τοῦ Διὸς ποιέουσι) 2. 42. 16. *Causal* w. εὐδοκιμεῖν etc. 8. 87. 4; like ἐπί w. *name* 7. 74. 7 (21 ἀπό: 30 ἐπὶ). *Of descent, source of income, material* 8. 45. 4; 8. 106. 13; 7. 65. 2 etc. Almost like ὑπό w. verbs of pass. meaning 7. 102. 5; esp. w. εἶναι, γίνεσθαι 8. 22. 14; 8. 106. 19 etc.; cp. τὸ ἀπὸ σέο 7. 101. 13; 8. 15. 3. *Instrumental and modal* ἀπὸ πείρης 7. 9 γ. 8; ἀπὸ γλώσσης 1. 123. 20. *Partitive* 3. 98. 2; 6. 27. 9. Almost = περί in phrases like ταῦτα μὲν τὰ ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν ποταμῶν 4. 54. 1; 7. 168. 1; 8. 94. 8 etc., but with clear marks of the *local* meaning.

**διὰ**: a. **Gen.** *Local* = *through to end of* often with verbs of motion 8. 8. 14; cp. τάσσεσθαι διὰ ὄχθων 9. 25. 19; 8. 50. 4 etc.; διὰ σταδίων πέντε *after five stades* 7. 30. 6; cp. 4. 181-185. *Temporal* = *throughout* 7. 210. 12 etc.; *after 500 years* 2. 73. 3 etc. Metaph. δι' ἀρπαγῆς γενέσθαι 1. 3. 3; cp. 1. 206. 8; 2. 91. 16; 6. 9. 21. *Instrumental* chiefly w. *say*; cp. 7. 30. 10; 8. 134. 11. *Of personal agents* w. ἐρμηνεύς, ἄγγελος and pronouns 3. 38. 18; 7. 203. 4; 1. 109. 14 etc. *Of prominent position* διὰ πάντων ἀξίως 8. 37. 12 etc. b. **Acc.** *Causal* w. αἰτίην, πρῆγμα, ταῦτα etc. 8. 11. 16; 8. 116. 10 etc. With persons = *propter* 8. 125. 5 etc.; = *per* 8. 90. 3; 8. 106. 7 etc.

**ἐκ**: *Local* very common; πικρύν, ἀρύσσειν ἐκ 5. 88. 10; 6. 119.

13; metaph. ἐκπλῶειν ἐκ τοῦ νόου 6. 12. 13 (without ἐκ 3. 155. 13). W. *fasten* 4. 64. 10 etc. For ἔξω in ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν γίνεσθαι 5. 24. 14; cp. 8. 22. 10. ἐξ Ἀρπάγου *from the house of* 1. 112. 6. ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ *on the way* 1. 157. 1; cp. 6. 18. 2; 7. 115. 5; 8. 8. 11 etc. *Temporai* = *after* 7. 119. 4; 7. 188. 8; 8. 12. 9 etc. *Partitive* esp. ἐκ πάντων w. numerals, superls. etc. 7. 52. 13; 8. 83. 4. Often w. *agent* after pass. esp. *do, say* (usually participle w. art.) 7. 11. 13; 8. 114. 4 etc.; cp. τὰ ἐξ Ἑλλήνων τεύχεα 2. 148. 5 and 3. 16. 30; 5. 11. 2; 9. 44. 2. Freer νεώτερα πρήσσειν ἐκ Δαρείου 6. 2. 9; cp. 8. 80. 3. Often *causal* ἐκ προνοίας etc. 6. 66. 4; 7. 197. 18; 8. 126. 2; note *in imitation of* 4. 189. 2. Of *descent, source of income, material* more freq. than ἀπό; cp. 7. 70. 6; 7. 144. 4; 7. 31. 6. εἰπεῖν ἐκ τῶν ἱρῶν 7. 221. 5; cp. 8. 140 β. 3. With *receive, learn* etc. 5. 13. 1; 7. 122. 5 etc. In adv. phrases freq.; cp. ἐξ ἐναντίας 8. 6. 7; ἐκ παντὸς νόου 8. 97. 11 *heartily*.

ἐν: *Local* oft. repeated w. cmpds. of ἐν 7. 107. 11; 8. 140 β. 5. 6. Adv. ἐν μέρει etc. 7. 212. 9. ἐν Κροίσου 1. 35. 20 etc.; note ἐν ἡμετέρου 1. 35. 18; 7. 8 δ. 6. Seldom *on* of geogr. position 4. 78. 29; 5. 117. 1; 7. 137. 18. *Among* w. persons freq.; ἐν τοῖσι w. superl. only in 7. 137. 6; *partitive* idea in 8. 119. 5. *Instrumental* 4. 36. 9; 4. 71. 8; 8. 135. 11 etc. Periphrases w. εἶναι like ἐν λόγῳ 7. 172. 10; 8. 59. 4; 8. 99. 4 etc. *Temporal* ἐν is used w. ἡμέρη etc. before οὗτος, ὁ αὐτός, cardinal nos., πᾶς, πολὺς (cf. 7. 14. 8; 7. 56. 3; 8. 8. 1) or when ἡμέρη etc. have no attribute (7. 12. 5; 7. 162. 8); also ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνῳ is regular (8. 41. 12); ἐν ἄλλῃ ἡμέρῃ 2. 47. 20; but ἐν is omitted w. words of time qualified by ordinals and πρότερος etc. (yet ἐν τῇ προτέρῃ νυκτί 5. 56. 2; cf. 1. 209. 17). τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ ἐκάστῳ 3. 57. 9.

ἐπὶ: a. Gen. *Local* gen. = *upon* 8. 118. 8; much rarer *at, by* 7. 44. 5; 8. 122. 7. Of *direction* w. verbs of motion 8. 65. 32 etc.; cp. acc. and gen. 4. 20. 6; ἐπ' οἴκου only 2. 121 β. 18, δ. 31. *Temporal* = *at time of* freq. w. pers. 7. 33. 7; w. added partic.

8. 44. 10; cf. also 4. 159. 1; 6. 56. 8. Freq. w. *name* 8. 44. 12. W. reflex. pron. *by one's self* 7. 10 δ. 4; 8. 32. 6. *Modal* only ἐπὶ προφάσιος 7. 150. 18; ἐπ' ὅρκου 9. 11. 14. ἐπ' οὐ ἐτάχθημεν 5. 109. 16; cp. 4. 84. 7. **b. Dat.** *Local* = *upon* much rarer than gen. 2. 176. 5; cp. gen. and dat. 3. 28. 11; 5. 12. 11, 21; dat. of head-covering 7. 70-84. W. ἐπί = *by, near* dat. more freq. than gen. 7. 235. 5, esp. w. rivers and capes. In 7. 55. 11, 7. 188. 5 = *behind, after* in a row. *Temporal* = *after* freq. 8. 94. 18; = *upon* w. ἕκαστος etc. 4. 162. 16; 7. 50. 4; 7. 187. 11. *Causal* ἐπ' αἰτίῃ 7. 194. 7; cp. 2. 132. 8; 3. 40. 15; 7. 194. 9. Of *purpose* 7. 156. 17; 8. 141. 11; in hostile sense *against* 7. 132. 5; 7. 235. 20. ἐπ' ἡμῖν *in our power* 8. 29. 7. *In addition to* 7. 164. 10. Of circumstances 8. 19. 9. **c. Acc.** *Local* of motion *upon* 7. 183. 9; 7. 239. 17; *over* 8. 107. 11; 9. 95. 4. Cp. ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ νέας 7. 188. 7. Of motion *to* places; occas. w. pers., esp. on public service 7. 172. 8; 8. 79. 5 (w. acc. sing. of pers. 2. 162. 10; 3. 73. 11; 7. 15. 3). Very often = *against* 7. 10 α. 8, 12; 8. 9. 7; after a subst. 7. 16 β. 2; 7. 18. 10; rare w. verbs of rest 5. 44. 14. *Temporal* ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον 8. 129. 4; ἐπ' ἡμέρην 1. 32. 26; ἐπ' ἡμ. ἐκάστην 2. 149. 23; w. ἡμέρας etc. and cardinal nos. 7. 119. 8. *Purpose* 7. 193. 10; 8. 64. 9. W. nos. = *up to* 1. 193. 17, 19; 5. 9. 8; cp. 7. 12. 1. ἀνεμι ἐπὶ 7. 137. 22; cp. 7. 139. 23. For ἐς w. φέρειν 7. 19. 3; w. περιπεσεῖν 7. 88. 4.

ἐς: *Local* = *into, up to*. ἐς Ἀστυάγεος etc. 8. 134. 9; ἐς ἔωντοῦ 1. 108. 17; 9. 108. 14. Freq. w. pers. in plur.; w. sing. only ἐς Ἀμμωνα 2. 18. 8; ἐς θεόν 5. 79. 2. In hostile sense freq. w. places, less often w. pers. in plur.; more metaph. w. ποιῶν etc. 7. 15. 5; 8. 140 α. 3; 8. 129. 15; of friendly action 7. 194. 11 etc. W. *speak* = *before, to* 7. 142. 3; 8. 26. 12. *Purpose* 7. 8 γ. 11; 7. 28. 7; 8. 96. 3; 8. 97. 8 w. *go, give, prepare, use* etc. W. ἔχειν, φέρειν, λέγειν = *in reference to* 7. 130. 13; w. adjs. 1. 204. 4; cp. 5. 49. 15. Like μέχρι *up to* 7. 200. 6; cp. 7. 22. 11. *Temporal* =



*up to* 1. 32. 9; freq. ἐς ἐμέ 8. 121. 6, ἐς τόδε 7. 107. 17, ἐς ὃ; ἐς (τρίτην) ἡμέρην esp. w. ἀναβάλλεσθαι, ἦκειν 5. 49. 50; 3. 155. 21; cp. 7. 144. 2, 11; 8. 128. 21; more rarely = *about* in temporal sense 4. 113. 1; 4. 181. 20. Often *about* w. nos. Adverb. phrases 7. 168. 9; 8. 144. 13. In periphrases w. ἐλθεῖν etc., esp. ἐς λόγους 8. 36. 2; 3. 146. 2; 8. 19. 7; 8. 107. 5.

**κατά:** a. **Gen.** *Local* = *down from* 8. 53. 10; *down into* 7. 6. 17; 8. 36. 4. *κατὰ νότου ἔχειν in rear* 5. 118. 10, 14. Transferred mean. only in οὐκ ἐπιτήδεα καταγόντες κατ' ἐμέο 6. 97. 7. b. **Acc.** *Local* = *down along* w. ποταμόν etc. 1. 194. 3; 7. 36. 8; = *over* a surface freq. 7. 1. 7; 8. 115. 14; = *after* 9. 53. 4; 9. 89. 15; = *in direction of* w. τρέπεσθαι etc. 5. 12. 1; 6. 101. 3. Often w. verbs of rest = *at, near, opposite* 8. 13. 7; 8. 85. 1; 8. 11. 4; 8. 78. 4. *Temporal* κατὰ χρόνον, κατὰ Ἀμασιν βασιλεύοντα, κατ' ἐμέ etc. 2. 134. 9; 7. 170. 7; 8. 17. 4. *Purpose* 7. 170. 1; 8. 83. 10. *Causal* 7. 165. 10; 8. 30. 4; esp. κατὰ τοῦτο etc. 8. 30. 3. Often *according to* 8. 51. 14. *Manner* κατὰ τῷτό etc.; freq. κατὰπερ; κατὰ = *καθά* (for which Mss. often have κατὰ τά; cp. 4. 162; 5. 89; 6. 54) occurs 11 times. W. ποιεῖν, λέγειν, γίνεσθαι etc. = *with reference to* 8. 87. 1, 3; cp. τῶν κατὰ νηδὺν ἰατροί 2. 84. 5; κατὰ τὸν κατὰ Κροῖσον χρόνον 1. 67. 2. *Distributive*, often w. ἕκαστος 8. 113. 14; rare in temporal use 2. 109. 5. W. nos. = *about* 2. 145. 14, 15, 18; 7. 173. 10.

**μετά:** a. **Gen.** 66 examples (: 73 σύν), one third in ninth book. Twice w. gen. of thing 2. 25. 24; 8. 105. 13; w. verbs of rest 7. 171. 10, of motion 7. 151. 5. οἱ μετὰ τινος 8. 137. 29. b. **Acc.** *Local* = *after* freq. 7. 40. 3; 8. 46. 6 (once ἔχειν μετὰ χεῖρας 7. 16 β. 10). *Temporal* = *after* often; esp. μετὰ ταῦτα. In 2. 150. 19, 4. 146. 6 μετ' ἡμέρην in contrast to νυκτός. Phrases like μετ' ἐμέ ἐσελθόντα 1. 9. 8; 1. 34. 1; 7. 171. 5.

**παρά:** a. **Gen.** *Local* w. pers. after ἐλθεῖν, πέμπειν, 8. 141. 10. In transferred mean. w. *receive, take, learn* etc. 8. 10. 15; 7. 191.

10 (*παρὰ πυρσῶν* 7. 183. 2 only case of *thing*). Twice w. *say* 3. 72. 16; 8. 55. 4. Of agent w. pass. in 6. 4. 8; 7. 103. 11; 7. 106. 13. After substs. 6. 4. 7; 6. 54. 2; cp. 9. 1. 2. b. **Dat.** Usually w. pers., but cp. 4. 15. 18; 4. 90. 7. W. verbs of rest in pure *local* sense freq. 7. 235. 6; cp. 8. 88. 4; 8. 105. 9. c. **Acc.** Very freq. after verbs of motion of the goal, gen. w. pers. Often *along by* 7. 100. 9; cp. 7. 123. 21. *Temporal* only in 1. 32. 15; 2. 78. 8; 2. 121 δ. 23; 2. 123. 2; 7. 46. 11 = *during*. *παρά* = *in comparison with* 2. 160. 5; 7. 20. 7; = *contrary to* 8. 4. 3. Note *παρ' ἐν πάλαισμα δραμεῖν νικᾶν* 9. 33. 11.

**περί:** a. **Gen.** Often = *about* w. *say, learn, fear* etc. 8. 36. 3, 7; w. *fight* 8. 57. 7; cp. *κινδυνεύειν* 8. 74. 10. *περὶ πολλοῦ ποιῆσθαι* 7. 119. 4 etc. For freer *with regard to* cp. 5. 49. 15; 6. 16. 9. b. **Dat.** *Local* w. articles of clothing 7. 61-92. In transferred sense w. *fear* 7. 163. 3; 7. 212. 4; 8. 74. 4; 8. 99. 9. c. **Acc.** *Local* w. articles of clothing 7. 61. 3; 7. 72. 4; w. *περιπλεῖν* 7. 22. 2 (cp. 8. 7. 4); w. *περίπτειν* 8. 16. 9; of protection etc. 8. 111. 7. οἱ *περὶ* *τινα* only 2. 163. 5, 6. *Local* also of operations repeated here and there 7. 183. 5; 8. 22. 3; = *about* 7. 131. 1. *Temporal* = *about* seldom 7. 215. 3; 8. 6. 2; 9. 101. 9. W. *πρήσσειν, γίνεσθαι* etc. = *in regard to* 8. 25. 7; 8. 21. 10; 8. 86. 1. Note *μάχη ἐγένετο περὶ τὰ γέγρα* 9. 62. 7. w. *local* meaning. *τὰ περὶ τι* is much more freq. than gen. 8. 24. 2; 8. 56. 2.

**πρό:** *Local* in 15 instances 7. 208. 10; 8. 37. 4. More often *temporal* 5. 50. 12; 7. 149. 20. *In defense of, in favor of* (w. strong *local* sense) 7. 172. 14; 8. 49. 8; 8. 56. 6; 7. 134. 11. *In place of* 8. 26. 5; *πρὸ πάντων λέγειν* 1. 152. 3. W. comparative ideas 1. 62. 6; 1. 87. 19; 7. 152. 17; w. *ἄλλος* 7. 3. 11.

**πρός:** a. **Gen.** *Local* = *from*, rare, 7. 216. 5; 8. 87. 9; often of direction (7. 36. 9), esp. of points of compass, freq. w. acc. in same passage (cp. 7. 126. 6, 8; 7. 176. 13, 15; 7. 129. 3; *eastward* always acc.). *πρὸς ἡμέων* *on our side* 8. 22. 8. Of *origin*

7. 166. 5; w. *receive* 7. 158. 7. Freq. w. passives esp. of *say*, *honor*, *name* 8. 124. 5; 7. 10 η. 12; 7. 62. 5. Of *source* w. *learn* etc. 7. 226. 4; 8. 57. 4. πρὸς θεῶν only 5. 49. 11. b. **Dat.** *Local* = *at*, *near* 7. 155. 2; 8. 33. 10; 8. 68 β. 4; 8. 135. 6. In *addition to* 7. 3. 7, esp. πρὸς τοῦτοις. c. **Acc.** *Local* of direction towards, oft. of points of compass. οὐρίζειν πρὸς 4. 42. 7. Metaph. w. *τρέπεσθαι*, *φροντίζειν* 8. 25. 11; 8. 100. 6. W. *say* 8. 101. 2; 8. 143. 1. Of *purpose* 9. 102. 19. Often in *reference to*, esp. w. *say*, *think*, 7. 149. 10; 7. 153. 17. In comparisons 3. 34. 15; 8. 44. 2. Adv. πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα 8. 20. 11.

σύν: Of accompaniment esp. military 7. 10 β. 6; 7. 57. 11; 8. 101. 16. οἱ σύν τινι 7. 225. 6; 7. 233. 5; 8. 11. 14. W. *dat.* of thing 4. 50. 15. σὺν θεῷ 1. 86. 15. σὺν δέ σφι 7. 10 θ. 8; 9. 11. 19. W. *nos.* = *inclusive of* 7. 89. 3; 8. 113. 20; cp. 8. 82. 6; 1. 24. 23; 7. 70. 10. Of *manner* 7. 9 β. 5. Adverbial 8. 86. 5, 6; 7. 197. 16. *Instrumental* 3. 88. 17.

ὑπέρ: a. **Gen.** Usually in pure *local* sense = *above* 8. 138. 14; οἰκεῖν ὑπέρ 7. 69. 12; 7. 70. 1; cp. 6. 25. 1. More rarely = *for* 7. 161. 10; 7. 8 β. 8; w. *fight* 7. 225. 2 (w. *local* sense); 8. 70. 8; w. *fear* 7. 178. 3; 8. 100. 9. W. *λέγειν* = *περί* 4. 8. 1. b. **Acc.** *Local* only ῥιπτεῖν ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον 4. 188. 2 and τῶν ὑπὲρ Μέμφιν πόλιν κειμένων 2. 10. 3 (*gen.* in Stein). W. *nos.* = *beyond* 1. 165. 17; 5. 64. 7; cp. ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων 8. 140 β. 8.

ὑπό: a. **Gen.** *Local* = *from under* 4. 8. 14; ὑπέκ *away from* 3. 116. 4. Often w. *pass.* of *pers.* agent (after *perf.* 30 times: c. 150 *dat.*); w. *perf.* of *do*, *find*, *say* reg. the *dat.* (usually *pronominal*). W. *pass.* also of *cause* 4. 151. 10; 8. 117. 5; 7. 129. 25; 8. 115. 13 etc.; at times when *dat.* alone is possible. ὑπὸ μαστίγων 7. 22. 5; 7. 56. 2; ὑπὸ κήρυκος προηγόρευε 9. 98. 13. b. **Dat.** *Local* in 15 instances 7. 42. 8; 7. 100. 9; 7. 226. 11; 8. 39. 5; 8. 90. 19. Of *subjection* w. εἶναι etc. 7. 11. 17; 7. 157. 11; 8. 53. 3; w. *passives* 7. 158. 12. c. **Acc.** *Local* of extension

beneath 7. 114. 11; 7. 36. 4, 6; w. vbs. of motion 7. 88. 5; w. idea of *under shelter* 6. 44. 8; 8. 92. 14. *Temporal* of extension 9. 60. 18; esp. w. *νύκτα*, com. w. idea *under cover of* 5. 101. 19; 8. 70. 11; 9. 51. 19; 9. 58. 2; 9. 60. 7; 9. 118. 4; cp. 7. 165. 6. *ὑπὸ τὸν νηὸν κατακαέντα* 1. 51. 6 w. *causal* idea as well as temporal. Of *subjection* *ὑπὸ βασιλείᾳ δασμοφόρος* 7. 108. 4.

#### § 6. PREPOSITIONS AS ADVERBS

*ἐν*: *ἐν δέ* 7. 83. 12; 7. 176. 5; 8. 113. 16 (?) etc. *ἐν δὲ δὴ* 1. 192. 3; 2. 79. 8. *ἐν δὲ καί* 7. 238. 5 etc. *ἐν δὲ δὴ καί* 7. 224. 9 etc. *ἐπὶ δέ thereon* 7. 65. 3; 7. 69. 8; 7. 75. 2; *behind* 7. 55. 10; 8. 67. 10; *next* of rank 8. 93. 2, of time 7. 219. 3; *besides* 7. 92. 4. *μετὰ δέ*, 115 examples, com. temporal, also local (4. 47. 8). *πρὸς*: *πρὸς δέ besides* freq. *πρὸς δὲ καί* 8. 40. 5 etc. *πρὸς δ' ἔτι* 3. 74. 6. *πρὸς δὴ ὦν* 1. 58. 7. W. *ἅμα μὲν* 8. 51. 11. *καὶ πρὸς* 5. 20. 16; 8. 29. 7 etc.; in long combinations of numbers 2. 142. 12; 7. 184. 7, 12, 20, 27; 7. 187. 12 (*πρὸς δέ* in nos. only 9. 30. 6, which is not a long combination; possibly a later addition to correct the error implied by 9. 29. 10). *καὶ δὴ πρὸς* 5. 67. 29. *ὑπὸ* only in 7. 61. 6.

#### § 7. TMESIS

1. The commonest case is that in which *ὦν* is used w. a gnomic aor. 1. 194. 20; 2. 39. 10; 2. 40. 6; 2. 47. 3, 17; 2. 70. 9; 3. 82. 23; 7. 10 ε. 7 etc. W. a partic. *κατ' ὦν κόπας* 2. 172. 10.

2. *τὲ* causes tmesis only in the phrase *ἀνά τε ἔδραμον καί* 7. 15. 2; 7. 156. 5; 7. 218. 5; *δὴ* only in *μετὰ δὴ βουλευέαι* 7. 12. 7. For *μὲν . . . δέ* see 8. 33. 2; 8. 89. 1 etc., the verb being omitted w. *δέ*. In 6. 114. 3 *μὲν . . . διαφθείρεται, ἀπὸ δ' ἔθανε*.

3. W. enclit. pron., *ὦ γύναι, κατὰ με ἐφάρμαξας* 2. 181. 10.

4. Once an adj. and noun come between: *ἀπὸ πάντα τὰ χροῖματα ἄγων* 7. 164. 16.

## § 8. THE ARTICLE

1. **Relative Use.** See **Dialectic Forms**, § 3. ii. 5.

2. **Demonstrative Use.** Much less limited than in Attic. For  $\delta\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}$  repeating the subj. of the  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  clause see § 9. i. c. For  $\delta\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}$  in the apodosis see § 28. 3. The art. is found as antecedent directly before  $\delta\sigma\omicron\varsigma$  in 3. 23. 11; 3. 131. 6; 3. 133. 9.  $\delta\ \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$  in 1. 172. 6; 2. 124. 16; 2. 148. 12; 7. 137. 14 ( $\beta$  omits  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ ).  $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \delta$ , in other prose writers com. in form  $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \tau\acute{o}\nu$  as subj. of infin., is freq. in H. in other cases; cp. 1. 24. 17; 1. 86. 21, 41; 2. 162. 6; 8. 56. 7; 8. 83. 3; 8. 87. 7; 8. 88. 7, 8. With prepositions, besides the com.  $\pi\rho\acute{o}\ \tau\omicron\upsilon$  (1. 103. 6) and  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma\iota$  w. superls. (only 7. 137. 6), occur  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\ \tau\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma\iota$  1. 51. 3;  $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma\iota$  5. 97. 9.  $\delta\ \gamma\epsilon$  2. 173. 19 repeats the subj. as in Homer (cp. 7. 10  $\theta$ . 14).  $\delta\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  without  $\delta\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}$  and  $\delta\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}$  without  $\delta\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  are freq. for Attic  $\sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ; cp. 8. 11. 10; 8. 46. 2; 8. 65. 30; 8. 77. 1; cp. the relat.  $\tau\acute{o}\nu\ \delta\acute{\eta}$  w. strong demonstr. meaning 8. 32. 7; 8. 75. 6; 8. 92. 7.

3. **Omission.** Freq. when noun begins a clause for emphasis in a contrast 1. 194. 20; 2. 39. 6; 3. 29. 11; 5. 67. 32; 9. 88. 3. See also following sections.

4. **With Names.** With well-known or repeated names the art. is used. With names of cities, rivers etc. greater or less familiarity is indicated according as we find, for example,  $\delta\ \text{Νεῖλος}$ ,  $\delta\ \text{'Ασσωπὸς ποταμός}$ , or  $\text{'Αγγρος ποταμός}$ . Simple  $\text{Νεῖλος}$  etc. only in predicate, in lists, at beginning of clause for emphasis, when dependent upon a prep. and standing between a noun and its art. (7. 25. 11; 5. 1. 5; 4. 110. 6). Names of countries in  $-\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $-\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $-\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\eta}$ ,  $-\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $-\nu\acute{\eta}$  reg. have art., sometimes w.  $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\eta$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\eta}$ ; some in  $-\acute{\iota}\eta$  vary, as  $\text{Λυδία}$ ,  $\text{Κιλικία}$ ,  $\text{'Ασσυρία}$  etc.  $\text{'Ασία}$  and  $\text{Εὐρώπη}$  reg. have art. (without  $\gamma\acute{\eta}$ ) unless used together or w.  $\text{Λιβύη}$ ; the art. is omitted w.  $\text{Λιβύη}$ . Countries in partit. gen. omit art. com. only

when before the governing noun; cp. 2. 6. 11; 5. 103. 10 with 2. 8. 12; 2. 32. 15; exceptions in 2. 43. 3; 7. 30. 4 etc.

5. **With  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  = *all*.** a. In gen. the art. is used if the subst. requires it as a class word (8. 69. 6), or when especially defined (8. 23. 12). b. The art. is omitted when  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  =  $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\acute{o}\iota\omicron\varsigma$  (6. 139. 12), or means *complete, perfect* (7. 226. 9; 8. 36. 2), or begins a clause (or noun begins); cp. 1. 111. 14; 5. 106. 16; 6. 57. 7. It is reg. omitted w.  $\gamma\eta$  (7. 19. 6),  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$  (? 3. 38. 4), and w. race-names unless there is a contrast w. the parts (cp. 2. 39. 16; 2. 41. 6, but 7. 20. 14; 7. 64. 9; 8. 36. 12). c. W. numerals  $\omicron\iota$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$  in *all* is freq. (7. 4. 4), reg. after a list of the parts (7. 185. 13);  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha$  = *ten of everything* 1. 50. 2; 4. 88. 3; 9. 81. 14. Peculiar is  $\tau\grave{\alpha}$   $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\grave{\alpha}$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha$  = *nearly all* 1. 203. 12; 2. 35. 8; 5. 67. 6 (adv.).  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha$   $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\nu$  *the whole story* in 1. 21. 7; 2. 113. 16 etc., but  $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$   $\pi$ .  $\lambda$ . 1. 111. 26; 6. 2. 9; 9. 13. 8 etc.;  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha$   $\tau$ .  $\lambda$ . of his own history 2. 123. 2 (? 7. 152. 13).  $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha$   $\chi\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\nu$  is reg. w.  $\epsilon\varsigma$  9. 73. 3; cp. 8. 140  $\alpha$ . 12; 8. 140  $\beta$ . 5 etc. of the whole future or past, but  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\acute{o}$   $\chi\rho$ . of a particular space of time 9. 13. 7 etc. (but cp. 8. 100. 1). We find  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu$  in 7. 50. 3; 7. 176. 25 etc., but  $\tau\acute{o}$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu$  7. 50. 5; 7. 166. 10; 8. 29. 8.

6. **With  $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ .** The art. is omitted if the noun is predic. or in appos. (7. 41. 7; 7. 53. 8; 8. 39. 9), or when the demonstr. follows its noun, which is very com. if a rel. clause follows (6. 34. 9), esp. in explanatory appos. (7. 9  $\alpha$ . 4; 8. 124. 13; 3. 153. 2). The art. is also omitted w. proper names (3. 160. 11, 13), if  $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$  =  $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$  (5. 41. 6), when something present is indicated (7. 49. 2), and if the noun begins the clause for emphasis (7. 13. 2). For  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$  see 2. 39. 7; 2. 40. 5; 4. 124. 10; 1. 133. 2; 6. 91. 12 ( $\beta$  omits art.). With  $\acute{o}\delta\epsilon$  = *the following* the art. is omitted if the noun is predic. (7. 167. 2) or in appos. (7. 5. 15; 7. 8  $\alpha$ . 2; 7. 109. 2), but cp. 7. 122. 8; w.  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\nu$  considerable variation, cp. 7. 147. 1; 8. 49. 9; 8. 100. 11; w.  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\varsigma$  7. 135. 2;

7. 226. 3. W.  $\delta\delta\epsilon$  referring back the art. is lacking in 1. 9. 4 ; 1. 206. 7 ; 4. 118. 17 ; 8. 140  $\beta$ . 7, but used in 1. 137. 2 ; 7. 5. 14 etc. ; the noun is predic. in 2. 76. 1 ; 5. 8. 7. When the reference is to something present the art. is gen. used ; cp. 7. 8 a. 5 ; 8. 100. 13, 18, but 7. 35. 7 ; 8. 65. 29.

7. **With Possessive Adjectives.** The art. is at times omitted even w. a partic. individual in mind ; cp. 1. 42. 8 ; 3. 36. 8 ; 7. 8 a. 8 ; 7. 10  $\gamma$ . 3 ; 7. 39. 4 (cp. 8. 103. 5) ; 7. 104. 8 (the Mss. vary in 1. 111. 13 ; 3. 62. 11 ; 7. 11. 21 ; 9. 111. 18 ; 9. 116. 11). The examples are nouns of relationship. Emphasis (7. 104), apposition (3. 36 ; 3. 62), and being in a list (7. 8 a ; 7. 39) may have influence.

8. **With Ordinals.** The art. is reg. omitted w. words of time in expressions like *on the fifth day after* or *before* ; cp. 7. 7. 2 ; 7. 192. 3 ; 8. 54. 5 ; 8. 55. 8. It is used w.  $\pi\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$  1. 108. 3 ; 4. 172. 13 ; 7. 168. 8 (except in a list 3. 131. 4-9) and w.  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$  (=  $\tau\upsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ) 4. 75. 14 ; 6. 31. 2 ; 9. 33. 2 ; but omitted in *on the second after* 7. 7. 2 ; 7. 192. 3 ; 8. 54. 4 ; 8. 55. 8 (cp. 6. 46. 1 ; 7. 80. 5) ; in 1. 82. 25  $\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta$  is emphat. in position. In expressions like *he staid two days, but on the third* the art. is used in 1. 74. 6 ; 1. 19. 1 ; 2. 133. 3 ; 3. 129. 11 ; 5. 72. 12 ; 5. 89. 11 ; 6. 101. 11 ; but omitted in 7. 1. 12 ; 7. 191. 8 ; 7. 192. 1 ; 7. 210. 3 etc. (cp. 9. 41. 2). In 3. 155. 24-31, 3. 157. 8 the art. has definite reference back. Phrases like  $\epsilon\varsigma\ \delta\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu\ \eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\nu$  do not have the art. (1. 77. 18 ; 5. 49. 50 etc.), nor does the ordinal in distrib. sense 2. 37. 8 ; 2. 4. 6 ; 3. 97. 11 ; 4. 180. 25.

9.  $\tau\eta\ \alpha\lambda\lambda\eta$  = *elsewhere* 2. 36. 2 ; 2. 63. 3 ; 4. 28. 13 ; 4. 192. 11 ; *to other places* 1. 1. 11 ; 2. 116. 8 ; 3. 61. 15 ; 7. 32. 6 ; *otherwise* 6. 21. 9. In all these w. art., but cp. 2. 79. 5 (in a list of more than two) and 6. 48. 3 ( $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \alpha\lambda\lambda\eta$ ).

10. **With Superlatives.** In  $\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha}\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\ \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho\ \epsilon\varsigma\tau\iota\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \Pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon\ \epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$  the superl. is predic. ; cp. 1. 111. 19 ; 2. 8. 18 ; 5. 92  $\delta$ . 5 ;

7. 25. 6; 7. 121. 6; 7. 128. 9; 7. 199. 3; 7. 200. 4 etc. The art. is used in 7. 176. 8, where, however, the gen. τῆς χώρας τῆς ἄλλης depends upon the superl., not upon κατὰ τοῦτο. In 7. 216. 8 the art. refers back to 7. 176; further the relat. has here a definite anteced. as distinguished from 1. 111; 7. 25 etc. (on this ground τὸ χωρίον in 1. 84. 16 should be retained). In 2. 158. 22 the art. refers to l. 17.

11. **With μέσον.** The art. is omitted w. predic. μέσον in 1. 170. 15; 4. 17. 2; 4. 87. 15; also in preposit. phrases 1. 181. 4, 8; 2. 126. 10; 4. 171. 4; 8. 15. 5; 8. 23. 8. In 1. 186. 3 μέσον may be adverb. w. ἔχειν.

12. **Position.** A partit. gen. in attrib. position gen. occurs in contrasts w. μὲν . . . δέ; cp. 1. 143. 2; 7. 129. 3; 7. 156. 11; not infreq. the gen. depends upon art. w. partic. 1. 146. 10; 7. 110. 6; 7. 138. 4. Without marked contrast in μὲν clause in 1. 105. 13; 5. 1. 1; 8. 1. 1. In 8. 66. 9 τὲ . . . καὶ connects; in 8. 4. 1 and 8. 68 β. 11 there is no contrast, but other words intervene between art. and partic. In 1. 24. 18; 1. 98. 21; 6. 57. 27 the gen. depends upon a superl. in the attrib. position; but cp. 1. 53. 14.

The possessive gens. in attrib. position in 1. 165. 4; 2. 133. 6; 6. 30. 7 are also marked off by μὲν . . . δέ, but cp. 9. 50. 8. For reflexives in predic. position see 2. 26. 3; 2. 107. 5; 5. 5. 8; 6. 23. 11; 9. 33. 26; 9. 37. 15 (in 2. 26, 2. 107, 6. 23 the readings vary; in 5. 5 τοῦ οἰκησάτου ἐωντῆς the governing word is not a subst.; in 9. 37 ἀπέταμε τὸν ταρσὸν ἐωντοῦ might be compared w. τοῦ ὥτὸς ἀποτάμονται 4. 71. 10).

#### § 9. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. **Nominative.** a. τὺ in 4. 157. 7 in oracular verse. σφεῖς (4. 43. 23; 7. 168. 7; 8. 7. 7; 8. 108. 13 (?); 9. 55. 16) is always indir. reflexive. b. The nom. is freq. inserted when there is



no special emphasis, esp. after *ὥς as*; cp. 7. 53. 9; 7. 101. 9; 7. 184. 3; 7. 239. 21; 8. 30. 3; 8. 35. 10; 8. 38. 6; 8. 68 β. 9; 8. 80. 13; 8. 144. 26 etc.; the adv. of comparison suggests a contrast; cp. *ὅσον ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν* 4. 17. 12 etc. At times the idea of contrast is suggested by *μέν* without following *δέ* 7. 9 γ. 3; 7. 239. 7; cp. *ὥς μὲν ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν* 8. 66. 5 etc. More peculiar is the writer's use of *ἐγώ* when he promises to tell something later (2. 38. 7; 2. 51. 2), or declines to tell what he knows (2. 65. 9; 2. 123. 14). c. In clauses balanced by *μὲν . . . δέ*, when the first clause contains a negative idea, the strong contrast is emphasized by introducing the second clause with *ἐγὼ δέ, σὺ δέ, ὁ δέ* etc., although there is no change in subj.; cp. 7. 6. 23; 7. 10 θ. 10; 7. 13. 3; 7. 125. 5; 7. 156. 3; 7. 163. 7; 7. 208. 10; 7. 218. 18; 7. 239. 13; 8. 40. 10 (more than thirty examples); in 2. 115. 24 *ἀλλ' αὐτὰ ἐγώ* for *ἐγὼ δέ*. In 6. 16. 5 there is no negative in the first clause, but there is a contrast between *νέας μὲν* and *οἱ δέ* (cp. *αὐτοὶ δέ* in Homer). In 7. 224. 1 the subjects of the two clauses differ; also in 7. 223. 10, where, however, the use of *οἱ δέ* would be more in accordance w. the com. usage, and the general sense of the passage would be improved by a negative before *ἐφυλάσσετο* = *for they did not cling to* (cp. Aesch. *Eum.* 440) *the protection of the wall, but they* etc. For the use of the prons. before *δέ* in the apodosis see § 28. d. A Homeric repetition of the subj. by a pron. w. *γὰρ* is found in 2. 173. 19; 7. 10 θ. 14. e. Here may be mentioned H.'s use of the 2 sg. fut. in geographical descriptions for the indef. *one*; cp. 2. 29. 11, 17, 23, 24; 2. 30. 2.

2. **Genitive.** a. The 3 pers. *ἐο* only in 3. 135. 16 as indir. reflexive. b. *ἐμέο* and *σέο* are rare in possessive use; instead *μοι, σοι*, and the possess. adjs.; but cp. 6. 68. 5; 9. 89. 16.

3. **Dative.** a. *σοί* is emphatic, *τοῖ* unemphatic. In the Mss. *σοί* is at times enclitic; see 1. 109. 5; 1. 120. 32; 7. 10 a. 15; 8. 100. 34; with 7. 10 a cp. 1. 207. 8 and 3. 1. 24 (*α* has accent in

both). b. *σφὶν* occurs occasionally in some Mss. (2. 81. 5 ; 2. 82. 5), but has been rejected in favor of *σφι*. c. For the possess. dat. see § 4. i. B. 1.

4. **Accusative.** a. *εἷ* only in an oracle 7. 220. 21. b. *σφέα* is rare outside of H., who uses it 22 times, of which 20 are in books i-v; cp. 1. 46. 17 ; 7. 50. 20 ; 8. 36. 4. It is never nom. and never reflex. *σφὲ* for *σφέα* in 3. 52. 18, 3. 53. 13, for *σφέας* in 7. 170. 4 (s has *σφέας*) has been rejected by the editors.

5. **Third Person.** The pure anaphoric prons. are *οἷ, μὴν, σφέων, σφι, σφέας, σφέα* (*σφίσι* is reflex. ; in 5. 103. 4 ; 6. 105. 9 ; 8. 68 β. 8, where all Mss. have an anaphoric *σφίσι*, most editors correct to *σφι*). *οἷ, μὴν, σφι, σφέα* are never used directly after preps. (but *σὺν δέ οἱ* 6. 90. 3 ; 7. 57. 11, *σὺν δέ σφι* 6. 8. 2 ; 7. 10 θ. 8 ; 9. 11. 19), nor are *σφέων* and *σφέας* when anaphoric ; *αὐτῷ* etc. instead. *αὐτοῦ* etc. are freq. in other anaphoric uses, often indistinguishable from *οἷ, μὴν* etc. (cp. 7. 10 θ. 7, 8 ; 8. 40. 3, 14 ; 8. 108. 16, 18), though often more emphatic. *οἷ, μὴν* etc. rarely refer to things of neuter gend., but *οἷ* is so used in 1. 183. 3, 4 ; 4. 34. 8 ; 6. 119. 14 ; *μὴν* in 1. 93. 7 ; 1. 178. 12 ; 3. 111. 3 (cp. *αὐτό* in l. 5) ; 6. 82. 3 ; 7. 143. 6 ; *σφέων* in 5. 58. 10 ; *σφι* in 3. 128. 7. *οἷ* of things not neut. in 1. 156. 8 ; 1. 181. 17 ; *μὴν* in 1. 51. 11 ; 2. 175. 20 ; 4. 5. 17. *οἷ* is correlative in 2. 135. 10 ; 2. 172. 3 ; 7. 8 δ. 4 ; *σφέας* in 2. 144. 2 ; *σφέα* in 5. 92 γ. 6. For a repeated relative, *οἷ* in 1. 40. 4 ; *σφι* in 1. 146. 7 ; 2. 39. 9.

#### § 10. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

1. **First and Second Person.** *ἐμεωντοῦ, -ῶ, -όν* 3. 142. 16 ; 6. 86 a. 16 ; 3. 155. 8 ; in 3. 142. 19 *αὐτῷ τέ μοι* in contrast to *τοῖσι ἀπ' ἐμέο*. *σεωντοῦ, -ῶ, -όν* 7. 16 a. 12 ; 7. 38. 15 ; 7. 157. 22 ; in 1. 124. 9 *σέο τε αὐτοῦ πέρι*. *ἡμέων αὐτῶν* etc. 4. 119. 18 ; 8. 109. 10, 19 ; *αὐτοῖσι ἡμῖν* in 5. 91. 12 ; *ὑμέων αὐτῶν* etc. 7. 135. 10 ; 7. 150. 12 ; 8. 140 a. 18. In the sing. the simple form is never direct

reflex., apart from the formula *ἐγὼ μοι δοκέω* 2. 93. 28; 5. 80. 2; the plur. *ἡμέων* in 7. 236. 20. As indirect reflexives the simple forms are reg. in plur. and usual in sing., but cp. 3. 142. 16; 3. 145. 11.

2. **Third Person.** a. **Direct.** In sing. *ἑωντοῦ*, *-ῶ* etc. are reg.; *αὐτήν μιν* 2. 100. 16 (cp. 1. 24. 12). In gen. plur. *ἑωντῶν* most com.; *σφέων αὐτῶν* freq.; *σφέων* 7. 62. 8; 9. 54. 7. In dat. plur. *σφίσι* most com. (Mss. have *σφι* 1. 142. 15; 2. 42. 9); *σφίσι αὐτοῖσι* and *ἑωντοῖς* are also used. In acc. plur. *σφέας αὐτούς* most com.; *ἑωντούς* freq.; *σφέας* 4. 120. 7. b. **Indirect.** Most freq. *οἱ, μιν, σφεῖς, σφέων, σφι* and *σφίσι, σφέας*. *σφέων, σφίσι, σφέας* occur w. preps. *μιν*, as subj. of infin. w. ref. to subj. of prin. verb 2. 132. 11; possibly also 7. 143. 6; in same construct. *ἑωντόν* 1. 34. 2; 4. 9. 8; 6. 126. 9; in plur. *σφέας* 1. 4. 4, 9; 1. 5. 5; 2. 4. 13; 4. 7. 2; 4. 15. 13, 16; 4. 187. 12; 5. 9. 13; 5. 86. 17; but *ἑωντούς* 1. 134. 10; 1. 171. 24 (*αὐτοὶ ἑωντούς*); 2. 2. 2, 6; 3. 22. 23; 4. 94. 2; 5. 7. 6; 6. 137. 22; and *σφέας αὐτούς* 4. 78. 17; 5. 44. 2; 8. 94. 21; and *αὐτούς* 2. 107. 12; 5. 36. 17. For *ἑωντοῦ*, *-ῶ* etc. as indir. reflex. see 7. 3. 11; 7. 147. 3; 7. 209. 23; 8. 24. 4; 8. 61. 8; 8. 134. 12; in a gen. absol. clause only 9. 4. 8 (as subj. of gen. absol. 3. 27. 6; 9. 106. 11). *σφέων αὐτῶν* etc. are less freq. indirect; cp. 5. 57. 10. For *αὐτοῦ*, *-ῶ*, etc. as indir. reflex. see 7. 18. 3; 7. 101. 3; 7. 156. 12; 7. 206. 3; 7. 230. 3; 8. 40. 6; 8. 61. 11; 8. 65. 12; 8. 98. 9; 8. 103. 5; note 1. 165. 4; 2. 133. 6; 6. 111. 14 w. *αὐτοῦ* in attrib. position.

3. **Pronominal Adjectives.** *ὅς* occurs in 1. 205. 4 (?). *σφέτερος* is both direct and indirect; it is always plur.; in sing. *ἑωντοῦ. ἐμός* is more freq. dir. reflex. than *ἐμεωντοῦ*, but *σεωντοῦ* more freq. than *σός*. In plur. *αὐτῶν* is added to adj. (5. 98. 12), but simple adj. 4. 133. 9.

4. To emphasize a pron. without giving reflex. meaning *αὐτός*

is placed first; cp. 3. 72. 26; 1. 117. 12; 8. 102. 4; 7. 8 a. 6. In 1 sing. the Mss. vary between emphatic and unemphatic forms; αὐτῷ μοι 2. 10. 2; 4. 134. 12; 7. 28. 11, but ἐμοί 3. 142. 19; αὐτοῦ τε ἐμέο 7. 38. 13; αὐτὸν δὲ με 8. 101. 16. If αὐτός follows the pron. a word stands between 7. 39. 3.

5. Combinations like αὐτοὶ ἐωντῶν are freq. in 3 pers.; cp. 7. 10 a. 5; 7. 236. 20; 8. 16. 7; 8. 86. 9; no example in 1 pers., in 2 pers. only 9. 16. 17.

### § 11. INDEFINITE τῖς

1. τῖς means *every one* in exhortations and threats 7. 5. 13; 7. 237. 15; 8. 109. 21.

2. τῖς w. adjs. strengthening their meaning is freq.; it gen. follows. Cp. ἐκ πολλοῦ τεο χρόνου 2. 58. 8; πολλόν τι πλῆθος 2. 60. 3; οὐ πολλῷ τε w. compar. 1. 181. 2; 2. 48. 8; w. superl. 5. 92 ε. 14; πολλόν τι w. superl. 1. 192. 11; σμικρόν τι 2. 7. 7; 4. 130. 1; see also 1. 147. 5; 2. 129. 15; 4. 198. 2; 7. 42. 9; 7. 192. 8; 8. 15. 1; 8. 93. 9. With οὐδέν 4. 19. 3; 4. 118. 15. With πᾶς 8. 86. 9. With εἰς 8. 26. 4. Cp. also οὕτω δὴ τι w. adjs. 1. 163. 11; 1. 185. 10; 2. 11. 4; τοιοῦτος (τοιόσδε) δὴ τις 1. 178. 6; 1. 192. 20; 5. 92 ε. 12 etc.

3. **Position.** τῶν τις Δελφῶν, characteristic of Ionic, is the usual order in H.

### § 12. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

1. οὗτος, τοιοῦτος, οὕτω usually refer back, but forward in 1. 7. 2; 1. 125. 3; 1. 178. 6; 7. 3. 12; 7. 5. 7; 7. 175. 14; 8. 140 a. 2 etc.

2. ὅδε, τοιόσδε, τοσσόσδε, ὧδε usually look forward, but cp. 1. 137. 2; 1. 141. 17; 1. 164. 2; 3. 48. 19; 4. 8. 1; 5. 83. 4 (cp. 6. 86 β. 13); 7. 62. 8; 7. 99. 17; 7. 230. 2; 8. 139. 2.

3. ἐξ αὐτῶν, ἐν αὐτοῖσι *therefrom, therein* for more usual οὗτος

1. 9. 2; 1. 89. 7; 7. 8 γ. 3; 7. 10 α. 15; 7. 10 η. 11; 7. 14. 8; 7. 50. 9; 8. 60. 19, 25; the sing. in 1. 207. 15; 2. 51. 17; 7. 46. 20.

### § 13. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. After *know*, *tell* a relat. clause often approaches in meaning an indirect question, esp. through the omission of the anteced. demonstr. (cp. 2. 121 β. 16; 3. 50. 12; 3. 68. 2; 5. 74. 5; 6. 124. 7; 6. 129. 3; 7. 26. 6), or the transference of the anteced. noun to the relat. clause (1. 56. 5; 4. 53. 17; 6. 132. 5). After *ask* *τό* is used in 3. 51. 2; 7. 37. 11; 9. 54. 9 (cp. *ὥς* 7. 148. 10); after *discuss* 6. 37. 10; 8. 40. 6; 9. 71. 12 (*ὅς*; cp. 2. 134. 17).

2. *ὅστις* after a definite anteced. instead of *ὅς* is not infreq.; cp. 1. 7. 10; 2. 46. 13; 3. 70. 6; 4. 8. 4; 6. 13. 14; 7. 196. 11; 8. 26. 8.

3. **Attraction.** In 69 instances the acc. of *ὅς* is attracted, in 42 it is not. Of the 69 examples there are 30 of *τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν*, so that, apart from this, attraction is omitted as often as it occurs. Subst. relat. clauses permit attraction more freq. than adj. clauses (cp. 7. 8 γ. 11; 8. 100. 22; 8. 105. 3; 3. 134. 31). The verb in clauses w. attracted relat. is reg. indic. The relat. is not attracted if an attrib. acc. accompanies it (cp. 2. 42. 5). a. An acc. of time is attracted in 1. 107. 2: *βασιλεύσας . . . ἔτεα σὺν τοῖσι Σκύθαι ἤρξαν*. b. A nom. becomes acc. in 1. 92. 21; 2. 8. 7; 2. 22. 7 (?); 5. 92 δ. 5; gen. for nom. 1. 78. 15. The four examples of the acc. are neut.; in form, therefore, the same as the nom. c. Attraction from dat. occurs only in the stereotyped temporal phrases *ἀπ' ἧς*, *ἀπ' οὗ*, *ἐν ᾧ* etc. d. Attraction of noun to relat. occurs in *τὰς δὲ στήλας* (nom. in a), *τὰς ἱστη . . . , αἱ μὲν πλέονες* 2. 106. 1; cp. 3. 147. 2; 9. 88. 5. e. *οὐδὲις ὅστις οὐ* 5. 97. 11. *οὐδαμῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τῶν οὐ πολλὸν μέζω* 7. 145. 19. *ἄφθονοι ὅσοι γίνονται* 4. 194. 5; cp. 2. 175. 4; 4. 28. 3. In this connection may be mentioned the

formal use of ὡς ἕκαστος = *each separately* after the manner of Thuc.; cp. 1. 114. 10; 6. 31. 5; 6. 79. 7; cp. 2. 82. 2: τάδε ἄλλα ἐστὶ ἐξευρημένα . . . τῇ ἕκαστος ἡμέρῃ γενόμενος ὁτέοισι ἐγκυρήσει *they have worked out what fortune will befall a man according to the day on which he is born.*

#### § 14. ADVERBS

1. The demonstr. adv. ὡς *so* is freq., and occurs in the foll. combinations: ὡς δὲ καὶ 7. 104. 16; 7. 106. 4; 7. 206. 7; 8. 126. 13 etc.; ὡς δὲ δὴ καὶ 3. 37. 3 (?); ὡς δέ 3. 13. 12; ὡς γάρ 9. 18. 11; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς 1. 128. 3; 3. 152. 5; μέντοι οὐδ' ὡς 6. 76. 10; ὡς δ' αὖτως 7. 86. 9; 8. 21. 5 etc.; ὡσαύτως 7. 86. 3, 7; 7. 236. 21; 8. 50. 7 etc.; ὡς δὲ παραπλησίως 7. 119. 1.

2. For adv. use of ὅμοια, ἐπίκοινα, παραπλήσια see 1. 216. 2; 4. 99. 16; 6. 77. 8; 7. 118. 8; 7. 120. 9; 7. 141. 4.

#### § 15. TENSES

1. **Present.** a. **Historic.** For the ordinary use to give greater liveliness to the narrative see 1. 45. 19; 3. 78. 11; 3. 130. 6, 12, 15 etc. H. also often uses the annalistic pres. when giving a brief chronicle of past events, esp. γίνεται, τελευτᾷ, τίκτει, γαμῇ; cp. 3. 160. 12; 4. 78. 4, 6; 4. 149. 5; 4. 160. 1; 5. 27. 5; 5. 41. 3; 5. 92 β. 4, 6; 7. 61. 14 etc. b. Pres. in fut. sense often in oracles; cp. 7. 140; 8. 77. In the apod. of fut. condits. 1. 207. 15, 18; 3. 155. 17; 6. 86 a. 3; 6. 109. 29; 8. 102. 15; cp. 5. 43. 6; 6. 82. 12.

2. **Imperfect.** a. Iterative in -σκον freq.; cp. 7. 5. 15; 7. 33. 11; 7. 41. 2; 7. 106. 2; 7. 119. 16, 19; 7. 211. 12. b. Iterative w. ἄν 1. 196. 16, 22; 2. 109. 7; 3. 51. 12, 15; 7. 211. 13. ἄν w. forms in -σκον 2. 174. 5; 3. 119. 12; 4. 42. 16. c. Of attempt or intention in 1. 68. 26; 1. 69. 16; 1. 208. 6; 7. 20. 10 etc. d. With negative denoting resistance or inability 1. 76. 14;

5. 41. 16; 9. 55. 6; often in temporal clause of antecedence 7. 210. 3; 7. 211. 17; 7. 212. 12; 8. 4. 9; 8. 121. 1 etc., with associated causal meaning. e. With *αὐτίκα* etc. much more freq. than aor.; cp. 7. 1. 6; 7. 215. 2; 8. 108. 5; 8. 110. 5; 8. 128. 15. f. With *ἄρα* expressing the real state of things in contrast to what had been thought 3. 64. 20; 3. 65. 12; 3. 70. 4; 4. 64. 18; 8. 8. 7; 8. 111. 10 (pres. in 7. 35. 10; aor. in 7. 130. 7). g. In certain verbs the imperf. is preferred to the aor., as *λέγειν* (before a speech), *καλεῖν*, *κελεύειν*, *αἰτεῖν*, *δεῖσθαι*, *ἄγειν*, *πέμπειν*, *πλεῖν*, *πορεύεσθαι* etc.; cp. 1. 35. 6; 1. 120. 2; 3. 41. 8; 7. 148. 4; 7. 173. 5; 8. 64. 9; 8. 66. 4; 8. 70. 1; 8. 122. 4. h. In temporal sentences w. *until* the main verb is reg. imp. The negated aors. in 6. 45. 7, 7. 137. 8, 8. 8. 12 imply an extended action of the opposite kind. The participles carry the idea of extended action in 2. 143. 16; 6. 83. 2. Sometimes the sentences are elliptical, the extended action following the aor. being suggested by the context; cp. 1. 158. 8; 4. 160. 2; 4. 201. 10; 6. 24. 7. The aor. in 4. 196. 12 is gnomic. For the imperf. instead of the aor. in the *until* clause see 3.

3. **Aorist.** a. Iteratives in *-σκον* from aor. stems are found in 4. 78. 19; 9. 74. 6; combined w. *ἄν* in 4. 78. 22; 4. 130. 8. b. Gnostic aors. in 2. 20. 8; 3. 82. 15; 7. 172. 18. Particularly characteristic is the use w. *ὥν*, which, when the verb is a compd., is placed between the prep. and verb. See examples under **Tmesis**, § 7, and 1. 132. 13. c. Ingressive in 7. 3. 18; 7. 13. 9; 7. 39. 1; 7. 45. 4; 7. 182. 4; 8. 23. 10; 8. 85. 11 etc. d. In questions w. *οὐ*, suggesting immediate action, in 9. 48. 18: *τί δὲ οὐ . . . ἐμαχεσάμεθα*; *Why don't we fight?* e. Temporal clauses. a. In *until* clauses the subord. verb is reg. aor. Exceptions are due to the 'overlapping' of the time of the main and subord. actions, to the aoristic effect of the subord. clause due to the kind of verb or some accompanying phrase, or to some peculiarity in the structure

of the sentence; cp. for impf. 1. 158. 11; 1. 196. 21; 3. 48. 20; 4. 160. 3, 11; 9. 55. 6; 9. 94. 6 (pres. subj. or infin. 1. 202. 13; 2. 115. 25; 4. 42. 13; 4. 196. 12; 7. 171. 9); for pres. 1. 98. 3; 3. 104. 14; 4. 181. 19; 6. 75. 12; for plupf. 5. 51. 13; 9. 55. 6. **β.** In clauses w. *πρίν* before the aor. infin. is regular; the exceptions are due to the nature of the verb, as 7. 228. 3; 8. 3. 2; 8. 144. 29. In the main clause the aor. is usual, but for impf. of continuing action see 4. 134. 20; 4. 167. 7. **γ.** In clauses introduced by *after* the aor. is usual if the action of the clause is wholly antecedent. Many imperf. are due to the kind of verb, *κελεύω*, *πλέω* etc. (see 2. **g**) being much used in this tense; cp. 1. 11. 7; 1. 171. 8; 2. 29. 29; 2. 108. 16; 2. 140. 4; 7. 146. 11; 7. 188. 1. The imperf. is reg. when negated. The plupf. is found only 13 times w. *ἐπεί*, *ἐπειδή*, *ἐπείτε*; of these 5 are passives (8. 53. 14; 9. 84. 1 etc.), *ἀπύκατο* occurs 4 times (7. 175. 1; 8. 6. 2 etc.), *ἐγεγόνει* twice (8. 27. 1; 8. 129. 2), *οἰχώκει* in 7. 164. 13; *παρηβήκει* in 3. 53. 2. Of about 45 examples w. *ὥς* about 30 are passives; there are 10 cases of *ἐγεγόνει* of which 8 are expressions of time like *ὥς εὐφρόνη ἐγεγόνει* 8. 12. 1; *ἀπύκατο* is found three times, *οἰχώκει* twice; cp. also 8. 126. 11; 8. 129. 6.

4. **Future.** **a.** Indicative. **a.** A gnomic fut., descriptive of customs, is found in 1. 173. 21; 1. 198. 6; 1. 199. 20; 2. 39. 18; 2. 41. 10. With this cp. the 'Traveller's Future,' *ἤξεις ἐς πόλιν μεγάλην* 2. 29. 11, 17, 19, 23, 24; 2. 30. 2; 2. 97. 11 etc. **β.** *οὐ μὴ* w. fut. indic. in an emphatic negative is the reading of **β** in 3. 62. 17; **a** has subj. (cp. 1. 199. 18; 7. 53. 11). **γ.** In delib. question 7. 234. 14; cp. *τὰς τέψ τρόπῳ περήσομεν* 3. 72. 7. Indirect cases in 1. 11. 22; 3. 72. 4; 3. 84. 2; 1. 98. 1; 1. 125. 1; the Mss. vary between fut. indic. and aor. subj. in 7. 213. 1; 8. 135. 13. **δ.** *ὅκως* w. fut. in a demand 3. 142. 24. **b.** Optative. The Mss. agree in reading a fut. opt. only in 7. 226. 11 and 9. 38. 12 (*λέγων ὥς ἀπολάμψοιτο συγχρούς*). **a** has *ἤξει* in 1. 127. 5. The



pres. opt. in 7. 6. 17 represents the pres. indic. of a prophecy. The pres. *ῥυοῖατο* in 4. 135. 12 represents a command of the direct form, put into the opt. through the influence of *μέλλοι* in the *μέν* clause. c. Infinitive. a. With *promise, swear, prophesy* etc., there is some variation between fut., and aor. or pres. *ὑποσχέσθαι* w. fut. 3. 74. 12; in 7. 168. 5 pres. in *β*; in 7. 215. 1 aor. in *B* and *β*. *ὑποδέκεσθαι* w. fut. 5. 111. 20 (neg. *μή*); 6. 11. 15 (neg. *οὐ*); 4. 119. 5; 4. 133. 13; 4. 148. 7; 6. 62. 3; 7. 158. 21; 8. 29. 10; 8. 102. 5; 9. 12. 5; in 3. 69. 16 fut. in *α*, aor. in *β*; in 1. 24. 16 and 6. 2. 5 fut. only in *P* (all three *κατεργάσεσθαι*; cp. 7. 215). *ὑπέδυσαν* in 7. 134. 14 has fut. in *β*, aor. in *α*. *ὑποστήναι* w. fut. 9. 94. 8. *προεῖπε* w. fut. 1. 84. 4. *ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι* w. fut. 8. 142. 18. *εὐχεσθαι* w. fut. 2. 181. 13; 4. 76. 10. (= *vous*), but aor. in 1. 27. 16; 1. 31. 22 (= *pray for*). *προλέγειν* in 1. 53. 13 w. fut. (aor. in some Mss.). *λόγιον* w. aor. 8. 60 γ. 6. *ἐκέχρηστο* w. aor. 7. 220. 10; w. fut. 2. 139. 9; 2. 147. 17; 2. 151. 12; 3. 64. 16; 4. 156. 5; 5. 43. 7; 6. 76. 1; 7. 142. 7; 8. 51. 12. *ἀνείλον* w. fut. 9. 33. 8. *προαγορεύειν* w. fut. 1. 91. 16; 1. 74. 11. *ἐπομύναι* etc. w. fut. 1. 29. 11; 1. 165. 14; 3. 74. 8 etc., but Mss. have *ἐκδύσασθαι* in 5. 106. 31. In laws, oaths, and agreements where the infin. is not directly dependent upon a verb of *swearing* or *promising* the pres. or aor. is used; cp. 1. 146. 16; 4. 201. 22; 7. 132. 9; 9. 26. 20. *ἐλπίζειν* etc. have fut. when *hope* of fut. action is expressed, but H. freq. uses these words of confident expectation, and consequently w. pres. or aor. *ἐπίδοξος* w. fut. 6. 12. 17; w. aor. 1. 89. 7. *προσδέκεσθαι* w. fut. infin. 7. 235. 18; 8. 130. 14 etc.; w. fut. partic. 1. 89. 8; *ὥς* w. fut. indic. 9. 48. 13. *β*. In 8. 86. 10 the Mss. agree in reading the aor. w. *δοκεῖν*; in 9. 109. 9 *α* has *αἰτῆσαι*, *β* *αἰτήσεσθαι*; in 8. 100. 10 after *ἔφερε οἱ ἡ γνώμη* the Mss. have aor. With 9. 109 cp. 7. 38. 6. With *δοκεῖν* the aor. is hard to defend. In 8. 86 the pres. would suit the context better than the fut. After *γνώμη* in 8. 100 the aor. is possibly due to an idea

of *intention*; cp. 5. 118. 9; 6. 110. 4. γ. With ἐν νόῳ ἔχειν and other words of *intention* there are several examples of the fut., as well as of the aor. or pres.; cp. fut. in 1. 10. 9; 1. 86. 9; 8. 7. 10; 9. 93. 14; aor. in 7. 157. 11; pres. in 1. 27. 10; 3. 64. 8; 4. 125. 19 etc. ἐπέχειν w. fut. 1. 80. 24; w. pres. 1. 153. 20; 6. 96. 1. νοεῖσθαι w. fut. 7. 206. 7; w. pres. 1. 77. 14. διανοεῖσθαι w. fut. 7. 207. 2; w. pres. 9. 54. 8. ἐπινοεῖν w. fut. 3. 31. 7; 3. 134. 17; w. pres. 1. 27. 3; 3. 122. 8; w. aor. 2. 150. 12; 2. 152. 9; 5. 24. 7 etc. ἐπιβουλεύειν w. fut. 6. 137. 21. See also fut. w. παρασκευάζεσθαι 8. 97. 11, and even w. βούλομαι 4. 111. 15. δ. With μέλλω the fut. is most com. (c. 80 cases: c. 35 pres.), the aor. rare, γενέσθαι alone being found 1. 34. 5; 2. 39. 14; 7. 148. 10 (pres. in β) a form easily confused w. the pres. (in 4. 146. 7 some Mss. have καταχρήσασθαι; in 8. 40. 7 α has ποιήσασθαι). With μέλλω cp. ἀναβάλλεσθαι w. fut. 5. 49. 50; 6. 86 β. 12; in 9. 8. 2 β has pres., α aor.

#### § 16. SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

Besides the use in exhortations and prohibitions (8. 65. 26; 8. 100. 26; 8. 109. 22; 8. 142. 20) may be noted: a. οὐ μή w. subj. in an emphatic negation 1. 199. 18; 3. 62. 17 (fut. indic. in β); 7. 53. 11. b. Deliberative questions 7. 101. 15 etc.; for indirect cases see 7. 213. 1; 8. 36. 4; 8. 101. 19 etc. In μαθήσεσθε ὁκοῖον ἂν τι ὑμῖν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐκβαίῃη (9. 11. 12) we have a relat. clause rather than a question (cp. § 13. 1); cp. μάθε ὅσα ἀγαθὰ ἀποβαλεῖς 1. 71. 16. c. μὴ οὐ w. subj. in an expression of doubt: ἀλλὰ μάλλον μὴ οὐ τοῦτο ἢ τὸ μαντήμιον 5. 79. 12. d. ὅπως μὴ w. subj. in a warning 6. 85. 12.

#### § 17. OPTATIVE IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

Besides the opt. in wishes (3. 65. 37; 6. 69. 33; 7. 11. 8; in relat. clause 5. 111. 16; introduced by ἀλλ' εἰ 7. 5. 10) and the ordinary potential opt. may be noted the following potential opta-

tives referring to the past : a. With pres. tense 1. 2. 6 (ἔησαν δ' ἄν οὗτοι Κρήτες *these were Cretans, I suppose*) ; 1. 70. 17 ; 2. 98. 7 ; 5. 59. 7 ; 5. 60. 5 ; 7. 184. 17 ; 7. 214. 11 ; 8. 136. 19. b. With aor. tense 2. 11. 20 ; 7. 180. 7 ; 9. 71. 19.

### § 18. CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

In general the usage is as in Attic. For examples of *particular* conditions see 7. 103. 8 ; 8. 22. 9, 11 ; 8. 100. 28 ; of *general* 7. 3. 12 ; 7. 6. 22 ; 8. 115. 8 (imperf. indic. in 7. 83. 5) ; of *ideal* 7. 9 γ. 5 ; 7. 15. 15 ; 8. 108. 13 ; 8. 19. 3 (no ἄν in Mss.) ; of *unreal* 7. 47. 4 ; 7. 50. 16 ; 8. 93. 5 ; 9. 45. 6 (imperf. of past 8. 30. 5 ; 8. 103. 2 ; 8. 140 β. 6 ; for χρῆν in apod. see 7. 9 β. 10 ; 9. 60. 10) ; of *future* 7. 10 θ. 6 ; 8. 80. 10. The following points may be particularly noted.

1. **Omission of ἄν.** The foll. doubtful examples occur : εἰ μὴ ἀναβῇ (ῆν in β) 2. 13. 6 ; ῆν καὶ ἀποστέωσι (εἰ in α) 3. 15. 8 ; εἰ μὲν μεταμελήσῃ (fut. in β) 3. 36. 25 ; εἰ δὲ διαχρήσῃσθε (fut. in β) 6. 11. 10 ; εἰ δὲ ἀποδέξῃς (subj. in β) 7. 50. 8 ; εἰ νικηθῶσι 8. 49. 9 (ῆν in β) ; εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσῃς (fut. P δ) 8. 62. 6 ; εἰ μὴ γένηται (ῆν in β) 8. 118. 13. The Mss. vary in each case. In three cases it is a question of an easily confused -σῃ or -σει ; in four of ῆν μὲν or εἰ μὲν, ῆν μὴ or εἰ μὴ, ῆν νικ- or εἰ νικ-, i.e. a nasal follows the particle, rendering the confusion of εἰ and ῆν easy, to the ear at least. See next section.

2. **Negative οὐ.** εἰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ ποιήσεις 1. 212. 13 ; εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὲν οὐ ποιήσουσι, οἱ δὲ πάντως διὰ μάχης ἐλεύσονται 6. 9. 20 ; cp. 7. 10 θ. 11 ; contrast εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσῃς (-εις) 8. 62. 6. The meaning in these cases is *if you are determined not to do what is advised*. In 7. 16 γ. 15 οὐ negatives οἶά τε. In 6. 133. 10 the Mss. vary between ῆν μὴ οἱ δῶσι and ῆν μιν οὐ δῶσι (Stein μὲν οὐ). In 7. 9. 10 etc. οὐ after δεινὸν εἰ as freq. ; cp. 1. 60. 14 ; 1. 129. 11 ; 5. 97. 14 ; 7. 46. 9 ; 9. 68. 2 ; 9. 100. 7.

3. **ἔθλει.** a. With an inanimate subject *ἔθλει* is used in fut. condits. of something that is going to happen beyond the control of human agencies; cp. *εἰ γὰρ ἐθελήσει ῥήξας ὑπερβῆναι ὁ ποταμὸς ταύτην, κίνδυνος πάσῃ Μέμφι κατακλυσθῆναι ἔστι* 2. 99. 14; cp. *ω. θεός* as subj. 2. 13. 18. The fut. *ἐθελήσει* is used in 1. 32. 13; 1. 109. 12; 2. 11. 15; 2. 13. 18; 2. 99. 14; the pres. *ἔθλει* in 7. 10 δ. 7; 7. 16 γ. 6; 7. 49. 15; the opt. in 2. 14. 4 (possibly influenced by *ὥς εἶπον*). b. Strong determination is expressed by the 2 pers. *ἐθελήσεις* in 7. 10 θ. 11 (see 2); cp. in the 3 pers. *εἰ (ἄνθρωπος) ἐθέλοι κατεσπουδάσθαι αἰεὶ, λάθοι ἂν μανείς* 2. 173. 18. c. Simple futurity is expressed by the 1 pers. in *εἰ γὰρ ἐθελήσομεν ἐσδέξασθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ἐς τὴν χώραν* 1. 207. 14 and *γνοὺς ὅτι εἰ ἐθέλει σφι πᾶσαν τὴν ἀληθείην εἰπεῖν, αὐτὸς κινδυνεύσει ἀπολέσθαι* 9. 89. 5; cp. the impersonal 2 pers. in *εἰ θέλεις ψήφῳ μούνη βαλεῖν διατετρανεῖς* 3. 12. 6 ('Traveler's Future' instead of pres. gen.).

4. **Future Indicative.** See 7. 8 γ. 3; 7. 10 θ. 10; 7. 11. 11; 7. 16 γ. 13; 7. 50. 8; 7. 172. 14; 7. 226. 11; 7. 236. 15; 8. 3. 5; 8. 62. 3; 8. 108. 12; 8. 112. 6. Generally, if the verb is 2 pers., a warning is implied.

5. For *εἰ* clauses with *attempt* etc. see 3. 128. 13; 6. 52. 17; 8. 6. 6; 9. 14. 4.

#### § 19. INDEFINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. For subj. and opt. as in Attic see the *general* clauses in 7. 49. 16; 7. 104. 21; 8. 98. 5; 8. 115. 8, 15; the *future* in 8. 19. 9; 8. 93. 8; 9. 7. 13. Indic. in *particular* 8. 32. 12 etc.

2. **Omission of ἄν.** The four examples are *general* clauses: 1. 216. 4; 2. 85. 2 (cp. *ἄν* in the clause on which it depends); 4. 46. 11; 4. 66. 4 (*πίνουσι τῶν Σκυθέων τοῖσι ἄνδρες κτέ., τοῖσι δ' ἄν μὴ*; note *ἄν* in the *δέ* clause and the possibility of loss of *ἄν* before *ἄνδρες*).

3. Some indefinite relat. clauses apparently have a definite

antecedent; cp. ἐπεθύμησε μνημῆμον ἑωυτῆς καταλιπέσθαι ποίημα ποιησαμένη τοῦτο τὸ μὴ τυγχάνοι ἄλλῳ ἐξευρημένον . . . τοῦτο ἀναθεῖναι 2. 135. 13 = *what shall turn out not to have been discovered by another, that to set up as a memorial*. Note the negative, the mood, and the lack of the article w. τοῦτο, showing that ποίημα is appositive. Such relat. clauses are substantives, not adjectives. Instead of οὗτος Attic writers generally use τοιοῦτος ὅς (μή). Cp. 1. 32. 8; 4. 79. 12; 4. 95. 15; 4. 166. 5; 6. 125. 10; 7. 11. 20; 7. 102. 3. In τί σφεας ἀπαιρήσεαι, τοῖσί γε μή ἐστι μὴδέν 1. 71. 15 the meaning is *what will you get from people who have nothing, like them?*

#### § 20. TEMPORAL CLAUSES

1. **General.** For the most part, as in Attic, the subj. w. ἄν is used of pres. time, the opt. of past. In clauses of which the action precedes that of the main verb ἐπεάν is almost invariably used in pres. gen. (about 150 cases), ὅκως in past gen. (about 50 cases). Examples are: ἐπεάν w. subj. 7. 9 β. 3; 7. 10 α. 5; 7. 10 ε. 6; 7. 85. 9; 8. 104. 6 etc.; ἐπεῖτε ἄν w. subj. 1. 200. 3; 1. 202. 8; ἐπεῖτε w. opt. 2. 181. 7; εὔτε ἄν (contemp.) w. subj. 2. 63. 3; 6. 27. 1; εὔτε w. opt. 4. 78. 15 (antecedent, resumed w. ὅκως); ὁκότε w. opt. 2. 120. 10 (contemp.); 2. 181. 17 (anteced.); ὁσάκις ἄν w. subj. 1. 198. 2 (anteced.); ὅταν w. subj. 5. 16. 19 (strictly anteced., but w. emphasis upon the almost simultaneous result); ὅτε w. opt. 4. 78. 27 (anteced.); ὥς w. opt. 1. 17. 7 (anteced.); 7. 119. 18 (ἐγὼντο in α); in 1. 196. 17 ὥς is *modal* = *just as he used to go through with the sale of the handsomest, he would put up the ugliest*; ὅκως w. opt. 7. 6. 19; 7. 41. 2; 7. 128. 11; 8. 52. 4; 8. 90. 17; 8. 91. 6 etc. ἐς ὃ ἄν w. subj. 1. 93. 14; 3. 82. 21; 4. 30. 9; 4. 196. 12; in 3. 31. 11 ἄν is omitted; μέχρι οὖ w. opt. 2. 179. 7; πρὶν ἄν w. subj. 1. 140. 4; 1. 197. 9; 1. 198. 6; 3. 109. 6 (α omits ἄν); 4. 117. 5; 4. 196. 14. ἄν is reg.

omitted w. *πρὶν ἢ* 1. 136. 8 ; 7. 10 η. 10 and *πρότερον ἢ* 1. 199. 14 ; 4. 196. 15.

Two sentences (1. 132. 5 ; 4. 172. 15) have *ὥς* w. subj. without *ἄν*. Both are introduced by *τῶν δὲ ὥς ἕκαστος* and are not purely temporal. This is shown clearly in 1. 132 (*τῶν δὲ ὥς ἕκαστῳ θύειν θέλῃ, καλεῖ τὸν θεόν*) by the *τόν θεόν* ; the meaning is *according as he wishes to sacrifice to each of the gods in turn, he calls upon that god*. So *τῶν δὲ ὥς ἕκαστός οἱ μιχθῇ, διδοῖ δῶρον* (4. 172) = *according as each guest in turn has intercourse with her, he gives her a gift*. *ὥς* differs from *when* here in that it implies that the time of the action of the prin. verb corresponds in order to that of the subord. clause ; cp. *each man is assigned a number when he comes in* with *each man is assigned a number in accordance with when he comes in* (= the time of his arrival). The use of *ὥς* is similar in 1. 196. 5 : *ὥς ἂν αἱ παρθέναι γυνόιατο γάμων ὥραιαι, ταύτας ἐς ἓν χωρίον ἐσάγεσκον ἁλᾶς according as the maidens in turn became marriageable they used to bring them together into one place* (cp. *ταύτας w. τὸν θεόν* in 1. 132). Here the *ἄν* is difficult ; perhaps we should read *αὖ* *in turn*, which, like *ἕκαστος*, would bring out the idea of *ὥς* as of *order* rather than simple time. With the first two cp. 6. 31. 5 : *ὅκως δὲ λάβοι τινὰ τῶν νήσων, ὥς ἑκάστην αἰρέοντες οἱ βάρβαροι ἐσαγήνεον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους*, for which might have been written, without great change in meaning, *τῶν δὲ ὥς ἑκάστην λάβοι κτέ.*

In 1. 196. 21 the imperf. indic. is used in a gen. clause w. *ἐς ὃ* ; in 7. 23. 7 the aor. w. *ἕως* ; cp. 3. 104. 15 and 4. 181. 19, in which, however, the verb of the *ἐς ὃ* clause does not fix the end of the action of the prin. clause.

2. **Future.** The subjunctive is regular, but in 9. 58. 22 *διωκτέοι εἰσι ἐς ὃ καταλαμφθέντες δώσουσι ἡμῖν δίκας*. Here the end of the action of *διωκτέοι* lies properly in *καταλαμφθέντες* and *δώσουσι* tells what is going to happen then. Examples of fut. clauses are : *ἐπειάν* 7. 8 δ. 2 ; 7. 77. 2 ; 7. 146. 14 ; 8. 22. 13 etc. ; *ἐπειδάν* 8.

144. 28 (all Mss.; the Mss. vary in the conjunction in 1. 193. 18; 3. 21. 16; 4. 22. 11; 4. 61. 3); *ἐπείτε* 8. 22. 19 (no *άν*); *ὅταν* 7. 10 δ. 4; 5. 30. 29; 5. 93. 4 etc.; *ἄχρι οὗ* 1. 117. 18 (no *άν*); *ἐς ὃ άν* 2. 115. 25; 4. 43. 12; no *άν* in 8. 108. 25 (opt. in α); *ἕστ' άν* = *until* 7. 141. 10; 7. 158. 20; 8. 4. 8; = *as long as* 3. 53. 22; 4. 201. 12; 8. 61. 9; 8. 142. 19; 8. 143. 8; 8. 144. 19; *μέχρι until* 4. 119. 18 (no *άν*); *πρίν* w. *άν* 1. 32. 39; 1. 159. 7; 5. 106. 32; without *άν* 4. 157. 11; 6. 82. 8; 7. 220. 22 (oracle); Mss. vary in use of *άν* in 1. 32. 25; 1. 82. 36; *πρίν ἤ* reg. without *άν* 1. 19. 12; 4. 9. 8 (infin. in α); 6. 133. 11; 7. 8 β. 9; 9. 93. 26; 9. 117. 5; *πρότερον ἤ* without *άν* 7. 54. 8; 9. 86. 6; 9. 87. 5.

With regard to the omission of *άν* it is to be observed that in the case of *when* clauses there is but one example of omission (8. 22) out of a very large number of future and general clauses, and that in this case (*ἐπείτε ἀνευελχῆ*) the following word begins w. *άν*. In *until* clauses *πρίν ἤ* and *πρότερον ἤ* regularly omit *άν* whether future or general; with the other words the omission is so frequent in comparison with the total number of cases that there can be no question of inserting it.

3. **Conjunctions.** *ὥς*, *ἐπείτε*, and *ἐπεὶ* are very freq. *ἐπειδή* occurs about 35 times. *ὅπως* is freq. in past gen. clauses; in past partic. 7. 229. 11; 9. 66. 9; in fut. gen. 5. 63. 3 (opt. indirect); *ὅπως τε* in 2. 108. 16. *ὥσπερ* in 6. 41. 3 is not temporal; the meaning is "he got through the gulf *as he started* from Kardia" (*i.e.* with five ships), but, as he was passing the Chersonese the Phoenicians fell upon him and captured one ship; cp. Thuc. 8. 23. 1 *τέσσαρσι ναυσὶν ὥσπερ ὥρμητο* with *four ships as he started*. *ὅτε*, *ὅταν* about 50 times. *ὁκότε* in 2. 120. 10; 2. 181. 17. *εἵτε* in 2. 63. 3; 4. 78. 15; 6. 27. 1; 7. 193. 11; 7. 209. 8. *ἤμος* in 4. 28. 13 (w. correl. *τηνικαῦτα in the season, in which*). *ὁσάκις* in 1. 198. 2. *ἐν ᾧ while* 1. 164. 12; 7. 26. 1 etc. (15 cases); cp. *ἐν ὅσῳ* 1. 174. 12. *ὅσον* (without *χρόνον*) 1. 130. 5; 7. 161. 7.

ἄχρι οὗ *until* 1. 117. 18. ἕστε (see under 2). ἕως = *until* 4. 42. 12; 7. 23. 7; 7. 100. 5; = *as long as* 1. 62. 7; 1. 173. 10 (Mss. τῆως); 2. 57. 6; 3. 25. 21; 3. 134. 12; 4. 165. 1 (Mss. τῆως); 9. 6. 2; 9. 23. 5; 9. 70. 7; 9. 102. 7. μέχρι = *until* 4. 119. 18; = *as long as* 4. 3. 15; μέχρι ὅσου *as long as* 8. 3. 9; μέχρι οὗ *until* 1. 187. 9; 2. 179. 7; 5. 28. 9; 7. 60. 11; 7. 225. 6; 8. 100. 2. ἐς ὃ is most com. for *until*; about 60 cases. All Mss. have ἐς οὗ in 4. 160. 11 (cp. 1. 3); 4. 181. 19; 4. 196. 12; 5. 51. 13; in seven other passages the Mss. vary. ἐς οἷ is not used by other writers until we get to Appian, but ἐς ὃ also is only Ionic or late (in Thuc. 5. 66 ἐς ὃ = *as far as*). It is impossible to reject ἐς οὗ with certainty. As ἕως οὗ is found but once (2. 143. 11), there is more likelihood of post-classical influence upon the text, though the phrase cannot be considered especially strange in a writer who uses μέχρι οὗ ἀγορῆς διαλύσιος (3. 104. 7 etc.).

With the exception of ἐν ᾧ and ἐς ὃ relative phrases are rare apart from a word of time, but cp. ἐξ οὗ 2. 15. 19; 6. 109. 14; ἐξ ὅτεο 3. 63. 8; ἀπ' οὗ 2. 44. 12; ἐξ ὅσου 2. 98. 4.

### § 21. FINAL CLAUSES

1. *iva*. After prim. tenses the opt. occurs once (2. 93. 21, a repeated action) in 38 cases; after sec. tenses the opt. occurs 23 times, the subj. 38, and in four cases there is change from one to the other; the subj. is used after a histor. pres.

2. *ὅπως*. After prim. tenses the subj. in 9. 78. 8; after sec. the opt. in 1. 17. 4; 2. 109. 9; 5. 96. 5; 5. 98. 4; 8. 35. 7; the subj. in 2. 100. 17; 2. 120. 8, 28; 2. 121 β. 15; 9. 96. 9. *ὅπως* ἄν after prim. tenses w. opt. in 1. 110. 16; after sec. w. subj. in 1. 22. 2, w. opt. in 1. 75. 18; 1. 99. 9; 8. 13. 9.

3. *ὥς*. After prim. tenses the subj. 1. 1. 1; 1. 159. 21; 3. 140. 24; 4. 97. 20; 4. 187. 11; 5. 20. 19; 9. 111. 26; after sec. the opt. in 1. 185. 28; 5. 33. 5; 8. 16. 4; 8. 76. 18; 9. 51. 21, the



subj. in 1. 46. 17; 6. 49. 8; 9. 104. 3. In 8. 76. 13 *ὥς*, resumed by *ἵνα*, has the subj. after a sec. tense. *ὥς ἄν* after prim. tenses w. subj. in 1. 11. 11; 1. 36. 11; after sec. w. opt. in 1. 152. 5; 5. 37. 9; 7. 176. 24; 9. 22. 21; 9. 51. 16; w. subj. in 1. 5. 8; 1. 24. 12; 9. 7. 30; in 8. 7. 3 opt. in *a*, subj. in *β*.

4. *μή*. **a. Final.** After prim. tenses the subj. in 1. 41. 9; 9. 45. 5; after sec. the opt. in 4. 78. 24; 7. 107. 9; 8. 128. 20; opt. and subj. in 8. 6. 8; subj. in 1. 34. 16; 8. 130. 12. In four of these cases we have *φυλάσσω* (*φύλακα*) or *καταπλήξαι*. *μή* is also found in object clauses, cp. 7. 103. 14 (*ὄρα*), 7. 149. 6 (*ἐπιλέγεσθαι*), 7. 220. 2 (*κηδόμενος*) etc. **b. With fear.** Freq. The subj. is usual after sec. tenses, the opt. only in 3 out of 32 cases; cp. 7. 52. 3; 7. 163. 3; 7. 235. 14 (*οὐδὲν δεινοὶ ἔσονται μή*); 8. 53. 6 (*οὐκ ἄν ἤλπισε μή*) etc. *μή οὐ* in 4. 97. 18; 6. 9. 5; 7. 163. 3; 9. 46. 18. In one case an independent *μή οὐ* clause, 5. 79. 12. Independent *ὅπως μή* in 6. 85. 12.

5. **Object Clauses.** *ὅπως* w. fut. indic. in 24 cases, prim. and sec. After sec. tenses the aor. opt. 7. 176. 25; 8. 71. 1, the pres. opt. 9. 117. 4; the subj. 2. 121 *a*. 14; 9. 102. 10. After histor. pres. the opt. 1. 63. 8, subj. 4. 148. 6, subj. and opt. 1. 117. 10. *ὅπως ἄν* w. opt. after sec. tenses 1. 91. 8; 2. 126. 8; 3. 44. 6; 5. 98. 22; w. subj. 1. 20. 6. *ὥς* w. fut. 3. 84. 2; 3. 159. 8; 7. 161. 6 (folls. *ὅπως*). *ὥς ἄν* w. subj. after a prim. tense 3. 85. 7. Independent *ὅπως* 3. 142. 24; *ὅπως μή* 6. 85. 12.

## § 22. *ἄν*.

For the use of *ἄν* in final clauses see § 21. 2, 3, 5; for its omission w. the subj. in conditional clauses § 18. 1, in relative clauses § 19. 2, in temporal clauses § 20. 1, 2. *ὅσοι ἔωσι*, without *ἄν*, is found on an inscription of Teos (Hoffmann, *Gr. D.* iii. n. 106. 4). Hippocrates omits *ἄν* reg. w. *πρότερον ἢ, πρὶν ἢ*; freq. w. *πρὶν, ἔως*, and in general relative clauses.

## § 23. INFINITIVE

1. **Imperative Use.** See 1. 32. 40; 3. 155. 27, 30; 6. 86 a. 24; 7. 159. 8 (βοήθει α); 7. 209. 24 etc. In 5. 105. 11 the infin. expresses a wish; cp. 9. 48. 24.

2. **Absolute Use.** ἐκὼν εἶναι *willingly at least* 7. 104. 13; 7. 164. 3; 8. 30. 8; 8. 116. 4; 9. 7 a. 12; 9. 53. 8, all negative sentences except 7. 164, where there is a contrast. τὴν πρώτην εἶναι *at least at first* 1. 153. 18. ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, limiting the strength of an assertion, is found 16 times without ὡς (cp. 7. 3. 17; 8. 22. 17 etc.), and 9 times w. ὡς (cp. 8. 30. 5; 8. 66. 5), once w. participle συμβαλλομένῃ 4. 87. 14. ὡς λόγῳ εἰπεῖν 2. 15. 13; 2. 37. 14; 2. 53. 4 etc. only found in H., who does not use ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν and has ὡς εἰπεῖν only in 8. 115. 6. He also has οὐ πολλῶ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν 1. 61. 19 and λόγῳ δὲ εἰπεῖν 2. 21. 2; τὸ δὲ σύμπαν εἰπεῖν 2. 91. 1; 7. 143. 16 (Mss. εἶναι); ἐνὶ δὲ ἔπει πάντα συλλαβόντα εἰπεῖν 3. 82. 25. ὡς εἰκάσαι 1. 34. 2; 9. 32. 15. ὡς εἶναι συμβάλλειν 20. 1. 7; 4. 99. 21; cp. ἐν πρὸς ἐν συμβάλλειν 4. 50. 4. Also ὡς μὲν ἐμὲ συμβαλλόμενον εὐρίσκειν 7. 24. 1; ὡς ἐμὲ κατανοεῖν 2. 28. 18; ὡς ἐμὲ εὖ μεμνήσθαι 2. 125. 19; ὡς δηλῶσαι 2. 24. 6; 2. 25. 1.

3. **With ὡς.** In addition to the preceding examples there are found the following uses of ὡς, also in a limiting sense. a. ὡς = ὥστε 3. 146. 3; 4. 184. 14; 7. 24. 6 (w. indic. 1. 163. 11; 1. 199. 22; 2. 135. 22; 3. 130. 19; 7. 11. 22; 8. 99. 3). b. While in the preceding the ὡς clause expresses the exact degree in which the statement of the prin. clause is true, or the result that follows from the prin. statement, in the following examples the ὡς clause gives the point of view from which the prin. statement can be made: τὸ ὦν δὴ ἀπὸ Ἡλίου πόλιος οὐκέτι πολλὸν χωρίον ὡς εἶναι Αἰγύπτου 2. 8. 15 *not large considering that it was part of Egypt*; καὶ γὰρ κάρτα πολλοὺς εἶναι σφεας καὶ ὀλίγους ὡς Σκύθας εἶναι 4. 81. 3 *few from the point of view of their being Scythians*; μεγάλα

ἐκτίσματο χρήματα ὥς ἂν εἶναι Ῥοδῶπιν 2. 135. 7 *large from the point of view of its being Rhodope's* (the ἂν and the acc. Ῥοδῶπιν are difficult; some omit ἂν, and some change to dat. or gen.). With this meaning of ὥς cp. τοῦ βίου εὖ ἤκοντι ὥς τὰ παρ' ἡμῶν 1. 30. 22 and ὥς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη 8. 101. 2; the effect of the ὥς clause is very similar to ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν. The above rendering is preferable to *so far as it belonged to Egypt, so far as they were really Scythians* (Stein, Abicht), for, in the latter translation, the adjectives πολλόν, ὀλίγους are taken absolutely, and ὥς εἶναι limits the subject contrary to the usage in similar cases (see examples in Grünwald, *Inf. der Limitation*, p. 12).

4. With ὥστε. Before Sophocles and Herodotus there are few examples of finite moods in ὥστε clauses. In H. the various uses found in Attic prose are fully developed. Finite moods occur 55 times as compared w. 76 examples of the infin. (of which about 10 cases are in indirect discourse). The following points may be noted. a. The ὥστε clause is the object of *contrive* in 1. 9. 6; 1. 116. 10; 4. 46. 9; of *persuade* in 2. 173. 2; 4. 145. 21; 6. 5. 11; 7. 6. 3; of *decide* in 8. 57. 13; of *prevent* in 8. 57. 10; cp. 1. 98. 17; 3. 48. 2; 5. 105. 4. b. The ὥστε clause is the subj. of *it happened* in 1. 74. 8; 3. 14. 24; 3. 71. 8; 8. 15. 5; 8. 88. 2; 8. 90. 4; 8. 132. 17; 8. 141. 8. Cp. 5. 92 a. 8 where it explains τοῦτο; cp. 7. 9 β. 14. c. ὥστε means *on condition that* in 1. 82. 10; 3. 36. 24; 5. 65. 11; cp. 3. 15. 5. d. ἢ ὥστε after a compar. in 3. 14. 40; 8. 22. 13. e. οὕτω ὥστε in combination has become somewhat formal = *and so*, the force of οὕτω being practically lost; cp. 9. 37. 19. f. After a negat. prin. clause a fut. indic. is used in 7. 16 γ. 9, an imperf. indic. in 2. 120. 7. g. To express a probable action in the fut. or a possible action of any time the infin. is com. used, but we find the fut. indic. in 3. 12. 6; 3. 36. 24; 7. 16 γ. 9. In 3. 12 it alternates w. a potent. opt.; in 3. 36 w. an infin. The fut. infin. in 1. 189. 12 represents

a fut. indic. of the direct form; the infin. w.  $\alpha\iota\upsilon$  in 3. 105. 8 a potent. indic. In clauses of practical independence we have the fut. indic. in 1. 155. 26; 8. 140 a. 16; the potent. opt. in 2. 16. 11; 2. 173. 16; the potent. indic. in 2. 22. 14; 2. 43. 17. h. There is no certain case in which the  $\omega\sigma\tau\epsilon$  clause is purely final. The meaning in 3. 15. 5 is *he would have got back Egypt to the extent of being its governor*, as opposed to the idea of becoming again its independent ruler; in 7. 130. 12 *for (the conquest of Thessaly) is merely a matter of letting the river on the land and so putting it all under water*; in 8. 19. 13 the  $\omega\sigma\tau\epsilon$  clause defines  $\omega\pi\eta\nu$  "the proper time"; in 8. 106. 19 the meaning is *it was the gods who brought you into my hands, and so you cannot find fault with the punishment that is to be inflicted*.

The examples with the infin. are: i. **Limiting Clauses.** a. Present or past fact: 1. 74. 8; 1. 98. 17; 1. 107. 5; 1. 212. 6; 2. 71. 7; 2. 126. 2; 2. 173. 2; 3. 23. 9; 3. 48. 2; 3. 71. 8; 4. 46. 9; 4. 145. 20; 4. 160. 13; 5. 105. 4; 6. 5. 11; 7. 6. 3; 7. 20. 6; 7. 117. 7; 8. 15. 5; 8. 27. 17; 8. 84. 12; 8. 88. 2; 8. 90. 4; 8. 132. 17; 8. 138. 8; 8. 141. 8; 8. 144. 22; 9. 37. 19; 9. 61. 14; 9. 70. 24; 9. 73. 14. b. Possible action or probable action in the future: 1. 9. 6; 1. 82. 10; 1. 116. 9; 1. 189. 12; 2. 158. 5; 3. 14. 40; 3. 15. 5; 3. 36. 28; 3. 105. 6; 4. 136. 19; 4. 198. 2; 5. 30. 16; 5. 65. 11; 5. 92 a. 7; 7. 9  $\beta$ . 14; 8. 19. 13; 8. 22. 13; 8. 57. 10, 13; 9. 13. 14; 9. 38. 5. ii. **Consecutive Clauses.** a. Present or past fact: 1. 17. 11; 2. 12. 5; 2. 79. 6; 2. 120. 18; 2. 141. 23; 3. 67. 4; 4. 50. 19; 6. 18. 6; 6. 126. 2; 7. 13. 9; 8. 52. 11; 8. 92. 8; 8. 96. 7; 8. 106. 10; 8. 113. 19; 9. 61. 4; 9. 94. 21; 9. 100. 10. b. Possible action or probable action in the future: 6. 109. 24; 7. 130. 12; 7. 175. 13; 8. 106. 19; 9. 60. 19.

5. With  $\epsilon\pi'$   $\psi$   $\tau\epsilon$ . Infin. in 1. 22. 13; 7. 154. 19, the latter w. preceding  $\epsilon\pi\iota$   $\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\delta\epsilon$ , which in 6. 108. 25 is followed loosely

by an infin. without ἐπ' ᾧ τε; cp. infin. in 9. 26. 20 after ἐπὶ λόγῳ τοιῷδε without ἐπ' ᾧ τε, but depend. upon ἔταμον ὄρκιον. The fut. indic. follows ἐπ' ᾧ τε in 3. 83. 10 (ἐπὶ τούτῳ precedes); 5. 82. 13 (ἐπὶ τοισίδε precedes); 6. 65. 3; 7. 153. 15; 7. 158. 22 (ἐπὶ λόγῳ τοιῷδε precedes); 8. 4. 11. For ὥστε *on condition that* see 4. c.

6. **Final Consecutive Use.** a. With nouns. φόβος ἀκούσαι 6. 112. 15; ἡδονὴ ἰδέσθαι 2. 137. 19. b. With adjectives. Besides δυνατός, ἄξιος etc., may be noted δίκαιος 1. 32. 48; ἀγαθός 1. 79. 14 etc.; ἄριστος 7. 161. 21; αἴτιος 2. 20. 6; 2. 26. 2; 3. 12. 8 (but τοῦ w. infin. 3. 12. 11); ἀξιόμαχος 7. 101. 12; 7. 138. 8; ἀξιονκότερος 7. 187. 16; κύριος 5. 93. 4; βαρὺς 4. 150. 11; φερέγγυος 5. 30. 16; 7. 49. 8; ἥσσω 3. 105. 9; ὀλίγος 6. 109. 2; 7. 207. 10; κοῖος τελέσαι (?) 3. 34. 15. c. With διδόναι, τάσσειν, πέμπειν etc. 7. 121. 10; 7. 163. 13 (fut. partic. in l. 11; cp. 9. 6. 7, 12; 9. 54. 7, 9); 7. 208. 2; 7. 236. 10; 8. 13. 3; 8. 107. 1; 8. 118. 4; 8. 127. 6; 8. 136. 8. d. εἶναι w. ἀποδεικνύειν, κατιστάναι, ποιεῖν etc. 1. 103. 5; 1. 114. 6; 1. 210. 8; 2. 6. 2; 2. 44. 14; 2. 121 a. 8; 4. 33. 15; 5. 25. 4; 5. 57. 10; 5. 58. 13; 5. 68. 15; 5. 94. 6; 5. 99. 11; 7. 129. 18; 7. 154. 10 (but cp. 1. 124. 15 etc.); 8. 134. 14 (but cp. 1. 96. 17) etc. e. Freer cases w. verbs: ὑπῆψαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καίεσθαι 1. 176. 7; ἄλλο τι ἐξευρήκασιν γενέσθαι 1. 196. 31; ποταμὸν ὀχετεύσαι ῥεῖν 2. 99. 11; ζευξάμενος σειρηφόρον παρέλκειν 3. 102. 16; νόσος μιν κατέλαβε νοσῆσαι 3. 149. 5; χλαίνας ἐπείνυσθαι ποιοῦνσι 4. 64. 14; cp. 7. 25. 4; 7. 51. 6; 7. 211. 14; 8. 107. 8; 8. 121. 5.

7. **Object of verbs.** a. Among other expressions w. a depend. infin. may be mentioned γνῶμῃ νικᾶν 1. 61. 15; καταδεικνύειν *set the fashion* 1. 171. 14; ἀπομνημονεύειν 5. 65. 19; παρὰ ἓν πάλαισμα δραμεῖν 9. 33. 11; εὕρισκιν *obtain* 9. 26. 26; δέχεσθαι 3. 38. 19; συγγινώσκειν *be conscious of* 4. 126. 7; 5. 86. 7; acc. and infin. w. παντοῖος γίνεσθαι 3. 124. 6 (w. added δέόμενοι 7. 10 γ. 4; 9. 109. 11); ἀπολύειν *acquit* 2. 174. 10; καταδεῖν *condemn* 2. 174. 13. b. The

following take infin. or partic. ἀκούειν 7. 10 γ. 12; 7. 55. 13; 7. 128. 5; 8. 109. 8; 8. 136. 12 (partic. 7. 10 θ. 14); εἶδον w. partic. and infin. 1. 209. 18, 20; οἶδα 5. 106. 19 (partic. 4. 76. 27 etc.); γινώσκειν 7. 143. 15; 9. 71. 16; συγγινώσκειν 6. 92. 11; 6. 140. 9; πυνθάνεσθαι 7. 8 γ. 10; 7. 114. 6; 7. 121. 7; 8. 6. 4 etc.; περιορᾶν 7. 16 a. 6 etc.; πειρᾶσθαι 7. 176. 22; 8. 77. 4; 8. 89. 11 etc.; συγκυρεῖ 9. 90. 2 (partic. 8. 87. 16); ἀποχρᾶν 6. 137. 20; 8. 14. 4 (partic. 7. 148. 25); ἄρχεσθαι 8. 51. 2. c. Of impers. verbs note καταλαμβάνει 7. 38. 11; 7. 155. 2; 8. 55. 6; προσέχει 9. 27. 23; ἐπιβάλλει 2. 180. 5; ἐκαλλιέρι 6. 76. 8 (cp. 9. 38. 5).

8. **With πρίν.** The prin. clause is affirm. except in 1. 71. 21; 1. 165. 15; 4. 9. 9. In 1. 71 πρίν means *before* and the negat. idea does not affect the prin. verb; in 1. 165 the sentence is in indir. discourse (yet this is the only case in which the infin. is used in a temporal clause of fut. time); in 4. 9 β has *μυχθῇ*. The tense of the infin. is aor. except in 6. 116. 3 (ἦκειν); 7. 228. 2 (ἀποπεμφθέντας οἶχσθαι); 8. 3. 1 (πέμπειν); 8. 144. 29 (παρεῖναι); 3. 25. 15 (διεληλυθέναι w. plupf. in prin.). Examples are: πρίν 1. 46. 6; 1. 71. 21; 1. 76. 11; 2. 121 ε. 6; 6. 119. 4; 8. 144. 29 etc.; πρὶν ἢ 7. 3. 13; 7. 94. 3; 7. 226. 3; 8. 3. 1; 8. 12. 8; 8. 59. 2 etc.; πρότερον ἢ 1. 72. 2; 2. 11. 19; 7. 2. 4; 7. 150. 3; 7. 228. 2 etc. Clauses w. πρίν and πρὶν ἢ generally precede the prin., those w. πρότερον ἢ regularly follow. In 6. 108. 12 ἢ without πρίν or πρότερον after φθάνω (cp. 6. 91. 6 etc.).

9. **Articular Infinitive.** a. As subject 7. 18. 9; 7. 114. 8; 8. 88. 12 etc. b. As object 7. 10 δ. 5; 7. 28. 4; 7. 135. 16; gen. after φθονεῖν 7. 236. 7, αἷτιος 3. 12. 12 (cp. 1. 15); 4. 43. 26. c. W. ῥύεσθαι *save* τοῦ μή in 1. 86. 12, but infin. without art. 7. 11. 3; 7. 194. 14 (w. διαφυγών); 9. 12. 5 (w. στήσειν); 2. 7. 10 (w. καταδεί); cp. τὸ μή w. ἔσχε 5. 101. 1, w. διάφορον 2. 7. 8. With οὐδεμία μηχανή we find τὸ μή (no οὐ) 1. 209. 21, but μή οὐ without art. 2. 181. 11; 3. 51. 6. d. Not infreq. is the use of the artic.

infin. in explanation of a noun or pron.; cp. 1. 86. 16; 1. 137. 2; 1. 204. 8; 2. 7. 8; 3. 132. 4; 7. 51. 15. e. With preps. 1. 134. 3 (*ἀντί*); 1. 136. 2 (*μετά*); 2. 80. 6 (*ἀντί*); 4. 79. 10 (*περί*); 6. 67. 9 (*μετά*); 7. 6. 4 (*ἐς*); 7. 10 ζ. 3 (*ἐν*). A peculiarity found in no other author is the omission of the art. after *ἀντί* in 1. 210. 8; 6. 32. 6; 7. 170. 14; in 1. 210 and 7. 170 in a contrast, *μέν . . . δέ*. f. In view of the constructions allowed w. *θαυμάζειν* and *ἀγασθαι* it is unnecessary to take the gens. in the following sentences as possessives dependent upon the artic. infin.: *Ἀρταβάζον θῶμα ἐποιεόμην τὸ καταρρωδῆσαι* 9. 58. 15; *τὸ εὐνοεῖν τε καὶ προορᾶν ἀγαμαί σέο* 9. 79. 2.

#### § 24. INDIRECT DISCOURSE

**I. Principal Clauses. A. Statements.** 1. Finite moods with *ὅτι*, *ὥς*. The pres. and perf. indic. are more often changed to the opt. than retained, but the indic. is preferred for a general truth. A pres. is changed to the imperf. in 8. 50. 9; 8. 78. 2; 9. 5. 4; *ἔμελλον* occurs in 3. 1. 16; 3. 25. 6; 3. 146. 8; 7. 57. 4; 7. 161. 10; 8. 141. 10. The fut. opt. is used only in 7. 226. 11; 9. 38. 12 (Mss. variation in some other passages). An aor. indic. is retained about as often as it is changed to the opt. An imperf. indic. is usually retained, but is changed to the pres. opt. in 3. 87. 4; 9. 16. 33. For the opt. after a histor. pres. cp. 1. 70. 11; 3. 87. 4; 3. 140. 5; 6. 23. 7 etc. The direct form of a speech with a preceding *ὅτι* is found only in 2. 115. 13: *λέγων ὅτι ἐγὼ κτέ.* *ὥς* is rare after *φημί*; cp. 1. 24. 31; 3. 155. 18; 6. 70. 3; in 3. 87. 3 there is a change, after a parenthesis, from infin. to *ὥς*; in 3. 32. 14, after *φασί* with infin., a second clause with *ὥς* follows but the infin. is still retained. The introductory conjunction is frequently omitted before an opt. in long passages (cp. also 4. 135. 10). *ὁκως* for *ὅτι*, *ὥς* is found after negatives 7. 161. 5; 7. 237. 5 etc.

2. **Infinitive.** The infin. instead of a finite mood occurs after *ὅτι* in 1. 207. 4; after *ὥς* in 3. 32. 14; 4. 179. 16; after *πλὴν ὅτι* in 2. 100. 15 (cp. *ὥς ἀλούς* after *ἐπιστάσθω* in 1. 91. 13). In long passages the change from *ὥς*, *ὅτι* with indic. or opt. to the infin. is frequent. A characteristic construction is the use of the infin. instead of an independent clause after *ὥς λέγουσι*, *ὥς ἤκουσα* etc.: 1. 65. 20; 2. 8. 9; 3. 14. 45; 4. 5. 2; 5. 10. 3 (follows an independ. clause); 7. 171. 4; 7. 229. 15. Generally the *ὥς λέγουσι* introduces the sentence, but cp. 7. 229; 9. 85. 15. Note the resulting anacoluthon in 7. 184. 3. **B. Questions.** The pres. and perf. indic. are more often changed to the opt. than retained (cp. 7. 38. 8; 1. 119. 26; 6. 3. 4; but 8. 122. 2). The imperf. is retained 3. 27. 9. The aor. indic. is changed 1. 31. 4 (cp. 1. 30. 14); 1. 116. 14; 1. 119. 19 etc.; but retained 6. 3. 2; 1. 111. 10. A delib. subj. is more often retained; cp. 7. 213. 1; 8. 36. 4; but 8. 67. 12.

**II. Subordinate Clauses.** 1. **Finite Moods.** Examples of change to opt. are found in 8. 19. 6, 10; 7. 25. 6; 7. 226. 12 (fut. in *εἰ* clause); 8. 128. 20; but both indic. and subj. are more often retained: cp. 7. 136. 15; 7. 235. 10; 8. 41. 4; 8. 3. 5; 8. 112. 6; 8. 2. 8; 7. 168. 7. A pres. becomes imperf. in 4. 202. 6; 9. 106. 9. Past tenses are regularly kept except in 2. 121 *ε*. 19 (*ὄτε* clause) and 2. 160. 20 (*εἰ* clause). In temporal clauses a primary tense of the indic. becomes opt. only in 3. 27. 10; a sec. tense only in 2. 121 *ε*. 19. In 5. 63. 3 *ὅκως* with opt. represents *ἄν* w. subj. in a gen. clause. The subj. in temporal clauses of fut. time is never changed to the opt. In clauses of subsequence ('until' etc.) neither the indic. nor the subj. is changed to the opt. 2. **Infinitive.** Especially characteristic is the frequency of the use of the infin. in subord. clauses. Examples are: in temporal clauses w. *ὥς* *when* 6. 137. 9; 7. 148. 19; 7. 170. 9; 8. 94. 6, 10; 8. 118. 19 etc.; w. *ἐπεὶ* 4. 10. 6; 4. 33. 20; 5. 84. 7;



7. 150. 16; w. *ἐπειδή* 3. 26. 15; w. *ἐπεῖτε* 1. 94. 22; 2. 42. 12; 2. 118. 9; 6. 84. 5; 6. 137. 6; 8. 135. 7; w. *ἔως* 4. 42. 13 (?); w. *ἔσται* 7. 171. 11; w. *ἐς* ὃ 1. 94. 32; 1. 202. 14; 2. 102. 6; 5. 85. 12; 5. 86. 14; w. *ἐν τῷ* 3. 105. 7; w. *πρὶν* 1. 165. 15; w. *ὅπως* 2. 140. 4; in causal clauses w. *ἐπεὶ* 8. 111. 12 (cp. 7. 3. 12); w. *διότι* 3. 55. 12; 3. 156. 10; in relative clauses 1. 94. 27; 2. 32. 38; 2. 172. 16; 4. 7. 14; 6. 137. 10; 7. 232. 4 etc.; w. *ὥς* as 2. 140. 5; w. *ἔνθα* 3. 111. 10; 9. 41. 10; in condit. clauses 1. 129. 14; 2. 64. 9; 2. 172. 19; 3. 105. 6; 3. 108. 2; 7. 229. 15. In temporal clauses out of 111 cases the infin. is found in 46, of which 43 are original indicatives, while in 2. 140. 4 *φοιτᾶν* represents an opt. in a past gen. clause, in 1. 165. 15 *ἀναφανῆναι* w. *πρὶν ἢ* (Mss. have *ἀναφῆναι*) a subj., in 1. 202. 14 *ἀνίστασθαι* w. *ἐς* ὃ a subj. in pres. gen. (though cp. 4. 181. 19); note also the infin. w. *ἔως* in 4. 42. 12.

### § 25. PARTICIPLE

1. For the dat. of the partic. in temporal, local, etc. phrases see § 4. 3; with the dat. in 5. 49. 21 cp. 3. 91. 3; 9. 15. 14.

2. **Concessive:** *περ* for *καίπερ* in 3. 131. 6; 8. 11. 4; 8. 13. 3. *καίπερ* 1. 45. 8, etc. ? *καίτοι περ* 8. 53. 8 (*β* omits *τοι*).

3. **With ὥς.** Examples referring to the first person are 1. 40. 3; 2. 155. 3; 4. 84. 4 (indirect); 4. 134. 11; 7. 99. 2; 9. 42. 11. Examples expressing an assumption on the part of the writer are 2. 152. 19; 4. 101. 2; 4. 142. 3, 5 (speaker); 7. 49. 19; 7. 184. 7; 9. 29. 7, 9; 9. 41. 19. Pretended reasons are frequently indicated by *δῆθεν*: 3. 136. 11; 6. 1. 6; 6. 39. 6; 8. 5. 3; 9. 99. 14; in 3. 74. 17 the reason is real to the subject, not to the writer; cp. *δὴ* in 7. 17. 8; 7. 211. 4; 9. 59. 3. For *ὥς* with definitely known facts cp. 7. 22. 1. A common use is that in connection with an imperative to convey an assurance from the speaker: 7. 13. 11; 7. 143. 13; 7. 207. 9; 8. 144. 25; 9. 42.

19 (accus. absol.). *ὥς* with the partic. in indirect discourse in *ἐπιστάσθω Κροίσος ὥς ἀλούς* 1. 91. 13; cp. 8. 7. 12; 9. 54. 5.

4. With *ὥστε*, *ἄτε*, *οἶα*. This use of *ὥστε* is not Attic. Like *ἄτε* and *οἶα* it introduces a real reason. *ὥστε* in 1. 73. 12, 20; 1. 127. 8; 2. 12. 10; 4. 136. 9; 5. 19. 5; 5. 35. 11; 5. 42. 4; 5. 101. 8; 6. 44. 15; 6. 52. 13; 6. 94. 2; 6. 136. 7; 7. 129. 2, 9; 8. 118. 8; 9. 37. 9, 16; 9. 49. 7; 9. 70. 8; 9. 76. 10. *ἄτε* in 7. 23. 11; 7. 87. 4; 7. 138. 7; 7. 176. 21; 8. 27. 3; 8. 69. 6; 8. 71. 9; 8. 74. 2; 8. 86. 4; 8. 89. 5; 8. 90. 10; 8. 105. 11; 8. 130. 10; *ἄτε* . . . *δῆθεν* in 9. 80. 15 ironically. *οἶα* in 7. 6. 1; 7. 18. 6; 8. 59. 4; 8. 90. 14, etc.

5. After Prepositions. Expressions of time like *μετὰ Σόλωνα οἰχόμενον* 1. 34. 1 are used rather freely. Besides the frequent *ἐπί* with the gen. (1. 134. 14, etc.) we have *μετά* 2. 147. 6; 7. 171. 5 etc.; *πρό* 5. 50. 12; 7. 149. 21; *περί* 8. 6. 3; *κατά* 2. 134. 9; *ὑπό* 1. 51. 5; *ἐπί* w. dat. *after* 1. 170. 11; 2. 22. 12; 8. 94. 18; *ἄμα* 3. 86. 1; 8. 23. 6; 8. 64. 3 etc. (aor. in 3. 86. 7).

6. Absolute Use. a. Genitive. Frequently a gen. absol. is used when agreement with a dependent word would have been possible, greater emphasis being thus given to the statement. This is often the case when the word with which the partic. could agree is an unemphatic pronoun (6. 85. 7; 6. 86. 6 etc.), but cp. 8. 69. 4, 6 etc. b. Accusative. Besides the ordinary impers. use (7. 107. 8; 7. 164. 13 etc.) note 2. 66. 15; 9. 42. 18 (*ἦδεσθε ὥς περιεσομένους ἡμέας Ἑλλήνων*). c. An apparent nom. or accus. absol. frequently results from a loose partitive apposition, so loose at times that a gen. absol. would be expected, as in *ἵνα οἱ δώδεκα ἔται ἀντὶ ἐξ ἐτέων γένηται αἱ νύκτες ἡμέραι ποιεόμεναι* 2. 133. 22; cp. 1. 52. 4; 1. 67. 23; 2. 41. 15; 2. 48. 8; 3. 95. 4; 3. 99. 6; 4. 50. 19; 4. 71. 5; 6. 111. 13; 7. 157. 15. d. Other cases are explainable as natural anacolutha, as in 1. 134. 1; 2. 9. 4; 7. 184. 5; 8. 83. 4; 8. 124. 12 (partitive apposition sometimes aiding).

7. **Supplementary.** Besides the ordinary use with ὁρᾶν, εὐρίσκειν etc., ἀποδεικνύειν etc., and verbs expressing feelings, may be mentioned the following: a. συγγινώσκειν 5. 91. 12 etc.; ἐνορᾶν with fut. 1. 123. 4; 1. 170. 10; 5. 36. 12; 8. 140 β. 5 (dat.); νομίζειν 1. 171. 26 (?; infin. precedes); 2. 1. 7 (with ὥς); λογίζεσθαι 3. 65. 22; καθηγείσθαι 7. 183. 13; προσδέκεσθαι with fut. 1. 89. 8; ἐπιτρέπειν 9. 58. 21. b. πειράσθαι 6. 5. 7; 7. 9 a. 5; 7. 139. 7 etc.; πολλός εἰμι 1. 98. 2; 9. 91. 1 (but cp. 7. 158. 2; 8. 59. 3); παντοῖος γίνεται 7. 10 γ. 5; 9. 109. 11 (infin. 3. 124. 6); ἐπείγασθαι 8. 68 β. 3 (cp. γ. 2); with ἐλῶν 9. 89. 12. c. ἔρχομαι ἐρέων etc. 1. 5. 11; 1. 122. 11; 1. 194. 2. etc; ἡ ἀλέξων 4. 82. 9; 5. 62. 4 (αἰνέων 1. 122. 11). d. καταβαίνειν 1. 90. 15; 1. 116. 22; 1. 118. 6; 9. 94. 6; προβαίνειν 5. 51. 12 (cp. τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε 8. 62. 2); ἐπικέσθαι 7. 9. 3. e. καταρκεῖν 1. 32. 43; ἀποχρᾶν 7. 43. 5; 7. 148. 26; 7. 196. 10; ἱκανός εἰμι 7. 161. 11; πληρῆς εἰμι 7. 146. 14. f. καταλαβεῖν 1. 46. 7 (cp. 7. 230. 4); φυλάττειν 8. 9. 6; 9. 110. 6; δέκεσθαι 8. 28. 7; ὑπερβάλλεσθαι 9. 51. 3. g. φθάνειν, λανθάνειν, τυγχάνειν as usual 8. 5. 14; 7. 162. 5; 8. 103. 2 etc. (cp. συγκυρεῖν 8. 87. 16); φθάνειν, λανθάνειν in partic. 3. 71. 23; 5. 15. 8; 8. 75. 2; 8. 81. 2; 9. 46. 17. h. συμβαίνειν, συμπίπτειν etc. 1. 82. 4; 5. 82. 6; 7. 6. 4; 8. 88. 11; 9. 37. 28; 9. 101. 1, 7 (cp. l. 9). i. In 3. 53. 13 it is unnecessary to take διαφορηθέντα directly with βούλεσθαι.

8. **With ἔχω.** 1. 27. 19; 1. 28. 4; 1. 37. 8 etc.; passive 1. 83. 6; intrans. 3. 48. 3; 7. 143. 6.

9. **Periphrastic with εἶμι.** Frequent, cp. 1. 98. 27; 1. 146. 20; 9. 16. 5 etc.; generally to give emphasis to the predicate (which is not necessarily expressed by the participle). The rarer aorist in 1. 160. 16; 1. 170. 11; 2. 10. 12; 7. 194. 16.

10. **With ἄν.** Examples are rare. ἄν γινόμενα in 7. 15. 14 is in indirect discourse after εὐρίσκω. παρασχόντες ἄν 7. 168. 20 = *though we could have furnished.*

11. μή οὐ is sometimes found w. the partic. when the prin. verb is negated: οὐκων δίκαιον εἶναι ἰστάναι (ἀνδριάντα) — μή οὐκ ὑπερβαλλόμενον τοῖσι ἔργοισι 2. 110. 12; cp. 6. 9. 7; 6. 106. 14.

## PARTICLES

### § 26. μέν

a. μέν, without foll. δέ, suggesting that there may be other views, though unexpressed, as ὡς μέν ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν 1. 131. 4; cp. 1. 71. 18; 1. 152. 11; 3. 146. 2; 6. 95. 14; 7. 24. 1; 7. 50. 12. b. τοῦτο μέν . . . τοῦτο δέ very common (8. 76. 2, 5); rarely τὸ μέν . . . τὸ δέ (in 1. 98. 17 τὸ μέν is adverbial, τὸ δέ pronom.; both pronom. in 3. 40. 9); more often τὰ μέν . . . τὰ δέ 1. 173. 17; 3. 80. 16; 4. 108. 12 (all pronom.); cp. 6. 105. 10. c. μέν = μήν. ἡ μέν 1. 196. 27; 4. 154. 13; 5. 93. 3. οὐ μέν οὐδέ 2. 120. 17; 6. 45. 5; 8. 25. 6; 9. 7. 18; μή μέν 1. 68. 11; 2. 118. 13; 3. 66. 13; 3. 99. 7; 5. 106. 31. γὰρ μέν 6. 129. 22; 7. 103. 27; 7. 152. 12; 7. 234. 12. ἀλλὰ . . . μέν 2. 29. 1; 4. 77. 8; 7. 103. 26. καὶ . . . μέν 4. 45. 13; 6. 98. 5; 6. 103. 7; 6. 105. 10. d. μέν δὲ, μέν νυν freq. in summing up and passing to a new subject 1. 14. 1; 1. 32. 1; 6. 1. 1; 6. 22. 1; 7. 124. 1.

### § 27. δέ

a. For δέ answering to τε, οὔτε see § 30. 2. d. b. For ἐν δὲ καί, generally after ἄλλος, see 1. 74. 6; 1. 184. 4; 1. 192. 3; 2. 43. 8; 7. 238. 5 etc. c. For δέ in explanatory or causal sense = γάρ see 1. 74. 7; 3. 44. 4; 6. 74. 8; 7. 9 a. 3; 7. 134. 6. d. With second definition 7. 10 a. 7; 8. 54. 5; 8. 136. 5. e. Beginning a speech 8. 68 a. 4; 8. 137. 21; 8. 142. 3.

### § 28. δέ IN THE APODOSIS

1. δέ in the apodosis in Herodotus always follows a personal pronoun, the third person being expressed by ὁ δέ, or the demonstrative οὗτος.

2. **οὗτος δέ**: The most complete form of sentence in which **οὗτος** **δέ** occurs is a double period of the form **οἷοι μὲν . . . οὗτοι μὲν · οἷοι δὲ . . . οὗτοι δέ**, in which the demonstratives in the apodoses refer to different classes and are balanced by **μὲν . . . δέ** in the same manner as the relatives which introduce each period; cp. 2. 26. 5-8; 2. 42. 1-7; 2. 102. 10-16; 2. 174. 9-13. In 1. 196. 12-15 **οὗτοι μὲν** is omitted. The **μὲν**-period contains but one clause in 1. 171. 30; 5. 37. 10; 6. 16. 1; 9. 85. 12. In the following examples there is not a fully developed double period, but there is a contrast to the **οἷοι δὲ . . . οὗτοι δέ** in what precedes: 2. 50. 9; 2. 61. 6; 2. 111. 21; 4. 66. 7; 4. 204. 2 (for contrast see 202); 6. 58. 20; 9. 63. 1-4. For **οὗτος μὲν** in first without **οὗτος δέ** in second apodosis see 3. 108. 5; cp. 3. 158. 7.

In 2. 39. 8-11 both apodoses are introduced by **οἱ δέ** instead of by **οὗτοι μὲν, οὗτοι δέ**; cp. 7. 188. 11 in which the second apodosis is divided and introduced by **τὰς μὲν . . . τὰς δὲ . . . αἱ δὲ . . . αἱ δὲ . . . αἱ δέ**.

The resumptive (epanaleptic) nature of the **δέ** in the above cases of **οὗτος δέ** is illustrated by the following passage: **ἡ μὲν πρότερον ἄρξασα . . . αὕτη μὲν ἀπεδέξατο χρώματα . . . ἡ δὲ δὴ δεύτερον γενομένη ταύτης βασιλεια . . . αὕτη δὲ κτέ.** 1. 184. 4-185. 3; cp. 1. 146. 13; 6. 54. 6.

3. **σὺ δέ, ὁ δέ** etc.: In the following double periods the subject of both apodoses is the same and the contrast lies entirely in the action; nevertheless we have the subject, marked off by an apodotic **δέ**, expressed in one of them, in the first if it is **ὁ δέ**, in the second if it is **σὺ δέ**: 1. 173. 10; 1. 191. 18; 2. 149. 22; 3. 49. 1; 3. 69. 10; 3. 133. 4; 4. 3. 15; 4. 65. 5; 4. 94. 11; 4. 123. 1; 4. 165. 1; 5. 73. 12; 6. 30. 1; 7. 159. 6; 8. 22. 8-13; 9. 6. 2; 9. 63. 5; 9. 70. 7. The examples with **σὺ δέ** (3. 69; 7. 159; 8. 22) are alternative commands; in the following the commands are expressed in indirect narrative and, with the shift from

the second to the third person, there is also a shift in the position of the expressed subject from the second apodosis to the first:

1. 13. 5; 3. 36. 25; 5. 1. 7; 6. 52. 28.

In 4. 61. 4-8 the *οἱ δέ* is found in the second apodosis, but in this case the verb of the first apodosis (containing, of course, its subject) precedes its protasis which contains the *μέν*. In 4. 126. 3-7 *σὺ δέ* occurs in both apodoses; there is a contrast in the whole double period with what precedes.

In 9. 48. 21 the two apodoses have different subjects, the first *οἱ δέ*, the second *ἡμῖς δέ*. In 4. 68. 15 the first apodosis is introduced by *τοῦ δέ*, that is the particle is appended not to the subject but to another pronoun in the clause, illustrating the fact that the *δέ* simply sets off the apodosis in contrast to the protasis without emphasizing the pronoun to which it is appended. In a number of the sentences in this section the second protasis is introduced by *οὕτω δῆ, ἐνταῦθα δῆ* (1. 173; 4. 123; 9. 6; 9. 63; 9. 70).

4. The following examples are not double periods, though the protasis is frequently introduced by *δέ* and is strongly contrasted with the preceding. The protasis regularly contains a negative, so that the *δέ* of the apodosis introduces a strong contrast (cp. *ἀλλά* in similar use 9. 42. 11; 9. 48. 17): 1. 112. 9; 1. 163. 14; 3. 37. 8; 3. 68. 19; 4. 99. 23; 4. 172. 24; 5. 40. 3 (no negative; but cp. 5. 39. 11); 7. 51. 3; 8. 115. 9; 9. 60. 15. The examples in the preceding section which have *σὺ δέ* etc. in the second apodosis have a negative in the second protasis: see 3. 69; 4. 61; 4. 126 (essentially negative); 7. 159; 8. 22; 9. 48 (but note the indirect cases in 1. 13; 3. 36; 5. 1).

5. In 3. 108. 17 and 7. 103. 10 we have neither an epanaleptic *δέ* as in § 2, a double period as in 3, nor a strong contrast as in 4. In 7. 103 *β* omits *δέ*; in 3. 108 it is to be observed that *αἰξόμενός τε δῆ* is most unusual in having no following *καί* (cp. some seventy examples of *τε δῆ* in Hammer). Stein has suggested

αὐξόμενος δέ, which would give a double period, though the first protasis has no μέν. For a series of events parallel to 3. 108, but connected by μέν . . . δέ . . . τε δὴ . . . καί see 7. 23. 15-18.

### § 29. οὐδέ, μηδέ

In Attic prose οὐδέ is used when the preceding clause is negative, otherwise καὶ οὐ. There are numerous cases in H. of οὐδέ when no negative precedes. Very often the two clauses connected are direct opposites, as οἴχοντο φεύγοντες οὐδὲ ὑπέμειναν 6. 96. 3; cp. w. οὐδέ 1. 71. 17; 1. 85. 14; 1. 199. 20; 3. 137. 16; 7. 43. 4; 7. 237. 9 (cp. καὶ οὐ in similar clause 8. 5. 6); in 7. 10 ε. 2, 8. 52. 7, 8. 135. 13 there is a contrast of ideas, though the clauses are not opposites. μηδέ is more com. in these cases than οὐδέ, especially in commands, as πάλιν χώρει μηδὲ ἔσιθι 5. 72. 19 (cp. 1. 32. 40; 3. 76. 8, 10; 5. 19. 7; 7. 173. 17; cp. in sentences of similar nature 1. 82. 13; 2. 173. 18; 4. 11. 17; 8. 74. 11; 9. 41. 17; but καὶ μή in 3. 71. 9; 3. 76. 2; 3. 85. 13); in final sentences 3. 134. 11; 4. 190. 4; 7. 206. 3; 8. 13. 10; in conditional sentences 7. 10 γ. 8; 8. 60. 8. Rarely is οὐδέ used in this way between nouns etc.; cp. σὺν γὰρ τῷ κοινῷ καὶ ἐμῇδίσταμεν οὐδὲ μούνοι ἡμεῖς 9. 87. 9; προθύμως οὐδ' ἔτι ἐνδοιαστῶς 7. 174. 4 (contrast ὑμέας εἰδέναι καὶ μὴ μόνον ἐμέ 3. 71. 8).

In 8. 142. 20 μηδέ is *not even* (Alexander being contrasted with Mardonius and Xerxes). In 9. 8. 7, 9. 18. 7 οὐδ' ἔχω εἰπεῖν *now I cannot say* is used without adversative meaning.

### § 30. τε

1. **Without a Correlative Particle.** a. Sometimes, but not often, τε connects separate words (1. 65. 26; 7. 8 a. 14; 7. 79. 5; 8. 116. 2; 8. 140 β. 13; 9. 11. 8; 9. 101. 10), or adds a third word to two connected by τε (7. 190. 2; 9. 80. 5) or τε . . . καί (7. 8 a. 8; 7. 202. 4; 8. 12. 12; 8. 144. 16). A fifth subst. is

added in 7. 9. 7. Rare is the addition of a more accurate definition by  $\tau\epsilon$ , as in 9. 57. 9. b. More frequently  $\tau\epsilon$  connects whole clauses or sentences. (1) It may connect two clauses of equal importance (cp. two participial clauses in 7. 38. 2; 7. 166. 6; 7. 205. 5; 8. 138. 13; 8. 141. 11; two infinitive clauses in 7. 120. 6; 8. 65. 8; two sentences in 7. 27. 3; 7. 29. 15; 7. 37. 10; 8. 6. 9; 8. 60. 17; 8. 61. 8), or add a third and newer idea to two more closely connected by  $\tau\epsilon$  (7. 128. 3; 8. 97. 7), or  $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$  (8. 86. 10; 9. 7. 17), or  $\tau\epsilon$  . . .  $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$  (7. 20. 15; 7. 116. 4; 8. 101. 2), or  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  . . .  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$  (7. 203. 6), or  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  . . .  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha \delta\acute{\epsilon}$  (8. 113. 4; 9. 6. 12). A third and fourth member are added by  $\tau\epsilon$  in 7. 5. 16 (cp. 7. 145. 11). (2)  $\tau\epsilon$  adds quite a new thought to what precedes (7. 29. 14; 7. 83. 11; 7. 144. 14; 8. 56. 6; 8. 106. 16, 23). Sometimes it begins a new paragraph (3. 82. 17; 3. 88. 7; 7. 144. 1). Sometimes it adds the conclusion of what precedes (7. 149. 20; 8. 13. 9; 8. 81. 5); cp.  $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\nu \tau\epsilon$  in direct speech 1. 37. 9; 1. 111. 30; 8. 140 a. 4; 8. 143. 7. Rarely it adds an explanation of what precedes 2. 29. 27; 7. 110. 7; 9. 57. 9.

In 1. 146. 9, 2. 37. 13, 7. 9. 7 after several items have been enumerated  $\tau\epsilon$  winds up with  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha \tau\epsilon \pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ .

Particles or phrases added to  $\tau\epsilon$  in the above uses occur as follows:  $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma \tau\epsilon \tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$  7. 191. 7;  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota \tau\epsilon$  7. 197. 10;  $\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma \tau\epsilon$  3. 82. 29;  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega\varsigma \tau\epsilon$  8. 142. 11;  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha \tau\epsilon$  7. 83. 11.  $\tau\epsilon \alpha\upsilon$  3. 82. 17;  $\tau\epsilon \delta\acute{\eta}$  7. 215. 8; 8. 103. 1;  $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega \tau\epsilon$  8. 111. 9; 8. 144. 18;  $\tau\epsilon \acute{\epsilon}\nu \tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$  1. 31. 17.

2. With a Correlative Particle,  $\tau\epsilon$  . . .  $\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$  . . .  $\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\tau\epsilon$  . . .  $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ . a.  $\tau\epsilon$  . . .  $\tau\epsilon$  generally join whole clauses: cp. 7. 10 a. 10; 7. 19. 3; 7. 35. 9; 8. 5. 12. Three equal members connected by three  $\tau\epsilon$ 's in 7. 102. 16; 7. 236. 18; four in 1. 16. 4; cp. 4. 53. 7; 2. 12. 2.  $\tau\epsilon$  . . .  $\tau\epsilon$  connect single words in 2. 65. 24; 3. 99. 4; 4. 28. 17; 5. 11. 8; 5. 42. 1; 7. 8 γ. 12; 7. 85. 11; 9. 3. 7; 9. 122. 11 (for the most part  $\eta\acute{\nu} \tau\epsilon$  . . .  $\eta\acute{\nu} \tau\epsilon$ ).  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$  . . .  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$  connect single words



in 6. 137. 3; 7. 167. 11 etc.; clauses in 6. 82. 8; 8. 36. 4 etc. The second *εἴτε* is followed by *καί* in 7. 205. 16; 8. 54. 6 etc.; by *δὴ* in 6. 134. 13. b. *οὔτε . . . τε*. The clauses may be contrasted (7. 11. 5; 7. 159. 1; 7. 208. 15; sometimes the second clause is just the affirmative form of the first 7. 37. 8; 8. 26. 12 etc.), or without contrast = *both not . . . and* (7. 96. 7; 8. 30. 7; 8. 116. 3). *οὔτε . . . οὐ . . . οὐ* etc. in 8. 98. 7 for rhetorical effect (cp. 1. 132. 4; 1. 138. 12). *οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . τε* in 7. 115. 13; 7. 231. 3; 8. 20. 3; 8. 75. 17; 8. 108. 16 etc., the first two clauses being more closely connected (for striking separation of the *τε*-clause cp. 7. 158. 10; 8. 57. 8; 8. 100. 18). *οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . τε . . . οὐδ'* in 7. 104. 11; cp. 8. 60. 29. c. *τε . . . καί* is exceedingly common; in about two thirds of the examples it connects words, not clauses. Often with numbers (cp. 7. 184. 7, 12, 27); *πολλοί τε καί* is also frequent (7. 18. 7; 7. 218. 13; 8. 61. 7; 8. 89. 3). *ἄμα τε . . . καί* in 1. 105. 15; 1. 153. 17; 2. 60. 2; 3. 135. 2; 5. 92 ζ. 12; 6. 111. 11; *ἄμα* in second member in 5. 85. 9; 8. 14. 6.

(1) Especially noteworthy are the cases in which the action of the second clause follows the first so closely that they are almost simultaneous; cp. 7. 12. 2; 7. 23. 18; 7. 217. 5; 7. 218. 5; 8. 37. 2; 8. 81. 2; 8. 90. 8; sometimes *ἄμα* is added; cp. 8. 5. 10; 8. 98. 1. Frequently one clause is really subordinate to the other; cp. 7. 166. 7; 7. 176. 27; 8. 74. 8. Sometimes there is a causal connection between the two clauses; cp. 7. 39. 1; 7. 194. 3; 7. 209. 21; 8. 69. 8; 8. 107. 10; hence sometimes *τε . . . καὶ οὕτω* (1. 13. 8), *τε . . . καὶ δὴ* (7. 38. 7; 9. 88. 6). The following have no particle to connect with what precedes other than the *τε*: 4. 181. 16; 4. 199. 7; 6. 41. 5; 6. 134. 14; 8. 56. 7; 8. 64. 3 (cp. 8. 65. 8); cp. *καί* alone in 1. 112. 1; 5. 28. 2; 8. 83. 9.

(2) (*ἄλλος*) *τε . . . καὶ δὴ καί* in 7. 23. 13; 7. 47. 11; 7. 153. 2; 8. 52. 9; 8. 79. 12; 8. 96. 7; 8. 105. 10 (cp. *καὶ δὴ καί* when only two things are in question in 6. 64. 6; 8. 41. 7 etc.). (*ἄλλος*)

τε . . . καί 7. 9. 3 ; 7. 147. 19 ; 8. 10. 1 ; 8. 17. 3 etc. (μάλιστα in second clause 6. 136. 3 ; 7. 171. 4). ἄλλως τε . . . καί is not used, but τὰ τε ἄλλα καί (1. 1. 5 ; 5. 62. 18 ; 9. 25. 11).

(3) τε . . . καὶ . . . τε generally connect clauses ; τε . . . καί . . . καί (with few exceptions ; cp. 7. 211. 7 ; 8. 99. 3) words ; for several καί's cp. 7. 158. 17 ; 8. 72. 3. A peculiar usage is that in which lists of words (generally proper names), all on equal basis, have τε καί inserted here and there ; cp. 7. 9. 7 ; 7. 66. 4 ; 7. 72. 5 ; 7. 123. 18 ; 7. 154. 11 ; 8. 66. 14 ; 8. 100. 28 ; 9. 31. 12.

(4) Added to τε . . . καί we have ὁμοίως (1. 140. 13), πρόσ (7. 154. 12), προσέτι (1. 41. 12), αὐτίς (3. 88. 10), δεύτερα (5. 111. 15), ὕστερον (7. 108. 5), μάλιστα (7. 165. 10).

δ. τε . . . δέ occurs in 1. 153. 20 ; 2. 126. 5 ; 5. 69. 9 (?) ; 9. 19. 11 (cp. 1. 108. 19 ; 6. 9. 17) ; more commonly τε . . . ἐν δὲ καί (2. 172. 7) or δὲ δὴ καί 1. 185. 6 ; 3. 38. 10 ; 3. 125. 3 ; 7. 224. 9 ; 8. 142. 7.

3. Position. τε generally comes between an artic. and its noun, but cp. 6. 128. 3 ; 6. 136. 9 ; 7. 203. 6 ; 8. 29. 7 ; 8. 41. 7. It is almost always placed between a prep. and art., but cp. 1. 86. 4 ; 3. 56. 3 ; 4. 45. 22 ; 6. 134. 14 ; 9. 107. 1. When the art. is lacking after a prep. τε commonly follows the noun, yet often the prep. (cp. 7. 14. 4 ; 8. 40. 12, but 7. 20. 15 ; 7. 96. 8 etc.). When a prep. belongs to two nouns but is not repeated, τε very often follows the prep. : 7. 9β. 2 ; 7. 42. 2 ; 7. 119. 10 ; 7. 123. 18 ; 7. 155. 9 ; 7. 184. 30 ; 8. 12. 9 ; 8. 64. 4 ; 8. 73. 13 ; 8. 97. 8 ; 8. 140a. 21. It directly follows a common article in 1. 172. 6 ; 2. 147. 2 ; 3. 54. 7 ; 3. 127. 8 ; 6. 129. 2 ; 9. 9. 1. Note particularly 2. 36. 6 ; 7. 106. 8 ; 7. 184. 25. Compare τε after a verb governing two nouns in 7. 24. 3 ; 7. 44. 8 ; 8. 42. 5 ; or as in 7. 83. 11 ; 7. 146. 13 ; 7. 174. 2. Even when a prep. is repeated τε not infrequently follows the noun ; cp. 7. 10a. 13 ; 7. 137. 11 ; 7. 212. 8 ; 8. 108. 20 ; 8. 115. 17 ; or when the art. is repeated

7. 40. 2; 7. 43. 4; 7. 55. 2; 8. 76. 7; 8. 85. 4 etc. More striking irregularities occur in 7. 2. 10; 7. 145. 15; 8. 113. 14 etc.

4. *τε γάρ* . . . *τε* is not common (cp. 7. 102. 16; 8. 29. 4); more common is *τε γάρ* . . . *καί* (7. 13. 5; 8. 31. 10 etc.). *τε δὲ* . . . *καί* (*δὲ καί*) is exceedingly frequent: 7. 6. 25; 8. 5. 12 etc.

5. *ὅσον τε* *about* is frequent in the earlier books (cp. 7. 100. 12; 8. 55. 10). *ὅπως τε* *as often as* (like Homeric *ἵνα τε* etc.) is found only in 2. 108. 16, but *ἐπείτε* some hundreds of times.

### § 31. γάρ

1. Examples of the original adverbial *γάρ* (as distinguished from the developed conjunctive use) are found occasionally in wishes (1. 27. 11) and answers (7. 46. 7); more frequently in questions (7. 21. 3). To the same use belong many cases of *καὶ γάρ* (*οὐδὲ γάρ*) and *ἀλλὰ γάρ*.

2. The *explanatory γάρ* (as distinguished from the *causal*) is particularly common after demonstrative pronouns and adverbs (cf. 7. 135. 3; 7. 147. 10; 8. 87. 5 etc.), after *σημείον δέ, σκέψασθε δέ, δηλώσω δέ* etc. (cp. 2. 9. 8; 2. 58. 7; 8. 120. 1. etc.), and after superlatives (7. 164. 12 etc.).

3. A parenthetical *γάρ*-clause is very common, either causal (cp. 8. 75. 12; 8. 76. 16; 8. 87. 8; 8. 109. 3; 8. 113. 9; 8. 128. 5), or explanatory (cp. 7. 70. 3; 7. 95. 7; 7. 117. 5; 7. 205. 8; 8. 85. 2).

4. Particularly characteristic is the thrusting forward of a *γάρ*-clause so as to precede instead of follow the principal statement which is explained. This use is common in introducing a new person, place, etc. (cp. 8. 5. 4; 8. 8. 4; 8. 101. 17 etc.), or at the beginning of a speech after an introductory vocative (cp. 1. 8. 10 etc.). In the principal clause we often have an epanaleptic demonstrative (cp. 7. 214. 13; 8. 5. 4; 8. 8. 2), an *ὦν* (1. 30. 10; 1. 69. 5; 8. 108. 23 etc.), or *νῦν* (1. 124. 5; 1. 85. 12; 4. 97. 11 etc.).

Rarely the principal clause is introduced by *δέ* (9. 61. 10; cp. Thuc. 4. 132), or *ἀλλά* (9. 93. 15; cp. *μ* 154), or *καί* (8. 109. 18).

Sometimes a noun or pronoun, which is common to both clauses, is so placed at the beginning of the sentence that by position it seems to belong to the principal rather than to the *γάρ*-clause, yet it takes its case-construction from the latter: cp. *τῶν δὲ πᾶν γὰρ ἦν τὸ πλῆθος μεταίτιον, οὐκ ἐδέκοντο τοὺς λόγους* 4. 200. 4; cp. 1. 24. 17; 1. 27. 20; 1. 114. 10; 1. 155. 15; 2. 101. 1; 4. 149. 1, 7; 5. 92 β. 6; 7. 142. 1; 7. 209. 4; 9. 109. 7. In *ταῦτά σφι ἡπιώτερα γὰρ ἐδόκει εἶναι* (7. 142. 1) the *position* of *σφι*, like the case of *τῶν δέ* in 4. 200, indicates that the preliminary words were felt as part of the *γάρ*-clause. In 4. 162. 15 and 8. 94. 14 with an initial *ταῦτα* that belongs only to the *γάρ*-clause, the *γάρ* has a similar late position (*τοῦτο ἐπὶ παντὶ γὰρ τῷ δεδομένῳ ἔλεγε*). With the position of *σφι* in 7. 142 compare that of *οἱ* in 1. 27 and of *αὐτῷ* in 7. 209, as contrasted with that of *σφι* in 1. 191. 29. In most of the cases the position of *γάρ* is no later than is rendered necessary by the kind of connection (*τῶν δέ, τῇ δέ* etc.) with the preceding sentence; and the case-construction is no stranger than in *τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλλήσι ὡς ἐσήμηνε . . . συνήγαγον* 8. 11. 1. For similar constructions in Thuc. see 1. 72. 1; 1. 115. 4; 8. 30. 1.

5. As a result of the usages explained in 3 and 4 *γάρ* is a far more frequent particle in H. than in Attic. The ordinary causal conjunctions, *ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὅτι, ὥς*, are quite rare.

### § 32. ὥν

1. *ὥν* in its original meaning *in truth* is generally combined with particles or pronouns; but cp. 8. 109. 26. a. *γῶν at the very least* 1. 31. 4; 4. 76. 2 (?); *at any rate, certainly* 7. 104. 21. b. *γὰρ ὥν* 8. 128. 5; 8. 133. 7. c. *μὲν ὥν* very common in passing to a new subject, with following *δέ*. d. *οὔτε ὥν . . . οὔτε* or *οὔτε . . . οὔτε ὥν* 4. 96. 3; 7. 12. 9; 9. 18. 17. e. *εἰτε ὥν . . . εἰτε*

6. 137. 3; 8. 54. 6. f.  $\delta' \omega\nu$ , adding a certain fact to a statement put doubtfully 6. 82. 5; 7. 9  $\gamma$ . 7; 7. 35. 5; 7. 189. 14; with preceding  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  3. 80. 4; 4. 5. 6; 7. 189. 14 (different effect in 7. 145. 8). g.  $\sigma\upsilon\kappa \omega\nu$  in a strong adversative sense is a peculiarity of H.; cp. 5. 96. 10; 6. 52. 12; 7. 15. 7; in the middle of the clause 3. 137. 13. At times a sentence introduced by  $\sigma\upsilon\kappa \omega\nu$  has the effect of a causal clause, the conclusion being added with or without connective; cp. 1. 11. 17; 1. 24. 10; 1. 59. 12; 2. 141. 8; 4. 11. 13 (w.  $\delta\eta$  in conclusion). The  $\sigma\iota\kappa \omega\nu$  clause may make an assumption, giving greater emphasis and liveliness than a conditional clause; cp. 4. 118. 10; 5. 92  $\eta$ . 33; 7. 10  $\beta$ . 7 (cp.  $\kappa\alpha\iota \delta\eta$  in l. 3).

2. The resumptive  $\omega\nu$  (cp. c above) lies between the use as a strengthening and an inferential particle. It is very common after  $\sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$  (8. 21. 9; 8. 55. 6), but also in other connections; see 8. 67. 1; 8. 100. 11. It is often used with  $\delta\eta$ , which commonly precedes (1. 8. 1; 1. 30. 1), but  $\omega\nu \delta\eta$  is preferred between art. and noun (7. 40. 12; 7. 142. 12); cp. also 1. 115. 13; 1. 209. 10; 6. 109. 18. For a resumptive  $\omega\nu$  in the apod. see 9. 26. 13; 9. 48. 21; esp. with a gnomic aor. in tmesis, see § 7. 1.

3. The inferential  $\omega\nu$  is common. Especially noteworthy is  $\nu\nu \omega\nu$  introducing a demand in a polite form; cp. 1. 30. 13; 1. 36. 10; 3. 69. 8; 6. 97. 11; 7. 16  $\beta$ . 1; 7. 101. 8.

### § 33. $\delta\eta$

1. The original temporal meaning of  $\delta\eta$  is seen in  $\kappa\alpha\iota \delta\eta = \eta\delta\eta$  4. 102. 4; 7. 196. 5; 8. 94. 14; 9. 6. 5; cp.  $\kappa\alpha\iota \delta\eta \kappa\alpha\iota \epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$  then he too 7. 164. 15 and  $\kappa\alpha\iota \delta\eta \kappa\alpha\iota$  in an assumption 7. 10  $\beta$ . 3.

2. In its derived meaning = *you know*  $\delta\eta$  is used as follows:  
a. To emphasize single words.  $\epsilon\varsigma \delta\eta \tau\omicron \delta' \text{ Ἄργος}$  7. 148. 19. Often w. pronouns; cp.  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon \delta\eta$  3. 155. 6; particularly w.  $\sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$  7. 43. 5. With adjectives 7. 20. 5; 7. 152. 16; 8. 124. 14. With adverbs,

particularly οὕτω, ἐνθα, ἐνθαῦτα, τότε, often with resumptive effect after a subord. clause or participial phrase; cp. 1. 5. 8; 3. 134. 2; 8. 23. 6; 8. 40. 13. Cp. οὕτω δὴ τι w. adjs. 1. 163. 11; 1. 185. 10 etc.; so ὥδε δὴ τι 3. 120. 13. With οἷος, ὅσος etc. = *such and such* etc. 1. 86. 28; 1. 160. 6 etc. b. With whole clauses 8. 51. 13; very often γὰρ δὴ, μὲν δὴ, καὶ δὴ, καὶ δὴ καί, τε δὴ . . . καί. In subord. clauses w. relat. (7. 8 β. 4); w. ὥς, ὅτι, διότι (9. 48. 13; 1. 44. 8; 1. 141. 13); in final clauses (8. 7. 5; 8. 76. 10); w. ὥστε (1. 185. 11); in conditions (7. 16 γ. 13; 8. 140 a. 7); w. ἐπεὶ etc. (8. 6. 2); w. εἴτε (8. 54. 6). With ἄτε, οἶα, ὥστε, ὥς and participle (6. 26. 9; 7. 211. 4; 8. 90. 10).

#### SPECIAL WORKS ON THE SYNTAX OF HERODOTUS

[An asterisk denotes that the book was not obtainable.]

Bahr, P. — *De ὅκως conjunctionis apud Herodotum vi et usu*. Magdeburg, 1887.

\* Beyer — *De perfecti apud Herodotum usu syntactico*. Breslau, 1868.

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—— — *Studien über den griechischen Artikel*. ii. Berlin, 1891.

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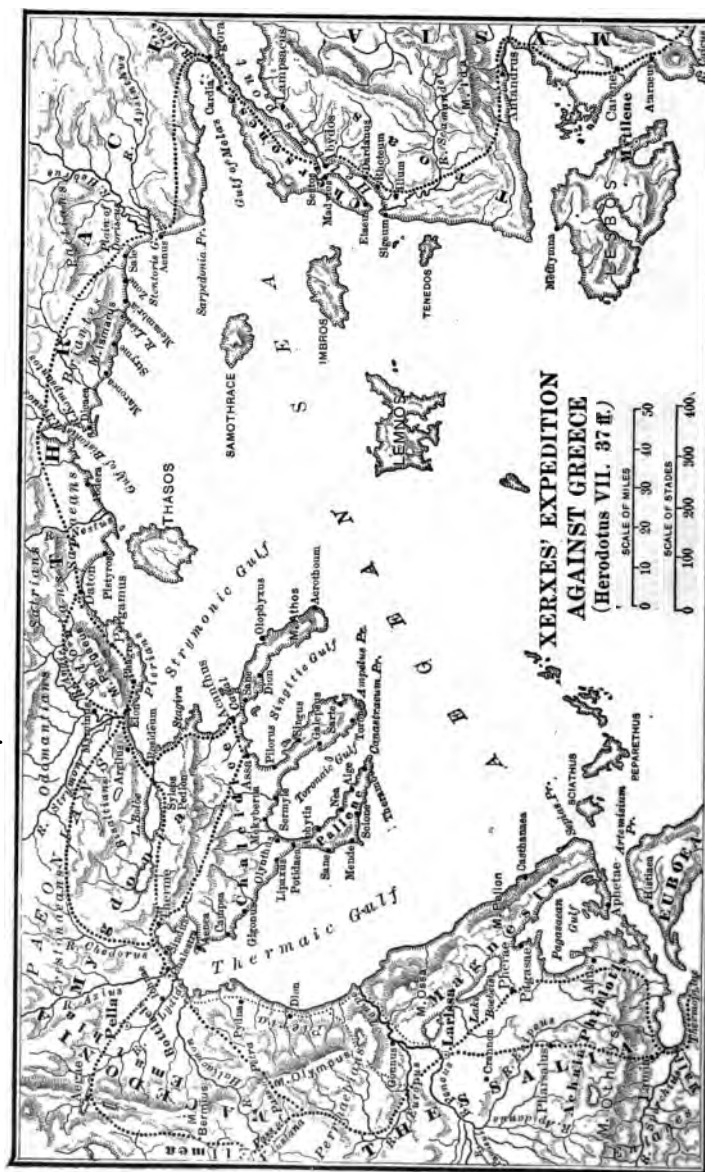
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In Schanz' *Beiträge zur historischen Syntax der griechischen Sprache* the works of Sturm on πρίν, Weber on Final Clauses, Grünwald on the Infinitive of Limitation, Dyroff on Reflexive Pronouns, and Fuchs on Temporal 'Until' Clauses have been specially referred to.

## ABBREVIATIONS

- B. = Babbitt's *Grammar of Attic and Ionic Greek*, 1902.  
G. = Goodwin's *Greek Grammar* (revised edition), 1892.  
GMT. = Goodwin's *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb* (enlarged edition), 1890.  
Gl. = Goodell's *School Grammar of Attic Greek*, 1902.  
GS. = Gildersleeve's *Syntax of Classical Greek* (first part), 1900.  
HA. = Hadley's *Greek Grammar* (revised by Allen), 1884.  
Kühn. = Kühner's *Ausführliche Grammatik, IIter Teil* (revised by Gerth), 1898-1904.  
Kr. *Spr.* = Krüger, *Griechische Sprachlehre*, Leipzig, 1875.  
S. = Smyth's *Greek Grammar*, 1908.  
Dial. = Introduction: Summary of the Dialect Forms.  
Syn. = Introduction: Syntactical Usage.





# ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ

ΤΟΥ

ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΗΣΣΕΟΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ ΕΒΔΟΜΗ

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΟΜΕΝΗ ΠΟΛΤΜΝΙΑ

- 1 Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ ἀγγελίη ἀπίκετο περὶ τῆς μάχης τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι γενομένης παρὰ βασιλέα Δαρείον τὸν Ὑστάσπεος καὶ πρὶν μεγάλως κεχαραγμένον τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι διὰ τὴν ἐς Σάρδεις ἐσβολήν, καὶ δὴ καὶ τότε πολλῶ τε δεινότερα ἐποίει καὶ μᾶλλον ὥρμητο στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. καὶ αὐτίκα μὲν ἐπηγ-

## BOOK VII

PREPARATIONS FOR A SECOND  
EXPEDITION AGAINST GREECE

1. 1. ἀγγελίη: Dial. § 1. i. 1. — ἀπίκετο: Dial. § 2. 3. — 2. ἐν Μαραθῶνι: see 6. 111 ff. — 3. Ὑστάσπεος: Dial. § 1. i. 2. — κεχαραγμένον: *exasperated*. Cp. ὀξυνθείς 8. 138. 4. Darius, on being told that Sardis had been burned and who were the Athenians who had joined the Ionians in the invasion, shot an arrow toward the heavens and prayed, "O Zeus, grant that I may punish the Athenians!" Then he ordered an attendant to say to him every day

at dinner, "Master, remember the Athenians" (5. 105). — 4. τὴν ἐς Σάρδεις ἐσβολήν: the city put, as often, for the satrapy (Λυδία). Cp. δι' Ἀβδήρων 7. 126. 4. For an account of this invasion, made during the Ionian revolt (500-494 B.C.), see 5. 99 ff. — καὶ δὴ καί: introducing and emphasizing the apodosis, as 7. 164. 14. Cp. καὶ τότε δὴ Hom. η 262. — 5. πολλῶ τε δεινότερα ἐποίει: *acted still more angrily*, as 2. 121. ε 2, 3. 14. 23, 5. 41. 9. The middle is more common. Cp. 7. 35. 1. — μᾶλλον ὥρμητο: *was more determined*, with dependent inf., as often in Hdt. Note the force of the plpf. Cp. 1. 14 and 7. 19. 1. — 6. ἐπηγγέλλετο

γέλλετο πέμπων ἀγγέλους κατὰ πόλιν ἐτοιμάζειν στρατιήν, πολλῶ πλέω ἐπιτάσσων ἐκάστοισι ἢ πρότερον παρῆχον, καὶ νέας τε καὶ ἵππους καὶ σῖτον [καὶ πλοῖα]. τούτων δὲ περιαγγελλομένων ἢ Ἀσίῃ ἐδονεῖτο ἐπὶ τρία 10 ἔτεα, καταλεγομένων τε τῶν ἀρίστων ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατευσομένων καὶ παρασκευαζομένων. τετάρτῳ δὲ ἔτει Αἰγύπτιοι ὑπὸ Καμβύσῳ δουλωθέντες ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Περσέων. ἐνθαῦτα δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον ὥρμητο καὶ ἐπ' 2 ἀμφοτέρους στρατεύεσθαι. στελλομένου δὲ Δαρείου ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον καὶ Ἀθήνας τῶν παιδῶν αὐτοῦ στάσις ἐγένετο μεγάλη περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίης, ὡς δεῖ μιν

πέμπων ἀγγέλους: pleonastic. Cp. δι' ἀγγέλων ἐπεκηρυκεύετο 1. 69. 10, πέμψας . . . ἐπεκηρυκεύετο 4. 80. 14. — 7. κατὰ πόλιν: distributive, *from city to city*. The Hellenic colonies on the coast of Asia Minor are esp. meant, though not exclusively, as ἡ Ἀσίῃ in 1. 10 proves. — 8. πλέω: sc. στρατιήν. — ἐκάστοισι: sc. πολίταις, const. acc. to sense after πόλιν. — 9. καί: correlates νέας τε καὶ . . . σῖτον with στρατιήν. — [καὶ πλοῖα]: wanting in the best Mss. If genuine, *transports* are meant, while νέας refers to ships of war (triremes). — 10. τούτων περιαγγελλομένων: *while these demands were being sent around*. — ἐδονεῖτο: *was in a whirl* = ἐκινεῖτο. Cp. Hom. P 55 τὸ δέ τε πνοιᾷ δονέουσιν, of a tree shaken by the wind. The word is poetic, Ionic, and

Hellenistic. — ἐπὶ τρία ἔτεα: *for three years*. ἐπὶ with the temporal, as with the local acc., as often (7. 20. 1, 7. 119. 8 etc.) = *per*. The years 489-487 are meant. — 13. ὑπὸ Καμβύσῳ: successor of Cyrus (529-521). Dial. § 3. i. 2. — 14. ἐνθαῦτα: Dial. § 2. 4. — καὶ μᾶλλον: *still more*. — καὶ ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρους: *against both alike*, καὶ as in 1. 52. 5, 7. 16. a 3.

DISPUTE OF DARIUS' SONS ABOUT THE SUCCESSION. HIS DEATH (CC. 2-4)

2. 1. στελλομένου: *on the point of setting out*. Cp. 7. 239. 2. — 3. περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίης: *i.e.* as to who should be ruler (ἡγεμών). — ὥς δεῖ: clause of indir. disc., dependent on the claim implied in στάσις ἐγένετο. The indic. of dir. disc. is retained for vividness. — μιν:



ἀποδέξαντα βασιλέα κατὰ τὸν Περσέων νόμον οὕτω  
στρατεύεσθαι. ἦσαν γὰρ Δαρείῳ καὶ πρότερον ἢ βασι- 5  
λεύσαι γεγονότες τρεῖς παῖδες ἐκ τῆς προτέρης γυναικός,  
Γωβρύεω θυγατρὸς, καὶ βασιλεύσαντι ἐξ Ἀτόσσης τῆς  
Κύρου ἕτεροι τέσσερες. τῶν μὲν δὴ προτέρων ἐπρέ-  
σβευε Ἀρτοβαζάνης, τῶν δὲ ἐπιγενομένων Ξέρξης.  
έόντες δὲ μητρὸς οὐ τῆς αὐτῆς ἐστασίαζον, ὁ μὲν 10  
Ἀρτοβαζάνης κατ' ὃ τι πρεσβύτατός τε εἶη παντὸς τοῦ  
γόνου καὶ ὅτι νομιζόμενον εἶη πρὸς πάντων ἀνθρώπων  
τὸν πρεσβύτατον τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχειν, Ξέρξης δὲ ὡς Ἀτόσ-  
σης τε παῖς εἶη τῆς Κύρου θυγατρὸς καὶ ὅτι Κύρος εἶη  
3 ὁ κτησάμενος τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι τὴν ἐλευθερίην. Δαρείου  
δὲ οὐκ ἀποδεικνυμένου κω γνώμην ἐτύγχανε κατὰ  
τῶντὸ τοῦτοισι καὶ Δημάρητος ὁ Ἀρίστωνος ἀναβε-  
βηκὼς ἐς Σοῦσα, ἐστερημένος τε τῆς ἐν Σπάρτῃ βασι-

*i.e.* Δαρείον. Dial. § 3. ii. 2.—  
4. ἀποδέξαντα: Dial. § 1. ii. 2.—  
οὕτω: *i.e.* ἀποδέξαντα βασιλέα. It  
introduces the apod., as 7. 150. 17,  
7. 158. 15.—5. ἦσαν γεγονότες:  
periphrastic form, as 7. 3. 13, 7.  
11. 10.—πρότερον ἢ: as in 7.  
150. 3 with inf., like πρίν. Cp.  
πρίν ἢ, 6. 22. 4.—βασιλεύσαι: in-  
gressive.—7. Γωβρύεω: one of  
the seven conspirators (3. 70) who  
slew the Pseudo-Smerdis, suc-  
cessor of Cambyses.—8. τέσσερες:  
Dial. § 1. ii. 2. The names were  
Χερxes, Achaemenes (7. 7. 6),  
Hystaspes (7. 64. 9), Masistes  
(7. 82. 6).—ἐπρέσβευε: = πρεσβύ-  
τατος ἦν.—11. κατ' ὃ τι . . . εἶη:

the cause assigned emphatically  
on another's authority. κατ' ὃ τι  
= Attic διότι. Dial. § 2. 3.—12.  
γόνου: *progeny*, as 2. 43. 7; poeti-  
cal.—ὅτι νομιζόμενον εἶη πρὸς πάν-  
των: *that it was customary with*  
*all men*; though πρὸς *c. gen.* really  
denotes agent here, as 7. 151. 10.  
—15. Πέρσῃσι: Dial. § 3. i. 2.

3. 2. κω: Dial. § 2. i.—κατὰ  
τῶντὸ τοῦτοισι: = κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν  
χρόνον τοῦτοισι. Cp. 7. 206. 9.  
For the dat., see S. 1500; HA.  
773 a. For τῶντῶ, see Dial. § 1.  
ii 8.—3. Δημάρητος: for the his-  
tory of Demaratus, see 6. 61–70.—  
4. Σοῦσα: seat of the Persian court;  
Ecbatana summer residence.—ἐς

λήτης καὶ φυγὴν ἐπιβαλὼν ἑωυτῷ ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος.<sup>5</sup>  
οὗτος ὦν ἡρ πυθόμενος τῶν Δαρείου παίδων τὴν διαφο-  
ρὴν, ἐλθὼν, ὡς ἡ φάτις μιν ἔχει, Ξέρξῃ συνεβούλευε  
λέγειν πρὸς τοῖσι ἔλεγε ἔπεισι, ὡς αὐτὸς μὲν γένοιτο  
Δαρείῳ ἤδη βασιλεύοντι καὶ ἔχοντι τὸ Περσέων κράτος,  
Ἄρτοβαζάνης δὲ ἔτι ἰδιώτῃ ἐόντι Δαρείῳ· οὐκ ὦν οὔτε<sup>10</sup>  
οἰκὸς εἶη οὔτε δίκαιον ἄλλον τινὰ τὸ γέρας ἔχειν πρὸ  
ἑωυτοῦ, ἐπεὶ γε καὶ ἐν Σπάρτῃ, ἔφη ὁ Δημάρητος ὑπο-  
τιθέμενος, οὕτω νομίζεσθαι, ἣν οἱ μὲν προγεγονότες  
ἔωσι πρὶν ἢ τὸν πατέρα σφέων βασιλεύσαι, ὁ δὲ βασι-  
λεύοντι ὀψίγονος ἐπιγένηται, τοῦ ἐπιγενομένου τὴν<sup>15</sup>  
ἐκδεξιν τῆς βασιληίης γίνεσθαι. χρησαμένου δὲ  
Ξέρξεω τῇ Δημαρήτου ὑποθήκῃ γνούς ὁ Δαρείος ὡς  
λέγοι δίκαια βασιλέα μιν ἀπέδεξε. δοκεῖν δέ μοι,

τερημένος . . . βασιληίης: by Cleomenes, who was king with him at Sparta. — 5. φυγὴν ἐπιβαλὼν ἑωυτῷ: in chagrin at a public insult offered him (6. 67). — 6. ὦν ἡρ: ὁ ἄνθρωπος. — παίδων τὴν διαφορὴν: note the unusual position of the attrib. gen., which thus acquires special emphasis. — 7. ὡς ἡ φάτις μιν ἔχει: as the report is about him, as 7. 26. 17, 8. 94. 20. Cp. Pind. P 1. 96 ἔχθρὰ Φάλαριν κατέχει παντᾶ φάτις. The reverse const. 9. 84. 8 ἔχει τινὰ φάτιν καὶ Διονυσσοφάνης. — 8. πρὸς τοῖσι ἔλεγε ἔπεισι: = πρὸς τοὺς τοῖς ἔπεισιν αὐτὸς ἔλεγε. — 10. Δαρείῳ: for repetition, cp. 6. 23. 15, 17. — ὦν: Attic οὖν. — 11. οἰκός: Attic εἰκός. *fitting*. — εἶη: continuation

of the indir. disc. — τὸ γέρας: *i.e.* τὸ Περσέων κράτος. Often in Homer. Cp. τιμὴ 7. 8. a 12. — 12. ἑωυτοῦ: Dial. 1. ii. 8. — ἐν Σπάρτῃ: such a custom at Sparta is not elsewhere mentioned. — ὑποτιθέμενος: *by way of suggestion*, as 7. 237. 10. — 13. νομίζεσθαι: *it was customary*, as 7. 2. 11; grammatically dependent on ἔφη, though the opt. after ἐπεὶ was to be expected. — ἣν . . . ἔωσι: prot. of gen. cond. For the periphr. pf. see on 7. 2. 5. — 15. ὀψίγονος ἐπιγένηται: note the pleonasm. The adj. is poetical. — τοῦ ἐπιγενομένου: pred. gen. of possession dependent on γίνεσθαι. — 18. δοκεῖν δέ μοι: as it seems to

καὶ ἄνευ ταύτης τῆς ὑποθήκης βασιλεύσαι ἂν Ξέρξης·  
 4 ἢ γὰρ Ἀτοσσα εἶχε τὸ πᾶν κράτος. ἀποδέξας δὲ βα-  
 σιλέα Πέρσῃσι Ξέρξην Δαρείος ὀρμάτο στρατεύεσθαι.  
 ἀλλὰ γὰρ μετὰ ταῦτά τε καὶ Αἰγύπτου ἀπόστασιν τῷ  
 ὑστέρω ἔτει παρασκευαζόμενον συνήνεκε αὐτὸν Δα-  
 ρεῖον, βασιλεύσαντα τὰ πάντα ἔξ τε καὶ τριήκοντα 5  
 ἔτεα, ἀποθανεῖν, οὐδέ οἱ ἐξεγένετο οὔτε τοὺς ἀπεστεῶτας  
 Αἰγυπτίους οὔτε Ἀθηναίους τιμωρήσασθαι. ἀποθα-  
 νόντος δὲ Δαρείου ἡ βασιληὴ ἀνεχώρησε ἐς τὸν παῖδα  
 5 τὸν ἐκείνου Ξέρξην. ὁ τοίνυν Ξέρξης ἐπὶ μὲν τὴν

*me*, absol. inf. (S. 2012 d; HA. 956), on which depends βασιλεύ-  
 σαι ἂν. Some editions read δοκέῖ,  
 with a few MSS.—20. Ἀτοσσα  
 . . . κράτος: compare the influence  
 of Amestris over Xerxes (9. 109)  
 and of Parysatis over Darius II  
 (Xen. Anab. 1. 1. 1). Darius I  
 had six wives: the daughter of  
 Gobryas (7. 2); Atossa and Ar-  
 tystone, daughters of Cyrus (3.  
 88); Parmys, a daughter of  
 Smerdis (3. 88); Phaedyme, a  
 daughter of Otanes (3. 88); Phra-  
 tagune, the daughter of Artanes  
 (7. 224).

4. 2. ὀρμάτο στρατεύεσθαι:  
 note the impf. as compared with  
 plpf. in 7. 1. 5.—3. ἀλλὰ γάρ:  
 elliptical, *at enim*. The thought  
 is to be supplied from the context.  
*But* (he did not carry it out), *for*.  
 —μετὰ ταῦτα: *i.e.* after the dis-  
 puts about the succession.—

Αἰγύπτου ἀπόστασιν: 486 B.C.—

4. συνήνεκε: *it chanced*, as 6. 22.

14. Att. συνέβη. Dial. § 4. 7.

—5. τὰ πάντα: *in all*. Formulaic

addition with numbers, as 1.

214. 13, 2. 159. 11, 4. 7. 3.—τε

καὶ: with numbers, as 7. 184. 7,

12, 26; rare in Attic.—6. οὐδέ:

in Attic καὶ οὐ, since the pre-

ceding clause is affirmative.—οἱ

ἐξεγένετο: *was it allowed him,*

*contingit*.—τοὺς ἀπεστεῶτας: Dial.

§ 1. i. 2.—8. ἀνεχώρησε: *re-*

*verted, rediit*, as ἀναβαίνειν 1. 109.

13, 7. 205. 6. ἀνα- always of

rightful succession. Cp. 1. 7. 1

ἢ ἡγεμονίῃ περιῆλθε *the kingship*

*came round*, of passing into dif-

ferent hands.

XERXES PERSUADED TO MAKE THE  
 EXPEDITION AGAINST GREECE  
 (CC. 5-7)

5. 1. τοίνυν: *now*, continua-

Ἑλλάδα οὐδαμῶς πρόθυμος ἦν κατ' ἀρχὰς στρατεύεσθαι, ἐπὶ δὲ Αἴγυπτον ἐποιεῖτο στρατιῆς ἄγερσιν. παρεὼν δὲ καὶ δυνάμενος παρ' αὐτῷ μέγιστον Περσέων Μαρδόνιος ὁ Γωβρύνεω, ὃς ἦν Ξέρξῃ μὲν ἀνεψιός, Δαρείου δὲ ἀδελφεῆς παῖς, τοιούτου λόγου εἶχετο, λέγων· Δέσποτα, οὐκ οἰκός ἐστι Ἀθηναίους ἐργασαμένους πολλὰ δὴ κακὰ Πέρσας μὴ οὐ δοῦναι δίκην τῶν ἐποίησαν. ἀλλ' εἰ τὸ μὲν νῦν ταῦτα πρήσσοις τά περ ἐν χερσὶ ἔχεις· ἡμερώσας δὲ Αἴγυπτον τὴν ἐξυβρίσασαν<sup>10</sup> στρατηλάτει ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἵνα λόγος τέ σε ἔχῃ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀγαθὸς καὶ τις ὕστερον φυλάσσηται ἐπὶ γῇ

tive. — 2. κατ' ἀρχάς: *at first*, as 3. 159. 10, 5. 92. ζ 4. — 3. ἐποιεῖτο στρατιῆς ἄγερσιν: periphrasis for ἡγείρετο στρατιῇν. ἄγερσις, also 7. 48. 9, is Herodotean. Cp. ἐπάγερσιν 7. 19. 12. — 4. δυνάμενος παρ' αὐτῷ μέγιστον: *multum valens apud eum*. Cp. 9. 9. 4. — 5. Μαρδόνιος: see 6. 43. — 6. τοιούτου: = τοιοῦδε, referring to what follows. Hdt. is not consistent in this usage. — εἶχετο: *held to*, i.e. kept rehearsing, as 7. 6. 11. — 7. Δέσποτα: at Athens so used by slaves to masters or by mortals to gods. — 8. πολλὰ δὴ κακὰ: cp. Aesch. *Pers.* 236 στρατὸς τοιοῦτος ἔρξας πολλὰ δὴ Μήδους κακὰ. — μὴ οὐ: double neg. on account of the preceding οὐ. S. 2747; HA. 1034. — τῶν: rel. for τούτων ᾧ, gen. of cause. — 9. εἰ . . . πρήσσοις: a wish that carries an

exhortation. This use of simple *ei* is poetical. S. 1815; HA. 870 b. Cp. Hom. O 571, Π 559. — ἐν χερσὶ ἔχεις: as 1. 35. 1, 7. 47. 5. — 10. ἐξυβρίσασαν: figure from the taming of animals. Cp. Cic. *de Off.* 1. 26. 90 *ferocitate exsultantes domitoribus tradere*. ἡμερώσας = Att. δουλώσας. — 11. στρατηλάτει: Att. στρατεύειν. — ἵνα . . . ἀγαθός: as 9. 78. 9. Cp. Hom. α 95 ἵνα μιν κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ἔχῃσιν, Eur. *Med.* 420 οὐκέτι δυσκέλαδος φάμα γυναικας ἔξει. See on 7. 3. 6. — πρὸς ἀνθρώπων: practically agent const. See on 7. 2. 12. — 12. καὶ τις . . . στρατεύεσθαι: for the thought, cp. 9. 78. 9, 9. 116. 12 and Hom. Θ 515 ἵνα τις στυγέῃσι καὶ ἄλλος Τρωσὶν ἐφ' ἱπποδάμοισι φέρειν πολὺδακρυν Ἄρηα. — τις: practically = ἑκαστος, 7. 8. δ 3, 7. 237. 14, and freq. in

τὴν σὴν στρατεύεσθαι. οὗτος μὲν οἱ ὁ λόγος ἦν τιμω-  
 ρός, τοῦδε δὲ τοῦ λόγου παρενθήκη ποιέσκειτο τήνδε,  
 ὡς ἡ Εὐρώπη περικαλλῆς χώρα καὶ δένδρεα παντοῖα 15  
 φέρει τὰ ἡμερα, ἀρετὴν τε ἄκρη, βασιλεῖ τε μούνῳ  
 6 θνητῶν ἀξίη ἐκτῆσθαι. ταῦτα ἔλεγε οἷα νεωτέρων  
 ἔργων ἐπιθυμητῆς ἐὼν καὶ θέλων αὐτὸς τῆς Ἑλλάδος  
 ὑπαρχος εἶναι. χρόνῳ δὲ κατεργάσατό τε καὶ ἀνέπεισε  
 Ξέρξην ὥστε ποιεῖν ταῦτα· συνέλαβε γὰρ καὶ ἄλλα οἱ  
 σύμμαχα γενόμενα ἐς τὸ πείθεσθαι Ξέρξην. τοῦτο μὲν 5  
 ἀπὸ τῆς Θεσσαλίας παρὰ τῶν Ἀλευαδέων ἀπιγμένοι  
 ἄγγελοι ἐπεκαλέοντο βασιλέα πᾶσαν προθυμίην παρε-  
 χόμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα (οἱ δὲ Ἀλευάδαι οὗτοι ἦσαν

Hom. — 13. οὗτος μὲν οἱ ὁ λόγος: οἱ dat. of possession, *this speech of his*. — τιμωρός: *for vengeance*. — 14. τοῦδε: referring to the same thing as οὗτος. Some Mss. have τούτου. — παρενθήκη: as I. 186. 2, 6. 19. 4, 7. 171. 3. It is pred. acc., to which the obj. acc. is assimilated in gender. — 16. τὰ ἡμερα: *i.e.* fruit trees. — ἀρετὴν: acc. of specification; refers to fertility. — ἄκρη: *excellent*, as 5. 112. 3, 5. 124. 3, 7. 111. 6. — 17. ἐκτῆσθαι: = Attic κεκτῆσθαι.

6. 1. οἷα: *because of*, with ptc. as ἀτε 7. 23. 11, ὥστε 7. 129. 2. S. 2085; HA. 977. The idiom is post-Homeric. — νεωτέρων ἔργων ἐπιθυμητῆς: *rerum novarum cupidus*. Cp. 7. 52. 10. — 3. ὑπαρχος = *σατράπης*, which Hdt. does not use, though he has *σατραπήη* (I.

192. 9, 3. 89. 2). — χρόνῳ δέ: *but in time, postremo autem*. — κατεργάσατό τε καὶ ἀνέπεισε: *worked upon and persuaded*. Sometimes κατεργάζεσθαι alone has this fig. sense of *bring over*, as 9. 108. 3. — 4. ὥστε: pleonastic, but freq. after πείθω in Hdt. and Thuc. — συνέλαβε: *co-operated*. ἄλλα is subj., οἱ obj. — 5. σύμμαχα γενόμενα: *proving auxiliary*. Notice the personification in the sent. — τοῦτο μὲν, τοῦτο δέ (9): = τὸ μὲν, τὸ δέ, as often in Hdt. Note the asyndeton. — 7. πᾶσαν προθυμίην παρεχόμενοι: *displaying all zeal*. Cp. Thuc. 4. 85. 15 πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι. — 8. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα: construe with ἐπεκαλέοντο. — οἱ δὲ Ἀλευάδαι . . . βασιλεῖς: this princely family, descended from an ancient king of the land, Ἀλεύας (7. 130. 13, 9.

Θεσσαλίας βασιλεῖς), τοῦτο δὲ Πεισιστρατιδῶν οἱ ἀναβ-  
 βηκότες ἐς Σούσα, τῶν τε αὐτῶν λόγων ἐχόμενοι τῶν 10  
 καὶ Ἀλενάδαι, καὶ δὴ τι πρὸς τούτοις ἐτι πλέον προσ-  
 ωρέγοντό οἱ. ἔχοντες Ὀνομάκριτον, ἄνδρα Ἀθηναῖον  
 χρησμολόγον τε καὶ διαθέτην χρησμῶν τῶν Μουσαίου,  
 ἀνεβεβήκεσαν, τὴν ἐχθρὴν προκαταλυσάμενοι· ἐξη-  
 λάσθη γὰρ ὑπὸ Ἰππάρχου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου ὁ Ὀνο- 15

58. 4), and tracing their pedigree from Heracles, dwelt at Larissa. They exercised a predominant influence in Thessaly, and some member of the family was generally the federal leader (τάγος). Hdt. 9. 1. 5. calls them Θεσσαλίας ἡγέμενοι. With Persian aid they now hoped for and did attain absolute sovereignty, which they retained until their prerogatives were again restricted by the Spartan king Leotychides (470 B.C.). βασιλεῖς is here used, as often in Hdt., of all members of the royal house. They were patrons of the poets, e.g. Simonides and Pindar. — 9. Πεισιστρατιδῶν: i.e. Hippias and his sons, who had hoped, with the aid of Darius, to return to power at Athens. Cp. 5. 62, 90-96, 6. 94, 6. 107. — οἱ ἀναβηκότες: sc. ἐπεκαλέοντο. — 10. τῶν καὶ Ἀλενάδαι: as also the Aleuadae. The καὶ in comparisons, esp. rel. clauses, emphasizes the mutual relation of the things compared. — 11. καὶ δὴ τι κτέ.: transition from

ptc. const. (ἐχόμενοι) to finite verb. — προσωρέγοντό οἱ: were urgent with him. The verb, synonymous with προσεφέρετο (27) and προσκείσθαι (1. 123. 2), occurs only here. — 12. Ὀνομάκριτον: a poet of some note and a member of the commission of four (Onomacritus, Conchylus, Zopyrus, Orpheus of Croton) appointed by Peisistratus for the arrangement and recension of the disordered Homeric poems (Cramer, *Anecd. Par.* 1. 6). — 13. χρησμολόγον . . . χρησμῶν: expounder and arranger of oracles. Hdt. seems to indicate by χρησμολόγος, not simply expounder but also seer (μάντις) and composer of oracles (χρησμοφῶδός). Besides the oracles of Musaeus here mentioned, he collected and published Ὀρφέως χρησμοί (Suidas s.v. Ὀρφεύς), and the state oracles preserved on the Acropolis are to be traced to him. — 14. τὴν ἐχθρὴν: their hostility; the explanation follows in the γὰρ clause. — 15. Ἰππάρχου: of the three sons of Peisis-

μικρῖτος ἐξ Ἀθηνέων, ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ἄλους ὑπὸ Λάσσου τοῦ Ἑρμιονέος ἐμποιέων ἐς τὰ Μουσαίου χρησμὸν ὡς αἱ ἐπὶ Δήμῳ ἐπικείμεναι νῆσοι ἀφανιζοίατο κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης· διὸ ἐξήλασέ μιν ὁ Ἴππαρχος, πρότερον χρεώμενος τὰ μάλιστα. τότε δὲ συναναβὰς ὅκως<sup>20</sup> ἀπίκοιτο ἐς ὅπιν τὴν βασιλέος, λεγόντων τῶν Πεισιστρατιδέων περὶ αὐτοῦ σεμνοὺς λόγους κατέλεγε τῶν χρησμῶν· εἰ μὲν τι ἐνέοι σφάλμα φέρον τῷ βαρβάρῳ, τῶν μὲν ἔλεγε οὐδέν, ὁ δὲ τὰ εὐτυχέστατα ἐκλεγόμενος ἔλεγε, τὸν τε Ἑλλησποντον ὡς ζευχθῆναι χρεὸν εἶη ὑπ'<sup>25</sup>

tratus the esp. supporter of art and letters and the patron of poets like Lasos, Anacreon, and Simonides. — 16. ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ἄλους: as 6. 72. 5, 6. 137. 22, though here not the immediate detection, but the irrefragable proofs of the forgery are meant. — Λάσου: of Hermione in Argolis, lyric and esp. dithyrambic poet, and teacher of Pindar. — 17. ἐς τὰ Μουσαίου: sc. ἔπη. — 18. ἀφανιζοίατο: Dial. § 4. 3. "Prophetic" present, found esp. in oracles. Paus. 8. 33. 4 mentions the subsidence of Chryse adjacent to Lemnos, a region whose volcanic conditions made it esp. liable to upheaval or subsidence. Some such actual subsidence Onomacritus' interpolation seems to have referred to. — 19. διό: as 7. 8. a 16. — ἐξήλασέ μιν: the incident is a proof at once of the zeal of Hipparchus and of the interest of

literary men in the matter of the purity of the texts. — 20. χρεώμενος τὰ μάλιστα: sc. αὐτῷ. τὰ μάλιστα, as 7. 37. 10, and ἐς τὰ μάλιστα (6. 63. 12) = simple μάλιστα (6. 65. 5). — ὅκως: as 7. 41. 2 = Att. ὁπότε. — 22. σεμνοὺς: *reverential*, a term applied esp. to gods or things divine. — τῶν χρησμῶν: partitive. — 23. ἐνέοι: epic opt., only here, = ἐνείη. Dial. § 4. 5. — σφάλμα φέρον: *bringing, i.e. betokening, misfortune*. Cp. 8. 137. 16 ὡς εἶη τέρας καὶ φέροι μέγα τι. — 24. τῶν μὲν: dem. μὲν resumptive of the preceding. — ὁ δέ: Homeric repetition of the subj., freq. in Hdt. but rare in Att. prose. Cp. Xen. *Anab.* 4. 2. 6; Thuc. 1. 87. 2. — 25. τὸν τε Ἑλλησποντον . . . τὴν τε Ἰασίαν: appos. to τὰ εὐτυχέστατα, the first being explained by ὡς . . . Πέρσῃ, the second by ἐξηγούμενος. — χρεὸν

ἀνδρὸς Πέρσεω, τὴν τε ἔλασιν ἐξηγεόμενος. οὗτός τε  
 δὴ χρησμοφδέων προσεφέρετο, καὶ οἱ τε Πεισιστρατίδαι<sup>41</sup>  
 7 καὶ οἱ Ἀλευάδαι γνώμας ἀποδεικνύμενοι. ὥς δὲ ἀνε-  
 γνώσθη Ξέρξης στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐνθαῦτα  
 δευτέρῳ μὲν ἔτει μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τὸν Δαρείου πρῶτα  
 στρατιὴν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀπεστεῶτας. τούτους μὲν  
 νυν καταστρεφάμενος καὶ Αἴγυπτον πᾶσαν πολλὸν δου-  
 λοτέρην ποιήσας ἢ ἐπὶ Δαρείου ἦν, ἐπιτρέπει Ἀχαιμένει,  
 ἀδελφεῷ μὲν ἑωυτοῦ, Δαρείου δὲ παιδί. Ἀχαιμένα μὲν  
 νυν ἐπιτροπεύοντα Αἰγύπτου χρόνῳ μετέπειτα ἐφόνευσε  
 8 Ἰνάρωσ ὁ Ψαμμητίχου, ἀνὴρ Λίβυς. Ξέρξης δὲ μετὰ  
 Αἰγύπτου ἄλωσιν ὥς ἔμελλε εἰς χεῖρας ἄζεσθαι τὸ  
 στράτευμα τὸ ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, σύλλογον ἐπὶ κλητον

εἶη: *it was fated*. Cp. 7. 17. 9, 8. 141. 4. — 26. *ἔλασιν*: Att. *στρατεῖαν*. — *ἐξηγεόμενος*: *recounting*, i.e. foretelling and explaining. — 27. *προσεφέρετο*: see on *προσώρεγοντο* in 11. — 28. *ἀποδεικνύμενοι*: sc. *προσεφέροντο*.

7. 1. *ἀνεγνώσθη*: regularly in Hdt. = *ἀνεπίσθη*. — 3. *δευτέρῳ ἔτει*: 484 B.C. — *πρῶτα*: in Att. usually *πρῶτον*. — 4. *μὲν νυν*: as 7. 8. β 5. Common formula of transition in Hdt. = *μὲν δὴ*. — 5. *πολλόν*: Att. form *πολύ*. — *δουλοτέρην*: seems to occur only here. — 6. *ἐπιτρέπει*: Dial. § 1. ii. 1. — *Ἀχαιμένει*: the two appositives indicate that he was full brother of Xerxes. See on 7.2.8. — 8. *ἐπιτροπεύοντα Αἰγύπτου*: in Hdt. this

verb rarely takes acc., regularly in Att. — *μετέπειτα*: Att. *ἔπειτα*. — 9. *Ἰνάρωσ*: King of the Libyans, effected the revolt of Egypt from the Persians, being assisted by an Athenian fleet of two hundred ships. The war lasted 460–455. Achaemenes was killed in battle at Papremis.

#### COUNCIL OF STATE. SPEECH OF XERXES

8. 2. *εἰς χεῖρας ἄζεσθαι*: as 4. 79. 3. The const. is not Attic. Cp. *ἐν χερσὶ ἔχεις*, 7. 5. 10. — *τὸ στράτευμα*: *expedition*, as often in Hdt. 1. 6. 11, 3. 48. 1, 3. 49. 4, 8. 112. 16, 9. 33. 23. — 3. *σύλλογον ἐπὶ κλητον*: *called meeting* = Att. *σύγκλητος ἐκκλησία* (Soph. *Ant.*



Περσέων τῶν ἀρίστων ἐποιεῖτο, ἵνα γνώμας τε πύθηταί σφεν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν πᾶσι εἶπη τὰ θέλει. ὥς δὲ συνε-  
 α λέχθησαν, ἔλεξε Ξέρξης τάδε· Ἄνδρες Πέρσαι, οὐτ  
 αὐτὸς κατηγήσομαι νόμον τόνδε ἐν ὑμῖν τιθεὶς παραδε-  
 ξάμενός τε αὐτῷ χρήσομαι. ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι  
 τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, οὐδαμὰ κω ἡτρεμίσαμεν, ἐπεῖτε  
 παρελάβομεν τὴν ἡγεμονίην τήνδε παρὰ Μήδων, Κύρου  
 κατελόντος Ἀστυάγεα· ἀλλὰ θεὸς τε οὕτω ἄγει καὶ  
 αὐτοῖσι ἡμῖν πολλὰ ἐπέπουσι συμφέρεται ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμει-  
 νον. τὰ μὲν νυν Κῦρός τε καὶ Καμβύσης πατήρ τε  
 ἐμὸς Δαρεῖος κατεργάσαντο καὶ προσεκτήσαντο ἔθνεα,  
 ἐπισταμένοισι εἴ οὐκ ἂν τις λέγοι. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐπεῖτε παρέ-  
 λαβον τὸν θρόνον τοῦτον, ἐφρόντιζον ὅπως μὴ λείψο-  
 μαι τῶν πρότερον γενομένων ἐν τιμῇ τῇδε μηδὲ ἐλάσσω

160). ἐπὶ κλητος elsewhere applied to persons, as 7. 203. 1, 8. 101. 5, 9. 42. 8.—4. τῶν ἀρίστων: esp. the royal princes, the "Seven," the satraps and commandants in the provinces.—5. σφεν: Att. αὐτῶν.—συνελέχθησαν: in Hdt. more common than συνελέγησαν, in Att. the reverse.

a. 1. οὔτε . . . τε: common correlation in Hdt. = οὐκ . . . ἀλλά.—2. κατηγήσομαι τιθεὶς: lead the way in introducing. νόμον τιθεῖναι, of a law proposed by a law-giver; νόμον τίθεσθαι of one decreed by the people. The custom in question is indirectly communicated in what follows.—4. οὐδαμὰ κω: = Att. οὐπώποτε.

—ἡτρεμίσαμεν: aor. ingressive.—ἐπεῖτε: Att. ἐπεὶ.—5. Κύρου κατελόντος Ἀστυάγεα: Cyrus overthrew Astyages, King of the Medes, at Pasargadae 559 B.C.—6. θεὸς οὕτω ἄγει: cp. Xen. *Anab.* 6. 3. 18 ὁ θεὸς ἴσως ἄγει οὕτως.—7. πολλὰ ἐπέπουσι: engaged in many undertakings. The verb is poetical. Cp. Hom. ξ 195; Aesch. *Pers.* 552.—συμφέρεται: it happens. Cp. συνήνεκε 7. 4. 4. Att. uses the active.—8. τά: rel., with ἔθνεα.—9. κατεργάσαντο: = ἐδουλώσαντο, as 7. 211. 4.—11. τὸν θρόνον: so freq. in tragedy, but in plur.—ὅπως μὴ λείψομαι: more vivid than the more usual aor. subjv. Cp. 7. 18. 20.—12. τιμῇ: βασιλείᾳ.—

προσκτήσομαι δύναμιν Πέρσῃσι· φροντίζων δὲ εὐρίσκω  
 ἅμα μὲν κύδος ἡμῖν προσγινόμενον χώρην τε τῆς νῦν  
 ἐκτήμεθα οὐκ ἐλάσσονα οὐδὲ φλαυροτέρην παμφορω-  
 15 τέρην τε, ἅμα δὲ τιμωρίην τε καὶ τίσιν γινομένην. διὸ  
 ὑμέας νῦν ἐγὼ συνέλεξα, ἵνα τὸ νοέω πρήσσειν ὑπερ-  
 β θέωμαι ὑμῖν. μέλλω ζεύξας τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἐλᾶν  
 στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἵνα Ἀθη-  
 ναίους τιμωρήσωμαι ὅσα δὴ πεποιήκασι Πέρσας τε καὶ  
 πατέρα τὸν ἐμόν. ὠρᾶτε μὲν νυν καὶ Δαρεῖον ἰθύνοντα  
 στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τούτους. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν τετε-  
 5 λεύτηκε καὶ οὐκ ἐξεγένετό οἱ τιμωρήσασθαι· ἐγὼ δὲ  
 ὑπὲρ τε ἐκείνου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Περσέων οὐ πρότερον  
 παύσομαι πρὶν ἢ ἔλω τε καὶ πυρώσω τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἳ  
 γε ἐμὲ καὶ πατέρα τὸν ἐμόν ὑπήρξαν ἄδικα ποιέοντες.  
 πρῶτα μὲν ἐς Σάρδις ἐλθόντες ἅμα Ἀρισταγόρῃ τῷ<sup>10</sup>  
 Μιλησίῳ, δούλῳ δὲ ἡμετέρῳ, [ἀπικόμενοι] ἐνέπρῃσαν

14. κύδος: epic word for *τιμή*.  
 — προσγινόμενον, (16) γινομένην:  
 note the pres., indicating the self-  
 assurance of Xerxes. — τῆς: rel.  
 dependent on the following compar-  
 atives. — 15. ἐκτήμεθα: Att. *κεκ-*  
*τήμεθα*. — 17. ὑπερθέωμαι: *set be-*  
*fore* for deliberation, as 7. 18. 22.  
 The Att. term is *ἀνακονοῦσθαι*.

β 1. ἐλᾶν στρατόν: Att. *ἐλαύν-*  
*ειν* intr. — 3. ὅσα δῆ: we should  
 expect *τούτων ὅσα* or *ὅσων*. *δῆ*  
 stresses the idea of number. —  
 4. ἰθύνοντα: Att. *ὀρμώμενον*. —  
 6. καὶ οὐκ ἐξεγένετό οἱ. Cp. οὐδέ οἱ  
 ἐξεγένετο 7. 4. 6. — 8. πρὶν ἢ =

Att. *πρὶν ἂν*, which Hdt. also uses.  
 — πυρώσω: = *ἐμπρήσω*. Cp. 8.  
 102. 17; Eur. *Phoen.* 575. — οἱ:  
 construction acc. to sense. See on  
*ἐκάστοισι* 7. 1. 8. — 9. ὑπήρξαν . . .  
*ποιέοντες*: *began to do*. Cp. 6. 133.  
 3. — 10. πρῶτα μὲν: note the asyn-  
 deton. — ἅμα Ἀρισταγόρῃ: son-  
 in-law of Histiaeus, tyrant of Mile-  
 tus, and governor in his absence:  
 active instigator of revolt among  
 the Ionian cities (5. 30 ff.). He  
 was the soul and organizer of,  
 though not a participator in, this  
 expedition. Cp. 5. 99. — 11. δούλῳ  
 δέ: second appos. designation,

τά τε ἄλσέα καὶ τὰ ἱρά· δεύτερα δὲ ἡμέας οἶα ἔρξαν  
 ἐς τὴν σφετέρην ἀποβάντας, ὅτε Δαίτις τε καὶ Ἄρτα-  
 γφρένης ἐστρατήγεον, ἐπίστασθέ κου πάντες. τούτων  
 μέντοι ἔνεκα ἀνάρτημαι ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατεύεσθαι,  
 ἀγαθὰ δὲ ἐν αὐτοῖσι τοσάδε ἀνευρίσκω λογιζόμενος·  
 εἰ τούτους τε καὶ τοὺς τούτοισι πλησιοχώρους κατα-  
 στρεψόμεθα, οἱ Πέλοπος τοῦ Φρυγὸς νέμονται χώραν,<sup>5</sup>  
 γῆν τὴν Περσίδα ἀποδέξομεν τῷ Διὸς αἰθέρι ὁμουρέου-  
 σαν. οὐ γὰρ δὴ χώραν γε οὐδεμίαν κατόψεται ἥλιος  
 ὁμουρον ἔουσιν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ, ἀλλὰ σφεας πάσας ἐγὼ  
 ἅμα ὑμῖν μίαν χώραν θήσω, διὰ πάσης διεξελθὼν τῆς  
 Εὐρώπης. πυνθάνομαι γὰρ ὧδε ἔχειν, οὔτε τινὰ πόλιν<sup>10</sup>  
 ἀνδρῶν οὐδεμίαν οὔτε ἔθνος οὐδὲν ἀνθρώπων ὑπολεί-  
 πεσθαι, τὸ ἡμῖν οἶόν τε ἔσται ἐλθεῖν ἐς μάχην, τούτων  
 τῶν κατέλεξα ὑπεξαραιρημένων. οὕτω οἱ τε ἡμῖν αἴτιοι

regularly with δέ. — [ἀπικόμενοι]: see App. — 12. *δεύτερα*: *secondly*; freq. in Hdt., hardly in Att. without art. — *ἡμέας*: before *οἶα* for emphasis. — *οἶα*: exclam. rel. — *ἔρξαν*: as 5. 65. 22; poet. for ἔδρασαν.

γ 2. *μέντοι*: with the intensive force of *μὲν δὲ*. — *ἀνάρτημαι*: c. inf. = *παρεσκέασμαι*. — 3. *ἐν αὐτοῖσι*: *therein*, i.e. the expedition against Hellas. — 4. *εἰ . . . καταστρεψόμεθα . . . ἀποδέξομεν*: for cond., see S. 2328; GMT. 447. — 6. *τῷ Διὸς αἰθέρι*: = οὐρανῷ. Cp. I. 131. 7 *τὸν κύκλον πάντα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Δία καλέοντες* (sc. οἱ Πέρσαι), and Hom. β 412 *Ζεῦ αἰθέρι ναίων*. Acc. to the conception of

the ancients οὐρανός was a hemisphere covering the earth, so that the circumference of the two coincided. — *ὁμουρέουσιν*: not Att. = *ὁμορον οὔσαν*. — 8. *σφεας*: of cities, as 7. 108. 10, of ships, 7. 194. 18, 7. 195. 4; *μιν* still more freq. of things in Hdt. — 10. *τινὰ οὐδεμίαν*: *any at all*. Cp. *τι οὐδὲν* 8. 20. 2. — 11. *ἀνδρῶν, ἀνθρώπων*: for stylistic effect, without distinction. — 12. *ἡμῖν*: governed by *ἐλθεῖν ἐς μάχην* = *μάχεσθαι*. — 13. *ὑπεξαραιρημένων*: *removed out of our way*. — *ἡμῖν αἴτιοι*: cp. Hom. A 152 *οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἤλυθον αἰχμητῶν Δεῦρο μαχησόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐ τί μοι αἰτιοί εἰσιν*.

δ' ἔξουσιν δούλιον ζυγὸν οἳ τε ἀναίτιοι. ὑμεῖς δ' ἂν μοι  
 τάδε ποιέοντες χαρίζοισθε. ἐπεὰν ὑμῖν σημήνω τὸν  
 χρόνον ἐς τὸν ἥκειν δεῖ, προθύμως πάντα τινὰ ὑμέων  
 χρήσει παρῆναι. ὃς ἂν δὲ ἔχων ἦκη παρεσκευασμένον  
 στρατὸν κάλλιστα, δώσω οἱ δῶρα τὰ τιμιώτατα νομί-  
 5 ζεται εἶναι ἐν ἡμετέρου. ποιητέα μὲν νυν ταῦτά ἐστι  
 οὕτω· ἵνα δὲ μὴ ἰδιοβουλεῖν ὑμῖν δοκέω, τίθημι τὸ  
 πρήγμα ἐς μέσον, γνώμην κελεύων ὑμέων τὸν βουλό-  
 9 μενον ἀποφαίνεσθαι. ταῦτα εἰπας ἐπαύετο. μετ' αὐτὸν  
 δὲ Μαρδόνιος ἔλεγε· ὦ δέσποτα, οὐ μόνον εἰς τῶν  
 γενομένων Περσέων ἄριστος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐσομένων,  
 ὃς τά τε ἄλλα λέγων ἐπῖκεο ἄριστα καὶ ἀληθέστατα  
 καὶ Ἴωνας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ κατοικημένους οὐκ ἐάσεις  
 καταγελάσαι ἡμῖν ἔοντας ἀναξίους. καὶ γὰρ δεινὸν ἂν  
 εἴη πρήγμα, εἰ Σάκας μὲν καὶ Ἰνδοὺς καὶ Αἰθιοπίας τε

— 14. δούλιον ζυγόν: cp. Aesch.  
*Pers.* 50 ζυγὸν ἀμφιβαλεῖν δούλιον  
 Ἑλλάδι. — οἳ τε ἀναίτιοι: rhetorical  
 addition, merely for the sake  
 of contrast. Cp. 6. 67. 13, 8. 68.  
 γ 5.

δ 4. χρήσει: Att. χρήσεται. —  
 ὃς ἂν δέ: unusual order, as 1. 138.  
 5. Cp. ὃς ἂν μὲν 3. 72. 25. — 5. οἳ:  
 Homeric for αὐτῶ or τούτῳ. —  
 δῶρα τὰ τιμιώτατα: cp. Xen. *Anab.*  
 1. 2. 27. — 6. ἐν ἡμετέρου: as 1.  
 35. 18; blending of two idioms,  
 ἐν ἡμῶν and ἐν ἡμετέρῳ (οἴκῳ).  
 — 7. ἰδιοβουλεῖν: = ἰδίᾳ βουλεύειν.  
 — 8. ἐς μέσον: *before you*. Cp. 6.  
 129. 7, 6. 130. 2. — 9. εἰπας: Att.  
 εἰπών.

SPEECH OF MARDONIUS IN FAVOR  
 OF THE EXPEDITION

9. 2. εἰς: Dial. § 4. 5. — τῶν  
 γενομένων: including, as opp. to  
 τῶν ἐσομένων, also those now liv-  
 ing. — 4. ἐπῖκεο: sc. αὐτῶν, *hit the*  
*mark* (lit. *came at*; cp. the slang  
 phrase, *got there*). — 5. καί: strictly  
 we should have καὶ ὅτι after λέγων.  
 — 5. Ἴωνας: written also Ἰάωνας or  
 Ἰάνας, common designation in the  
 Orient for all Hellenes. — κατοικη-  
 μένους: for κατοικοῦντας. — 6. κατα-  
 γελάσαι: in Hdt. oftener with dat.  
 for regular gen. — ἀναξίους: sc.  
 τοῦ καταγελάσαι ἡμῖν. — 7. Σάκας:  
 powerful nomadic tribes in the

καὶ Ἀσσυρίους ἄλλα τε ἔθνεα πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα  
 ἀδικήσαντα Πέρσας οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ δύναμιν προσκτᾶσθαι  
 βουλόμενοι, καταστρεψάμενοι δούλους ἔχομεν, Ἑλλήνας<sup>10</sup>  
 δὲ ὑπάρξαντας ἀδικίης οὐ τιμωρησόμεθα. τί δείσαντες;  
 κοίην πλήθεος συστροφὴν; κοίην δὲ χρημάτων δύνα-  
 α μιν; τῶν ἐπιστάμεθα μὲν τὴν μάχην, ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ  
 τὴν δύναμιν εἶσεν ἀσθενέα· ἔχομεν δὲ αὐτῶν παῖδας  
 καταστρεψάμενοι, τούτους οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ κατοικη-  
 μένοι Ἴωνές τε καὶ Αἰολεῖς καὶ Δωριεῖς καλέονται.  
 ἐπειρήθη δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἤδη ἐπελαύνων ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας<sup>5</sup>  
 τούτους ὑπὸ πατρὸς τοῦ σοῦ κελευσθεῖς, καί μοι μέχρι  
 Μακεδονίης ἐλάσαντι καὶ ὀλίγον ἀπολιπόντι ἐς αὐτὰς  
 β Ἀθήνας ἀπικέσθαι οὐδεὶς ἠντιώθη ἐς μάχην. καίτοι

northeast of Baktria. — 10. κατα-  
 στρεψάμενοι ἔχομεν: periphr. pf.  
 esp. common in Hdt. and tragedy,  
 but occurring even in Att. prose.  
 S. 1963; GMT. 47; GS. 295. Cp.  
 Dem. Phil. 1. 6 πάντα κατέστραπται  
 καὶ ἔχει. — 11. ὑπάρξαντας ἀδικίης:  
*began wrongdoing*, as 4. 1. 6. —  
 οὐ τιμωρησόμεθα: in *ei*-clauses  
 after verbs of emotion οὐ some-  
 times occurs for more common μή.  
 S. 2701; GMT. 386. — τί δείσαν-  
 τες; κτλ.: rhetorical questions ex-  
 pressing energy and vividness. —  
 12. πλήθεος συστροφὴν: *multitudi-*  
*nous mass*. Cp. Aesch. Pers. 235  
 ἀνδροπλήθεια στρατοῦ. — χρημά-  
 των δύναμιν: as Thuc. 1. 25. 17.  
 One is reminded of Eng. slang,  
 “a power of money.” Cp. δύναμις  
 ἀνδρῶν 5. 100. 8, 5. 113. 3, 7. 153.

13. It is characteristic of the Per-  
 sian to think victory dependent  
 alone on men and money.

α 1. ἐπιστάμεθα μὲν . . . ἐπι-  
 στάμεθα δέ: note the anaphora, as  
 7. 18. 9, 10. — μάχην: *manner of*  
*fighting*, as 7. 85. 8. — 2. ἔχομεν  
 δέ: Homeric coördination, *for*,  
 since the clause gives the basis  
 for the preceding assertion. —  
 παῖδας: *descendants*, as 3. 19. 8. —  
 3. τούτους οἱ: as 7. 111. 6. —  
 5. ἐπειρήθη ἐπελαύνων: *πειρῶμαι*  
 with suppl. ptc. freq. in Hdt. and  
 occurring even in Att. S. 2102;  
 GMT. 896, 897. — 7. ὀλίγον ἀπολι-  
 πόντι: more freq. ὀλίγου δέησαντι,  
 as 7. 10. γ 3. Cp. Thuc. 7. 70. 24  
 βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλιπον ξυναμφοτέραι  
 διακόσαι γενέσθαι. — 8. ἠντιώθη:  
 Att. ἠναντιώθη.

[γε] ἐώθασι Ἕλληνες, ὥς πυνθάνομαι, ἀβουλότατα πολέμους ἵστασθαι ὑπὸ τε ἀγνωμοσύνης καὶ σκαιότητος. ἐπεὰν γὰρ ἀλλήλοισι πόλεμον προείπωσι, ἐξερώντες τὸ κάλλιστον χωρίον καὶ λειότατον, ἐς τοῦτο 5 κατιόντες μάχονται, ὥστε σὺν κακῷ μεγάλῳ οἱ νικῶντες ἀπαλλάσσονται· περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐσσομένων οὐδὲ λέγω ἀρχήν, ἐξώλεις γὰρ δὴ γίνονται. τοὺς χρῆν, ἐόντας ὁμογλώσσους, κήρυξί τε διαχρεωμένους καὶ ἀγγέλοισι καταλαμβάνειν τὰς διαφορὰς καὶ παντὶ μάλλον ἢ 10 μάχησι· εἰ δὲ πάντως ἔδει πολεμεῖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἐξευρίσκειν χρῆν τῇ ἐκάτεροί εἰσι δυσχειρωτότατοι καὶ ταύτῃ πειρᾶν. τρόπῳ τοίνυν οὐ χρηστῷ Ἕλληνες διαχρεώμενοι ἐμέο ἐλάσαντος μέχρι Μακεδονίης οὐκ ἦλθον γ ἐς τοῦτου λόγον ὥστε μάχεσθαι. σοὶ δὲ δὴ μέλλει τις, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἀντιώσεσθαι πόλεμον προφέρων, ἄγοντι καὶ πληθὸς τὸ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης καὶ νέας τὰς ἀπάσας; ὥς μὲν ἐγὼ δοκέω, οὐκ ἐς τοῦτο θράσεος ἀνήκει τὰ Ἑλλή-

β 3. πολέμους ἵστασθαι: *to wage wars*, as 7. 175. 3, 7. 236. 19. Cp. Hom. ι 54 *στησάμενοι δ' ἐμάχοντο μάχην*. — 7. τῶν ἐσσομένων: τῶν ἡττωμένων. — οὐδὲ ἀρχήν: *ne omnino quidem*. ἀρχήν originally adv. acc. — 8. τοὺς χρῆν: for *χορῆν* with inf. see GMT. 415 ff. τοῖς is rel. — 10. καταλαμβάνειν: *to settle*. — 12. ἐκάτεροι: subj. in dependent clause instead of subj. acc. of ἐξευρίσκειν as we should expect. The sense of the passage is, then, *that each should discover where he is hardest to subdue*.

— 13. πειρᾶν: *sc. ἀλλήλων*. Cp. Hom. Φ 580 οὐκ ἔθελεν φεύγειν πρὶν πειρήσασθαι Ἀχιλλῆος. Hdt. uses both act. and mid. in this sense. — 15. ἐς τοῦτου λόγον ὥστε μάχεσθαι: *to a thought* (lit. 'mention') of this, namely *to fight*.

γ 2. πόλεμον προφέρων: Att. ἐπιφέρων. Cp. *bellum inferre*. — ἄγοντι . . . ἀπάσας: the attributives ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης and ἀπάσας, belonging to both objects, are distributed, for the sake of balance, one to each clause. — 4. ἐς τοῦτο θράσεος: gen. of degree. —

νων πρήγματα· εἰ δὲ ἄρα ἐγὼ τε ψευσθείην γνώμη καὶ 5  
ἐκεῖνοι ἐπαερθέντες ἀβουλίῃ ἔλθοιεν ἡμῖν ἐς μάχην,  
μάθοιεν ἂν ὥς εἰμεν ἀνθρώπων ἄριστοι τὰ πολέμια·  
ἔστω δ' ὦν μηδὲν ἀπείρητον· αὐτόματον γὰρ οὐδέν,  
ἀλλ' ἀπὸ πείρης πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι.

- 10 Μαρδόνιος μὲν τοσαῦτα ἐπιλεήνας τὴν Ξέρξῃ γνῶ-  
μην ἐπέπαυτο· σιωπῶντων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Περσέων καὶ  
οὐ τολμώντων γνώμην ἀποδείκνυσθαι ἀντίην τῇ προ-  
κειμένῃ, Ἀρτάβανος ὁ Ὑστάσπεος, πάτρως ἐὼν Ξέρξῃ,  
α τῷ δὴ καὶ πίσυνος ἐὼν ἔλεγε τάδε· ὦ βασιλεῦ, μὴ  
λεχθισέων μὲν γνωμέων ἀντιέων ἀλλήλησι οὐκ ἔστι  
τὴν ἀμείνω αἰρεόμενον ἐλέσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεῖ τῇ εἰρημέῃ  
χρῆσθαι, λεχθισέων δὲ ἔστι, ὥσπερ τὸν χρυσὸν τὸν  
ἀκήρατον αὐτὸν μὲν ἐπ' ἑωυτοῦ οὐ διαγνώσκομεν, ἐπεὰν 5  
δὲ παρατρίψωμεν ἄλλῳ χρυσῷ, διαγνώσκομεν τὸν  
ἀμείνω. ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ πατρὶ τῷ σῷ, ἀδελφεῷ δὲ ἐμῷ,

5. εἰ δὲ ἄρα: *but if indeed*. — ψευ-  
σθείην γνώμη: for more usual gen.  
Cp. 8. 40. 8. — 6. ἡμῖν: const. same  
as with μάχεσθαι. — 7. εἰμεν: Dial.  
§ 4. 5. — 8. δ' ὦν: *at any rate*. —  
9. φιλεῖ: *is wont*, lit. *loves*, attribut-  
ing will or choice, as often in Hdt.,  
to inanimate things. Cp. ἐθέλει  
7. 50. 21.

#### ARTABANUS OPPOSES THE EXPE- DITION

10. 1. ἐπιλεήνας: *smoothed over*,  
i.e. made more acceptable. The  
simple verb in exactly this sense 8.  
142. 21. — 3. ἀντίην: for ἐναντίην.

— 5. τῷ . . . ἐὼν: *upon which  
indeed also being reliant*. ἔλεγε  
pred. also to rel. clause.

α 3. αἰρεόμενον ἐλέσθαι: note  
the picturesque fullness of expres-  
sion. — 4. ἔστι: sc. τὴν ἀμείνω  
ἐλέσθαι. — 5. αὐτὸν ἐπ' ἑωυτοῦ:  
*itself by itself*, common juxta-  
position for emphasis. — ἐπεὰν δὲ  
. . . χρυσῷ: sc. ἐν βασάνῳ, *when  
we rub it* (on the touchstone) *be-  
side other gold*. The βάσανος, or  
λίθος Λυδίων, when rubbed with  
fine gold, showed a red mark, with  
adulterated gold a dark streak. —  
7. ἀδελφεῷ δέ: see on 7. 8. β 11.

Δαρείῳ ἡγόρευον μὴ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Σκύθας, ἀνδρας οὐδαμῶθι γῆς ἄστν νέμοντας· ὁ δὲ ἐλπίζων Σκύθας τοὺς νομάδας καταστρέψεσθαι ἐμοί τε οὐκ ἐπέιθετο,<sup>10</sup> στρατευσάμενός τε πολλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς τῆς στρατιῆς ἀποβαλὼν ἀπῆλθε. σὺ δέ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, μέλλεις ἐπ' ἀνδρας στρατεύεσθαι πολλὸν ἔτι ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας, οἱ κατὰ θάλασσαν τε ἄριστοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν λέγονται εἶναι. τὸ δὲ αὐτοῖσι ἔνεστι δεινόν, ἐμὲ σοὶ δίκαιόν<sup>15</sup> βέστι φράζειν. ζεύξας φῆς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἔλᾶν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. καὶ δὴ καὶ συνήνεικε ἦτοι κατὰ γῆν ἢ καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐσσωθῆναι, ἢ καὶ κατ' ἀμφοτέρα· οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες λέγονται εἶναι ἄλκιμοι, πάρεστι δὲ καὶ σταθμώσασθαι, εἰ στρατιὴν γε<sup>5</sup> τοσαύτην σὺν Δάτι καὶ Ἀρταφρένει ἐλθοῦσαν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν χώραν μῦνοι Ἀθηναῖοι διέφθειραν. οὐκ ὦν ἀμφοτέρῃ σφι ἐχώρησε· ἀλλ' ἦν τῇσι νηυσὶ ἐμβάλωσι καὶ νικήσαντες ναυμαχίῃ πλέωσι ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ ἔπειτα λύσωσι τὴν γέφυραν, τοῦτο δὴ, βασιλεῦ,<sup>10</sup> γ γίνεται δεινόν. ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδεμιᾷ σοφίῃ οἰκίῃ αὐτὸς ταῦτα συμβάλλομαι, ἀλλ' οἶόν κοτε ἡμέας ὀλίγου

— 9. οὐδαμῶθι γῆς: for const., see HA. 757. — 10. ἐμοί τε οὐκ . . . τε: οὐκ to be construed closely with ἐπέιθετο (*disobeyed*); the usual order is οὔτε . . . τε. — 15. αὐτοῖσι: cp. 7. 8. γ 2.

β 2. καὶ δὴ καὶ συνήνεικε: and *supposing now it has actually happened*. — 5. πάρεστι: = *ἔξεστι*. — σταθμώσασθαι: to *weigh*, i.e. to decide. — εἰ γε: *since indeed*.

— 7. οὐκ ὦν . . . ἐχώρησε: *suppose then they did not succeed on both* (land and sea). The tense as in *συνήνεικε*. — 8. ἀλλ' ἦν τῇσι νηυσὶ ἐμβάλωσι: *but if they attack our ships*. Note change of const. of supposed case stated as a fact to regular supposition.

γ 2. ἀλλ' οἶόν κοτε: supply ἀλλὰ (*συμβάλλομαι τοιούτῳ πάθει*) οἶόν κοτε. — ὀλίγου ἰδέσθαι: cp.



ἐδέησε καταλαβεῖν πάθος, ὅτε πατήρ σὸς ζεύξας Βόσπορον τὸν Θρηήκιον, γεφυρώσας δὲ ποταμὸν Ἰστρον διέβη ἐπὶ Σκύθας. τότε παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο Σκύθαι δεόμενοι Ἰώνων λῦσαι τὸν πόρον, τοῖσι ἐπετέτραπτο ἡ φυλακὴ τῶν γεφυρέων τοῦ Ἰστροῦ. καὶ τότε γε Ἰστιαιῶς ὁ Μιλήτου τύραννος εἰ ἐπέσπετο τῶν ἄλλων τυράννων τῇ γνώμῃ μηδὲ ἡντιώθῃ, διέργαστο ἂν τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα. καίτοι καὶ λόγῳ ἀκοῦσαι δεινόν, <sup>10</sup> ἐπ' ἀνδρί γε ἐνὶ πάντα τὰ βασιλέος πρήγματα γεγενῆσθαι. σὺ δὲ μὴ βούλεο ἐς κίνδυνον μηδένα τοιούτον ἀπικέσθαι μηδεμιῆς ἀνάγκης ἐούσης, ἀλλὰ ἐμοὶ πείθεο· νῦν μὲν τὸν σύλλογον τόνδε διάλυσον· αὐτὶς δέ, ὅταν τοι δοκῇ, προσκεψάμενος ἐπὶ σεωντοῦ προαγόρευε τά τοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα. τὸ γὰρ εὖ βουλευέσθαι κέρδος <sup>5</sup> μέγιστον εὐρίσκω ἐόν· εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἐναντιωθῆναί τι θέλει, βεβούλευται μὲν οὐδὲν ἥσσον εἶ, ἔσσωται δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς τύχης τὸ βούλευμα· ὁ δὲ βουλευσάμενος αἰσχρῶς, εἴ οἱ ἡ τύχῃ ἐπίσποιτο, εὖρημα εὖρηκε, ἥσσον δὲ <sup>ε</sup> οὐδὲν οἱ κακῶς βεβούλευται. ὁρᾷς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα ζῶα

ὀλίγον ἀπολιπόντι 7. 9. α 8.— 3. *ὅτε πατήρ σὸς κτλ.*: the expedition of Darius against the Scythians occurred 515 B.C.— 5. *παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο δεόμενοι*: *used every means in begging*. Cp. *παντοίῃ ἐγένετο μὴ ἀποδημήσαι* 3. 124. 6; *παντοῖοι τελέθοντες* Hom. p 486. On the matter, see 4. 136 ff.— 8. *Ἰστιαιῶς*: note the emphatic position before *εἰ*.— 9. *διέργαστο*: as 7. 224. 3. *διεργάζεσθαι* = *διαφθείρειν*.

Cp. *διαχρᾶσθαι* 1. 24. 12; *καταχρᾶσθαι* 1. 82. 42.— 11. *ἐπ' ἀνδρί γε ἐνὶ . . . γεγενῆσθαι*: *were in the power of one man*.

δ 3. *αὐτὶς*: Att. *αὐθις*, later.  
— 4. *ἐπὶ σεωντοῦ*: see on α. 5.— 7. *θέλει*: *is inclined*, i.e. *is likely* (= *μέλλει*).— 9. *εὖρημα εὖρηκε*: *figura etymologica*, as 8. 109. 10.

ε 1. *τὰ ὑπερέχοντα ζῶα*: *over-towering* (i.e. *haughty*) *creatures*,

ὡς κεραυνοῖ ὁ θεὸς οὐδὲ ἐᾷ φαντάζεσθαι, τὰ δὲ σμικρὰ οὐδέν μιν κνίζει· ὅρᾳς δὲ ὡς ἐς οἰκήματα τὰ μέγιστα αἰεὶ καὶ δένδρεα τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀποσκήπτει τὰ βέλεα. φιλεῖ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα πάντα κολοῦειν. οὕτω δὲ καὶ στρατὸς πολλὸς ὑπὸ ὀλίγου διαφθείρεται κατὰ τοιόνδε· ἐπεὶ σφί ὁ θεὸς φθονήσας φόβον ἐμβάλλῃ ἢ βροντῇ, δι' ὧν ἐφθάρησαν ἀναξίως ἑωυτῶν. οὐ γὰρ ἐᾷ ζῆφρονεῖν μέγα ὁ θεὸς ἄλλον ἢ ἑωυτόν. ἐπειχθῆναι μὲν νυν πᾶν πρήγμα τίκτει σφάλματα, ἐκ τῶν ζημίαι μεγάλαι φιλοῦνσι γίνεσθαι· ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπισχεῖν ἔνεστι ἀγαθὰ, εἰ μὴ παραυτίκα δοκέοντα εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἀνὰ χρόνον ἐξεύηροι τις ἄν. σοὶ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, ὦ βασιλεῦ, συμβουλευέω· σὺ δέ, ὦ παῖ Γωβρύεω [Μαρδόνιε], παῦσαι λέγων λόγους ματαίους περὶ Ἑλλήνων οὐκ ἐόντων ἀξίων φλαύρως ἀκούειν. Ἑλληνας γὰρ διαβάλλων ἐπαίρεις αὐτὸν βασιλέα στρατεύεσθαι· αὐτοῦ δὲ τούτου εἵνεκα δοκεῖς

proleptic. — 2. φαντάζεσθαι: *se ostentare*. — 3. κνίζει: *sting*, i.e. *vex*. Cp. 7. 12. 2. — 4. τὰ τοιαῦτα: *i.e.* τὰ μέγιστα. — ἀποσκήπτει: cp. 4. 79. 8 ἐς ταύτην ὁ θεὸς ἐνέσκηψε βέλος. — 5. φιλεῖ γὰρ . . . κολοῦειν: for the thought, cp. Hes. *W. and D.* 6 ῥεῖα δ' ἀρίζηλον μινύθει καὶ ἄδηλον ἀέξει, Hor. *Carm.* 1. 34. 12 *valet ima summis mutare et insignem attenuat deus, obscura promens*. — 6. κατὰ τοιόνδε: = ὥδέ πως. — 7. σφί: *sc.* στρατιώταις, from στρατός. — φόβον: *panic*, as 7. 43. 10, 8. 38. 1. — 8. βροντῇ: here *thunderstorm*. Cp. 8. 37. 15

ἐν τούτῳ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κεραυνοὶ αὐτοῖσι ἐνέπιπτον, and Hom. © 75–77. — δι' ὧν ἐφθάρησαν: *tnesis*; *gnomic aor.* Syn. § 7. 1.

§ 1. ἐπειχθῆναι πᾶν πρήγμα: subj. of τίκτει. The verb = σπεῦσαι, opp. to ἐπισχεῖν. — μὲν νυν: see on 7. 7. 4. — 4. ἀλλ' . . . ἐξεύηροι τις ἄν: note change from *ptc.* to finite verb. and cp. 7. 6. 11. — ἀνὰ χρόνον: as 7. 153. 7, = χρόνῳ 7. 6. 3.

η 3. ματαίους: *vain*, i.e. contemptuous. Cp. 7. 15. 5. — 3. φλαύρως ἀκούειν: *pass. of φ. λέγειν*. — 4. αὐτόν: *in person*, as below, θ 3.

μοι πᾶσαν προθυμίην ἐκτείνειν. μή νυν οὕτω γένηται. διαβολή γάρ ἐστι δεινότατον, ἐν τῇ δύο μὲν εἰσι οἱ ἀδικέοντες, εἷς δὲ ὁ ἀδικούμενος. ὁ μὲν γὰρ διαβάλλων ἀδικεῖ οὐ παρεόντος κατηγορέων, ὁ δὲ ἀδικεῖ ἀναπειθόμενος πρὶν ἢ ἀτρεκέως ἐκμάθῃ· ὁ δὲ δὴ ἀπείων τοῦ λόγου τάδε ἐν αὐτοῖσι ἀδικεῖται, διαβληθεῖς τε ὑπὸ τοῦ ἑτέρου καὶ νομισθεῖς πρὸς τοῦ ἑτέρου κακὸς εἶναι. ἀλλ' εἰ δὴ δεῖ γε πάντως ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τούτους στρατεύεσθαι, φέρε, βασιλεὺς μὲν αὐτὸς ἐν ἡθεσι τοῖσι Περσέων μενέτω, ἡμέων δὲ ἀμφοτέρων παραβαλλομένων τὰ τέκνα, στρατηλάτει αὐτὸς σὺ ἐπιλεξάμενός τε ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐθέλεις καὶ λαβὼν στρατιὴν ὁκόσῃν τινὰ βούλει. καὶ ἦν μὲν τῇ σὺ λέγεις ἀναβαίνῃ βασιλεῖ τὰ πρήγματα, κτεινέσθων οἱ ἔμοι παῖδες, πρὸς δὲ αὐτοῖσι καὶ ἐγώ· ἦν δὲ τῇ ἐγὼ προλέγω, οἱ σοὶ ταῦτα πασχόντων, σὺν δέ σφι καὶ σύ, ἦν ἀπονοστήσης. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὲν ὑποδύ- νειν οὐκ ἐθελήσεις, σὺ δὲ πάντως στρατεύμα ἀνάξεις

— 6. πᾶσαν προθυμίην ἐκτείνειν: unusual combination, after the analogy of the proverbial πάντα κάλων ἐκτείνειν (Plato *Prot.* 338), *stretch all sail*. Cp. 7. 6. 7 πᾶσαν προθυμίην παρεχόμενοι. — μή νυν: *ne igitur*; not Attic. — 10. πρὶν ἢ: see on 7. 8. β 8. — ἀτρεκέως: = σαφῶς, intensifying the idea of ἐκ in ἐκμάθῃ. — 11. τάδε: cognate acc. — 12. νομισθεῖς πρὸς τοῦ ἑτέρου: see on 7. 2. 11.

0 2. εἰ δὴ: *if indeed*. — 3. ἐν ἡθεσι: *in sedibus*. — 4. παραβαλλομένων: *staking (venturing at*

*play)*. Cp. Hom. I 322 αἰὲν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν παραβαλλόμενος, Thuc. 2. 44. 15 οἱ ἂν μὴ καὶ παῖδας ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου παραβαλλόμενοι κινδυνεύουσιν. — 6. τινά: *about, fere*. — 7. ἀναβαίνειν: *eveniant* = ἀποβαίνειν 7. 234. 4, 8. 4. 4, 8. 68. β 2. — 10. ἀπονοστήσης: cp. Thuc. 7. 87. 26. Freq. in Hom. and Hdt. — 10. εἰ δὲ . . . οὐκ ἐθελήσεις: οὐ belongs to the single word, not to the prot. as a whole, S. 2696; GMT. 384. The cond. is minatory, S. 2328; GMT. 447. — 11. σὺ δέ: Homeric repetition of the subj. See on

ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἀκούσεσθαι τινά φημι τῶν αὐτοῦ τῆδε ὑπολειπομένων Μαρδόνιον, μέγα τι κακὸν ἐξεργασάμενον Πέρσας, ὑπὸ κυνῶν τε καὶ ὀρνίθων διαφορεόμενον ἢ κου ἐν γῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἢ σέ γε ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίων, 15 εἰ μὴ ἄρα καὶ πρότερον κατ' ὁδόν, γνόντα ἐπ' οἴους ἀνδρας ἀναγινώσκεις στρατεύεσθαι βασιλέα.

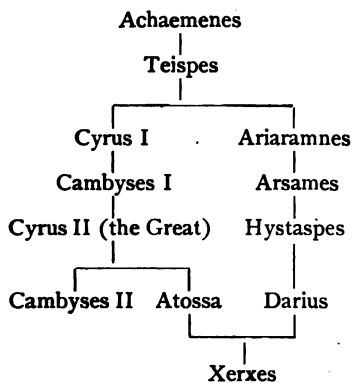
- 11 Ἀρτάβανος μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεξε, Ξέρξης δὲ θυμωθεὶς ἀμείβεται τοιοῦδε· Ἀρτάβανε, πατὴρ εἰς τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφεός· τοῦτό σε ῥύσεται μηδένα ἄξιον μισθὸν λαβεῖν ἐπέων ματαίων. καὶ τοι ταύτην τὴν ἀτιμίην προστίθημι ἔοντι κακῷ τε καὶ ἀθύμῳ, μήτε συστρατεύεσθαι ἐμοιγε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα αὐτοῦ τε μένειν ἅμα τῇσι γυναιξί· ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ ἄνευ σέο ὅσα περ εἶπα ἐπιτελέα ποιήσω. μὴ γὰρ εἶην ἐκ Δαρείου τοῦ Ἰστιάσπεος τοῦ Ἀρσάμεος τοῦ Ἀριαράμνεω τοῦ Τείσπεος τοῦ Κύρου τοῦ Καμβύσεω τοῦ Τείσπεος τοῦ Ἀχαιμένεος 10

ὁ δὲ 7. 6. 24.—12. αὐτοῦ τῆδε: *right here*, as αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ 7. 42. 10, = Attic αὐτοῦ.—13. ἐξεργασάμενον: circumstantial ptc., as γνόντα (16), while διαφορεόμενον is supplementary.—14. ὑπὸ κυνῶν τε καὶ ὀρνίθων: an Hellenic sentiment, since the Persians esteemed that one happy whose body was soonest consumed by dogs and birds, Hdt. 1. 140.—15. σέ γε: Homeric repetition of the subj. with renewed apostrophe.—16. εἰ μὴ ἄρα: *nisi forte*.—γνόντα: *expertum*.—ἐπ' οἴους ἀνδρας κτλ.: the speaker returns to the main idea (a 13 f.).

#### ANGRY RETORT OF XERXES

11. 3. μηδένα: the neg. because ῥύσεται has the force of a verb of hindering.—4. καί: loosely tacking on the following clause, where in English the force must be "still."—7. ἐπιτελέα ποιήσω: freq. Herodotean periphrasis for ἐπιτελῶ.—8. μὴ γὰρ εἶην ἐκ . . . γεγονός: "for let me not have sprung from—." Xerxes mingles here his ancestors of both paternal and maternal lines, as inscriptions show. Teispes, as ancestor in both lines, occurs twice. The genealogy is as follows:

γεγονώς, μὴ τιμωρησάμενος Ἀθηναίους, εἰ ἐπιστάμενος  
 ὅτι εἰ ἡμεῖς ἡσυχίην ἄξομεν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκείνοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ  
 μάλα στρατεύσονται ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν, εἰ χρὴ σταθμώ-  
 σασθαι τοῖσι ὑπαργμένοισι ἐξ ἐκείνων, οἱ Σάρδις τε  
 ἐνέπρησαν καὶ ἤλασαν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. οὐκ ὦν ἐξανα-<sup>15</sup>  
 χωρεῖν οὐδετέροισι δυνατῶς ἔχει, ἀλλὰ ποιεῖν ἢ παθεῖν  
 πρόκειται ἀγών, ἵνα ἢ τάδε πάντα ὑπὸ Ἑλληνι ἢ  
 ἐκείνα πάντα ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι γένηται. τὸ γὰρ μέσον  
 οὐδὲν τῆς ἐχθρῆς ἐστί. καλὸν ὦν προπεπονθότας  
 ἡμέας τιμωρεῖν ἤδη γίνεται, ἵνα καὶ τὸ δεινὸν τὸ πείσο-<sup>20</sup>  
 μαι τοῦτο μάθω, ἐλάσας ἐπ' ἄνδρας τούτους, τοὺς γε



—12. εἰ . . . ἄξομεν: monitory cond. — ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκείνοι: *yet will not they* (sc. ἡσυχίην ἄξουσιν). ἀλλά thus freq. in speeches. So in Homer (A 82 etc.). Cp. Xen. *Anab.* 2. 5. 19. — καὶ μάλα: *even very much*, i.e. then especially. — 14. τοῖσι ὑπαργμένοισι ἐξ ἐκείνων: *by what has been begun by them*.

The const. ἐκ = ὑπό c. pass. belongs mainly to Ionic and poetry (esp. tragedy), but is found sporadically in prose (Thuc., Xen.). — Σάρδις τε . . . Ἀσίην: reversing the natural order, as freq. in Homer (η 77). — 16. δυνατῶς ἔχει: *δυνατόν ἐστι*. — 17. πρόκειται ἀγών: *the contest is before us*, i.e. the question is. Cp. Hom. χ 65 νῦν ὑμῖν παράκειται ἐναντίον ἢ ἐ μάχεσθαι ἢ φεύγειν, Eur. Med. 235 κὰν τῷδ' ἀγὼν μέγιστος ἢ κακὸν λαβεῖν ἢ χρηστόν. — 18. τὸ γὰρ μέσον τῆς ἐχθρῆς: *middle ground of our enmity*. — 19. καλόν: pred. with γίνεται. — 20. τὸ δεινὸν . . . τοῦτο: epanaleptic dem. with scornful reference to 7. 10. β 10. — 21. ἄνδρας τούτους: note omission of the art. τοῦτους gets from position and context the force of τοιούτους. Cp. 2. 135. 13, 7. 102. 3. — τοὺς γε: *whom*

καὶ Πέλοψ ὁ Φρύξ, ἐὼν πατέρων τῶν ἐμῶν δοῦλος, κατεστρέφατο οὕτω ὥς καὶ ἐς τόδε αὐτοὶ τε ὠνθρωποὶ καὶ ἡ γῆ αὐτῶν ἐπώνυμοι τοῦ καταστρεφασμένου καλέονται.

- 12 Ταῦτα μὲν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο ἐλέγετο, μετὰ δὲ εὐφρόνη τε ἐγίνετο καὶ Ξέρξην ἐκνίζε ἡ Ἀρταβάνου γνώμη · νυκτὶ δὲ βουλὴν διδοὺς πάγχυ εὗρισκέ οἱ οὐ πρήγμα εἶναι στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. δεδομένων δέ οἱ αὖτις τούτων κατύπνωσε, καὶ δὴ κου ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ εἶδες ὅψιν τοιήνδε, ὥς λέγεται ὑπὸ Περσέων · ἐδόκει ὁ Ξέρξης

certainly. — 22. ὁ Φρύξ: as 7. 8. γ 5; more strictly ὁ Λυδός: but the confusion is common, esp. among the poets. — πατέρων τῶν ἐμῶν δοῦλος: claim based on the mythic descent of the Achae-menidae from Perseus and Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus and niece of Ninus, which latter extended the Assyrian kingdom to the west coast of Asia Minor, and so over Phrygia and Lydia. Hence the Persian dynasty regarded itself as rightful heir of the Assyrian kingdom. — 23. ὥς: = ὥστε. — καὶ ἐς τόδε: even to this time. Cp. 7. 38. 12 ἐς τόδε ἡλικίης. — 24. Note the dactylic close, and cp. the complete hexameter 7. 178. 9.

#### XERXES' DREAMS AND CHANGE OF PLAN (CC. 12-15)

12. 1. εὐφρόνη: the kindly time, i.e. night, esp. in the poets and

Hdt. Cp. 7. 56. 3, 7. 188. 7, 8. 6. 9, 8. 12. 1, 8. 14. 12, 9. 37. 19, 9. 39. 4. Freq. also in Hippocrates. Is it a euphemism, or is night regarded really as "the kindly time" in hot climates? — τε . . . καὶ: note the paratactic arrangement, where the first clause should be subord. — 2. νυκτὶ δὲ βουλὴν διδοὺς: leaving counsel to the night. Cp. the proverb ἐν νυκτὶ βουλή, and the advice to Themistocles (Plut. Them. 26) νυκτὶ φωνήν, νυκτὶ βουλὴν, νυκτὶ τὴν νίκην δίδου. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα κοιμηθεὶς ὁ Θ. ὄναρ ἔδοξεν ἰδεῖν κτέ. — 3. πάγχυ . . . εἶναι: he found that it was not at all a matter for him. πάγχυ (= πάνυ) emphatically separated from οὐ . . . εἶναι. εὗρισκε with the inf. is rare. For the idiom πρήγμα εἶναι, cp. 7. 130. 9. — 5. καὶ δὴ κου: and now perhaps. Hdt. does not vouch for

ἄνδρα οἱ ἐπιστάντα μέγαν τε καὶ εὐεidéα εἰπεῖν · Μετὰ δὴ βουλευέαι, ὦ Πέρσα, στράτευμα μὴ ἄγειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, προείπας ἀλίζειν Πέρσας στρατόν; οὔτε ὦν μεταβουλευόμενος ποιεῖς εὔ, οὔτε ὁ συγγνωσόμενός τοι 10 πάρα · ἀλλ' ὥσπερ τῆς ἡμέρης ἐβουλευίσω ποιεῖν, 13 ταύτην ἴθι τῶν ὁδῶν. τὸν μὲν ταῦτα εἰπόντα ἐδόκει ὁ Ξέρξης ἀποπτάσθαι, ἡμέρης δὲ ἐπιλαμψάσης ὀνείρου μὲν τούτου λόγον οὐδένα ἐποιεῖτο, ὁ δὲ Περσέων συναλίσας τοὺς καὶ πρότερον συνέλεξε, ἔλεγέ σφι τάδε · Ἄνδρες Πέρσαι, συγγνώμην μοι ἔχετε ὅτι ἀγχίστροφα 5 βουλευόμεμαι · φρενῶν τε γὰρ ἐς τὰ ἐμειωντοῦ πρῶτα οὐκῶ ἀνήκω, καὶ οἱ παρηγορεόμενοι ἐκεῖνα ποιεῖν οὐδένα χρόνον μεο ἀπέχονται. ἀκούσαντι μέντοι μοι τῆς Ἀρταβάνου γνώμης παραντίκα μὲν ἡ νεότης ἐπέζεσε, ὥστε ἀεικέστερα ἀπορρῦναι ἔπεα ἐς ἄνδρα πρε- 10

the story. — 7. ἄνδρα οἱ ἐπιστάντα : note the similarity to the dream that appeared to Agamemnon in Hom. B 20 ff. Cp. also Hom. ζ 21 ff. — μετὰ δὴ βουλευέαι . . . μὴ ἄγειν : *with change of plan then you determine not to lead*. μετὰ δὴ βουλευέαι is tmesis, for μετὰ has this force elsewhere only in composition. δὴ in indignant question, as 7. 17. 7. — 10. ὁ συγγνωσόμενος : *who will agree, consent*. — 11. πάρα : usually taken as = *πάρεστι*, as 1. 42. 4. Cp. μέτα = *μέτεστι* 7. 157. 12, ἐνι = *ἐνεστι* 7. 112. 6. Stein and others take πάρα = *πάρεμι*. — 12. τῶν ὁδῶν : part. gen. with ταύτην.

13. 2. ἀποπτάσθαι : cp. Hom. B 71 ὡς ὁ μὲν εἰπὼν ὥχετ' ἀποπτάμενος. — ἐπιλαμψάσης : = Att. ὑποφαίνειν. — ὀνείρου μὲν τούτου : note the omission of the article, as with τῇδε 7. 8. α 12. — 3. λόγον οὐδένα ἐποιεῖτο : *took no account*, freq. in Hdt. — 5. ἀγχίστροφα βουλευόμεμαι : *make a sudden change of plan*. Cp. Thuc. 2. 53. 3 ἀγχίστροφον τὴν μεταβολήν. ἀγχίστροφα is cognate acc. — 6. φρενῶν τε . . . ἀνήκω : *I am not yet come to my own prime of mental power*. Note φρενῶν outside of the regular attrib. position. — 9. ἐπέζεσε : *boiled over*. Cp. Ar. Thesm. 467 οὐ θαυμάσιον ἐστ' οὐδ' ἐπιζεῖν τὴν χολήν. —

σβύτερον ἢ χρεόν · νῦν μέντοι συγγνοὺς χρήσομαι τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ. ὥς ὢν μεταδεδογμένον μοι μὴ στρα-  
 14 τεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἥσυχοι ἔστε. Πέρσαι μὲν ὥς ἤκουσαν ταῦτα, κεχαρηκότες προσεκύνεον · νυκτὸς δὲ γενομένης αὐτὶς τὸν οὐρανὸν ὄνειρον τῷ Ξέρξῃ κατυπνω-  
 μένῳ ἔλεγε ἐπιστάν· ὦ παῖ Δαρείου, καὶ δὴ φαίνεαι ἐν Πέρσῃσι τε ἀπειπάμενος τὴν στρατηλασίην καὶ τὰς  
 ἐμὰ ἔπεα ἐν οὐδενὶ ποιούμενος λόγῳ ὥς παρ' οὐδενὸς ἀκούσας. εἰ νυν τόδ' ἴσθι, ἦν περ μὴ αὐτίκα στρα-  
 τηλατῆς, τάδε τοι ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀνασχήσει· ὥς καὶ μέγας καὶ πολλὸς ἐγένεο ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ, οὕτω καὶ ταπεινὸς  
 15 ὀπίσω κατὰ τάχος ἔσσει. Ξέρξης μὲν περιδεὴς γενόμενος τῇ ᾧσι ἀνά τε ἔδραμε ἐκ τῆς κοίτης καὶ πέμπει ἄγγελον [ἐπὶ] Ἀρτάβανον καλέοντα. ἀπικομένῳ δὲ οἱ ἔλεγε Ξέρξης τάδε· Ἀρτάβανε, ἐγὼ τὸ παραντὶκα μὲν οὐκ ἐφρόνεον εἴπας ἐς σὲ μάταια ἔπεα χρηστῆς εἵνεκα συμ-  
 βουλήης· μετὰ μέντοι οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον μετέγνων,

11. συγγνοὺς: *having come to the same mind with him*. — 12. ὥς ὢν μεταδεδογμένον: acc. abs. S. 2076; GMT. 851. — μὴ στρατεύεσθαι: see on 7. 12. 8.

14. 2. προσεκύνεον: *did obeisance to*, lit. 'kissed the earth before.' — 4. καὶ δὴ: *really then*. δὴ as in 7. 12. 8. — φαίνεαι ἀπειπάμενος: *you have openly renounced*. The const. as φανερός εἰ c. ptc. — 6. ἐν οὐδενὶ ποιούμενος λόγῳ: cp. λόγον οὐδένα ἐποιεῖτο 7. 13. 2. — παρ' οὐδενός: *from a nobody*. — 7. νυν: *igitur*, as in 7. 10. η 6. —

8. ἀνασχέσει: *will spring*, as 5. 106. 14. Cp. ἀναβλαστάνειν 3. 62. 18. — μέγας καὶ πολλός: Stein points out a probable parody of this passage in Ar. *Aves* 488 οὕτω δ' ἰσχυέ τε καὶ μέγας ἦν τότε καὶ πολὺς, as also allusions in vv. 552, 1127, 1130, 1145 of the same play to Hdt. 1. 179. 5, 1. 179. 12, 2. 127. 7, 2. 136. 24 respectively.

15. 2. ἀνά τε ἔδραμε: by the tmesis emphasis is put upon the prep. 3. καλέοντα: fut. — 4. τὸ παραντὶκα: *for the moment*. — 5. ἐφρόνεον: = ἐσωφρόνεον. — εἴπας ἐς



ἐγνων δὲ ταῦτά μοι ποιητέα ἔοντα τὰ σὺ ὑπεθήκω.  
οὐκ ὦν δυνατός τοί εἰμι ταῦτα βουλόμενος ποιεῖν·  
τετραμμένῳ γὰρ δὴ καὶ μετεγνακότι ἐπιφοιτέον ὄνειρον  
φαντάζεται μοι, οὐδαμῶς συνέπαινον ἔδον ποιεῖν με<sup>10</sup>  
ταῦτα· νῦν δὲ καὶ διαπειλήσαν οἴχεται. εἰ ὦν θεός  
ἐστι ὁ ἐπιπέμπων καὶ οἱ πάντως ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστι γενέσθαι  
στρατηλασίην ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐπιπτήσεται καὶ σοὶ  
τῷντὸ τοῦτο ὄνειρον, ὁμοίως καὶ ἐμοὶ ἐντελλόμενον.  
εὐρίσκω δὲ ὧδε ἂν γινόμενα ταῦτα, εἰ λάβοις τὴν ἐμὴν<sup>15</sup>  
σκευὴν πᾶσαν καὶ ἐνδὺς μετὰ τοῦτο ἴζοιο ἐς τὸν ἐμὸν  
θρόνον καὶ ἔπειτα ἐν κοίτῃ τῇ ἐμῇ κατυπνώσειας.  
16 Ξέρξης μὲν ταῦτά οἱ ἔλεγε, Ἀρτάβανος δὲ οὐ τῷ  
πρώτῳ οἱ κελεύσματι πειθόμενος, οἷα οὐκ ἀξιούμενος

σέ: rare const. Cp. 6. 69. 3, 6. 86.  
δ 3, 8. 26. 13.—7. ὑπεθήκω: as  
freq. in Hdt., for ὑπέθου.—8. ὦν:  
*however*.—10. φαντάζεται: = φαί-  
νεται.—συνέπαινον ἔδον: *consent-*  
*ing*, with dependent inf. clause.—  
12. ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστι: as 4. 139. 8 =  
φίλον ἐστίν (1. 87. 21). Cp. Thuc.  
1. 99. 6, 3. 9. 4; Eur. *I. T.* 494.  
Hdt. has also πρὸς ἡδονὴν οἱ εἶναι  
3. 126. 13.—13. ἐπιπτήσεται: cp.  
ἀποπτᾶσθαι 7. 13. 1.—14. τοῦτο:  
note the dem. in attrib. position.  
HA. 673 c.—ὁμοίως καί: *like as*.  
—15. ὧδε: looks backward as  
well as forward in Hdt.—ἂν γινό-  
μενα: supplem. ptc. in indir. disc.  
after εὐρίσκω. S. 2113; GMT. 904.  
—τὴν ἐμὴν σκευὴν πᾶσαν: *my*  
*full dress*, which consisted of  
*purple mantle, tunic and trousers*,

saffron-colored shoes, upright tiara,  
with fillet of blue and white, golden  
girdle with pendent bejeweled  
short sword, gold earrings, collar,  
and bracelets. Note the rhetori-  
cal repetition of the poss. pron.

#### ARTABANUS' PHILOSOPHY OF DREAMS

16. 1. τῷ πρώτῳ οἱ κελεύσματι:  
for Att. τῷ πρώτῳ κελεύσματι  
αὐτοῦ, though the dat. implies *for*  
*him* as well as *of him*. This  
const. of dat. of pers. pron. as  
possessive is also Homeric.—2.  
οἷα: see on 7. 6. 2.—ἀξιούμενος:  
mid. = Att. ἀξιῶν, *deeming himself*  
*worthy*. Cp. 1. 199. 5. To seat  
oneself on the king's throne was  
deemed high treason and punish-  
able with death (Curtius 8. 4).

ἐς τὸν βασιλῆιον θρόνον ἵζεσθαι, τέλος ὡς ἡμαγκάζετο α εἶπας τάδε ἐποίει τὸ κελευόμενον. Ἴσον ἐκείνο, ᾧ βασιλεῦ, παρ' ἐμοὶ κέκριται, φρονεῖν τε εὖ καὶ τῷ λέγοντι χρηστὰ ἐθέλιν πείθεσθαι. τὰ σὲ καὶ ἀμφοτέρα περιήκοντα ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ὁμιλίας σφάλλουσι, κατὰ περ τὴν πάντων χρησιμωτάτην ἀνθρώποισι θάλασσαν πνεύ-  
5 ματὰ φασι ἀνέμων ἐπίπτοντα οὐ περιορᾶν φύσι τῇ ἐωυτῆς χρῆσθαι. ἐμὲ δὲ ἀκούσαντα πρὸς σέο κακῶς οὐ τοσοῦτο ἔδακε λύπη, ὅσον γνωμέων δύο προκειμένων Πέρσησι, τῆς μὲν ὕβριν αὐξανούσης, τῆς δὲ κατα-  
10 παουούσης καὶ λεγούσης ὡς κακὸν εἶη διδάσκειν τὴν ψυχὴν πλέον τι διζῆσθαι αἰεὶ ἔχειν τοῦ παρεόντος, τοιούτων προκειμένων γνωμέων ὅτι τὴν σφαλερωτέραν β σεωντῷ τε καὶ Πέρσησι ἀναιρέο. νῦν ὦν, ἐπειδὴ τέ

α 1. Ἴσον: pred. to ἐκείνο, which looks to the following inf. clauses. — 2. παρ' ἐμοί: *meo iudicio*. — κέκριται: *it has been decided, it is judged*. — φρονεῖν τε . . . πείθεσθαι: for the maxim, cp. Hes. *Op.* 293; *Soph. Ant.* 720. — 3. τὰ ἀμφοτέρα: *both of which*. The rel. is obj. of περιήκοντα, and this agrees with σέ, which is obj. of σφάλλουσι. — περιήκοντα: *having attained*. Cp. 6. 86. α 10 τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα φάμεν τά τε ἄλλα πάντα περιήκειν τὰ πάντα. — 4. ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ὁμιλίας σφάλλουσι: cp. Aesch. *Pers.* 753 ταυτὰ τοι κακοῖς ὁμιλῶν ἀνδράσιν διδάσκειται θούριος Ξέρξης, I *Corinth.* 15. 33 φθείρουσιν ἢθι χρησθ' ὁμιλίας κακαί.

— κατὰ περ: = *καθάπερ* (ὥσπερ). — 5. πάντων . . . θάλασσαν: for the thought, cp. Solon, frg. 12 ἐξ ἀνέμων δὲ θάλασσα ταρασσεται· ἣν δέ τις αὐτὴν μὴ κινή, πάντων ἐστὶ δικαιοτάτη. — 6. οὐ περιορᾶν . . . χρῆσθαι: S. 2141; GMT. 903, 6. — 7. ἀκούσαντα κακῶς: pass. of κακῶς λέγειν. Cp. φλαυρῶς ἀκούειν 7. 10. η 3. — πρὸς σέο: see on 7. 2. 12. — 10. διδάσκειν . . . διζῆσθαι . . . ἔχειν: three infis. dependent one on the other, in the order of their occurrence. διζῆσθαι = Att. ζητεῖν. — 12. τοιούτων . . . γνωμέων: epanalepsis, or resumption, for the sake of clearness. — ὅτι: connect with ὅσον, *as because*. — 13. ἀναιρέο: unusual for the simple verb.

τραψαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀμείνω, φῆς τοι μετιέντι τὸν ἐπ' Ἑλληνας  
στόλον ἐπιφοιτᾶν ὄνειρον θεοῦ τινος πομπῇ, οὐκ ἐώντά  
σε καταλύειν τὸν στόλον. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ταῦτά ἐστι, ὦ  
παῖ, θεῖα· ἐνύπνια γὰρ τὰ ἐς ἀνθρώπους πεπλανημένα  
τοιαῦτά ἐστι οἷά σε ἐγὼ διδάξω, ἔτεσι σέο πολλοῖσι  
πρεσβύτερος ἔων· πεπλανῆσθαι αὐται μάλιστα ἐώθασι  
αἱ ὅμιες τῶν ὀνειράτων, τά τις ἡμέρης φροντίζει· ἡμεῖς  
δὲ τὰς πρὸ τοῦ ἡμέρας ταύτην τὴν στρατηλασίην καὶ  
γὰρ τὸ κάρτα εἶχομεν μετὰ χεῖρας. εἰ δὲ ἄρα μή ἐστι  
τοῦτο τοιοῦτο οἷον ἐγὼ διαιρέω, ἀλλὰ τι τοῦ θείου μετέ  
χον, σὺ πᾶν αὐτὸ συλλαβὼν εἴρηκας· φανήτω γὰρ δὴ  
καὶ ἐμοί, ὥς καὶ σοί, διακελευόμενον. φανῆναι δὲ  
οὐδὲν μᾶλλον μοι ὀφείλει ἔχοντι τὴν σὴν ἐσθῆτα ἢ οὐ  
καὶ τὴν ἐμὴν, οὐδέ τι μᾶλλον ἐν κοίτῃ τῇ σῇ ἀναπαυο  
μένῳ ἢ οὐ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ, εἴ πέρ γε καὶ ἄλλως ἐθέλει

β 2. μετιέντι: conative. S. 1878; GMT. 25; GS. 192. — 3. θεοῦ πομπῇ: as Hom. Z 171, ε 32. Cp. θεῖη πομπῇ I. 62. 15. — οὐκ ἔάντα: *forbidding*. ὄνειρον is here masc., though it was neuter in 7. 15. 9. Cp. similar change I. 34. 4, I. 39. 4. — 4. οὐδὲ ταῦτα . . . θεῖα: referring to θεοῦ τινος πομπῇ. — 5. πεπλανημένα: gnomic pf. GMT. 154, 155; GS. 257. — 7. αὐται: assimilated to the gender of ὅμιες, though anteceded. of τά, *the thoughts which one has by day, these are especially wont to visit men in visions of dreams*. Cp. Attius apud Cic. *de div.* I. 45. — 9. πρὸ τοῦ: = τούτου, original

dem. sense. — καὶ τὸ κάρτα: = καὶ πάνν. — 10. μετὰ χεῖρας: rare for ἐν χερσί (7. 5. 10). Also in Thuc. I. 138. 14; Xen. *Ages.* 2. 14.

γ 2. διαιρέω: *explain*, as 7. 103. 6; so mid. 7. 47. 3, 7. 50. 2. — 3. συλλαβὼν: *succinctly*. Cp. 3. 82. 24, and Eur. *Erechth.* frg. 20, 5 πολλὰ συλλαβὼν ἐρῶ. — 5. ἢ οὐ: so freq. after μᾶλλον in neg. sent. (esp. οὐδὲν μᾶλλον) for emphasis. Lit. *It ought no more (just as little) to appear to me when I have your garments, than it ought not (to appear) when I have my own*. Cp. 4. 118. 15, 5. 94. 14. — 7. εἴ πέρ γε καὶ ἄλλως: *if indeed even at all*. Cp. εἰ ἄλλως

φανῆναι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐς τοσοῦτό γε εὐηθείης ἀνῆκει  
 τοῦτο, ὅ τι δὴ κοτέ ἐστι τὸ ἐπιφαινόμενόν τοι ἐν τῷ  
 ὕπνῳ, ὥστε δόξει ἐμὲ ὁρῶν σέ εἶναι, τῇ σῇ ἐσθῆτι τεκ-  
 10 μαιρόμενον. εἰ δὲ ἐμὲ μὲν ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιήσεται  
 οὐδὲ ἀξιώσει ἐπιφανῆναι, οὔτε ἦν τὴν ἐμὴν ἐσθῆτα ἔχω  
 οὔτε ἦν τὴν σῇν, σέ δὲ ἐπιφοιτήσει, τοῦτο ἤδη μαθητέον  
 ἔσται. εἰ γὰρ δὴ ἐπιφοιτήσει γε συνεχέως, φαίην ἂν  
 καὶ αὐτὸς θεῖον εἶναι. εἰ δέ τοι οὕτω δεδόκηται γίνεσθαι<sup>15</sup>  
 καὶ οὐκ οἶά τε αὐτὸ παρατρέψαι, ἀλλ' ἤδη δεῖ ἐμὲ ἐν  
 κοίτῃ τῇ σῇ κατυπνῶσαι, φέρε, τούτων ἐξ ἐμέο ἐπιτε-  
 λεομένων φανήτω καὶ ἐμοί. μέχρι δὲ τούτου τῇ πα-  
 17 ρεούσῃ γνώμῃ χρήσομαι. τοσαῦτα εἶπας Ἀρτάβανος,  
 ἐλπίζων Ξέρξην ἀποδέξειν λέγοντα οὐδέν, ἐποίει τὸ  
 κελεύόμενον. ἐνδὺς δὲ τὴν Ξέρξεω ἐσθῆτα καὶ ἰζόμενος  
 ἐς τὸν βασιλῆιον θρόνον ὥς μετὰ ταῦτα κοῖτον ἐποιεῖτο,  
 ἦλθέ οἱ κατυπνωμένῳ τῶντ' ὄνειρον τὸ καὶ παρὰ Ξέρξην<sup>5</sup>  
 ἐφοῖτα, ὑπερστὰν δὲ τοῦ Ἀρταβάνου εἶπε τάδε. Ἄρα  
 σὺ δὴ κείνος εἰς ὃ ἀποσπεύδων Ξέρξην στρατεύεσθαι  
 ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὥς δὴ κηδόμενος αὐτοῦ; ἀλλ' οὔτε ἐς

8. 30. 8.—8. ἐς τοσοῦτό γε εὐη-  
 θείης: cp. ἐς τοῦτο 7. 9. γ 3.—  
 9. ὅ τι δὴ κοτέ ἐστι: *qualecunque*  
*est*.—11. εἰ: *whether*, hence οὐδενὶ  
 is allowable. GMT. 667, 5.—ἐν  
 οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιήσεται: as 7. 14. 5.  
 Cp. 7. 13. 2.—13. σέ δὲ ἐπιφοιτή-  
 σει: note acc. here, dat. above.—  
 16. οὐκ οἶά τε: = *ἀδύνατα*, i.e. οὐ be-  
 longs to the single word, not to the  
 prot.—17. φέρε: *well*, like Hom.  
 ἄγε.—ἐξ ἐμέο: see on 7. 11. 15.

THE DREAM VISITS ARTABANUS;  
 HE ASSENTS TO THE EXPEDI-  
 TION (CC. 17, 18)

17. 2. Ξέρξην . . . οὐδέν: *to*  
*show that Xerxes says nothing*,  
*i.e. is wrong*.—τὸ κελεύόμενον:  
*impf. ptc. implying repetition*.—  
 4. κοῖτον ἐποιεῖτο: = *ἐκοιμάτο*.—  
 6. ὑπερστάν: as Hom. B 20 στῇ  
 δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς.—ἄρα σὺ  
 δὴ: *are you then*.—8. ὥς δὴ: *as*

τὸ μετέπειτα οὔτε ἐς τὸ παραντίκα νῦν καταπροῖξαι ἀποτράπῃν τὸ χρεὼν γενέσθαι, Ξέρξην δὲ τὰ δεῖ ἀνη-  
 18 κουστέοντα παθεῖν, αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ δεδῆλωται. ταῦτά τε δὴ ἐδόκει Ἀρτάβανος τὸ ὄνειρον ἀπειλεῖν καὶ θερμοῖσι σιδηρίοισι ἐκκαίειν αὐτοῦ μέλλειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. καὶ ὃς ἀμβώσας μέγα ἀναθρώσκει καὶ παριζόμενος Ξέρξῃ, ὡς τὴν ὄψιν οἱ τοῦ ἐνυπνίου διεξῆλθε ἀπηγεό-  
 5 μενος, δεύτερά οἱ λέγει τάδε· Ἐγὼ μὲν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, οἶα ἄνθρωπος ἰδὼν ἤδη πολλά τε καὶ μεγάλα πεσόντα πρήγματα ὑπὸ ἡσσόνων, οὐκ ἔων σε τὰ πάντα τῇ ἡλικίῃ εἴκειν, ἐπιστάμενος ὡς κακὸν εἶη τὸ πολλῶν ἐπιθυμεῖν, μεμνημένος μὲν τὸν ἐπὶ Μασσαγέτας Κύρου<sup>10</sup> στόλον ὡς ἔπρηξε, μεμνημένος δὲ καὶ τὸν ἐπ' Αἰθίοπας τὸν Καμβύσειω, συστρατευόμενος δὲ καὶ Δαρείῳ ἐπὶ Σκύθας. ἐπιστάμενος ταῦτα γνώμην εἶχον ἀτρεμίζοντά σε μακαριστὸν εἶναι πρὸς πάντων ἀνθρώπων. ἐπεὶ δὲ δαιμονίῃ τις γίνεται ὁρμή, καὶ Ἑλλήνας, ὡς οἶκε, φθορῇ<sup>15</sup> τις καταλαμβάνει θεήλατος, ἐγὼ μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς τρέπο-

*though*, ironical.—9. νῦν: pleonastic after τὸ παραντίκα.—καταπροῖξαι: *get off free*. Colloquial form of threat. Only in fut. and with neg. Freq. in Hdt., not in Att. prose.—10. τὸ χρεὼν γενέσθαι: *what is fated to be*.

18. 4. καὶ ὅς: dem. (= καὶ οὗτος), as freq. in Hom. and found in Xen. and Plato.—ἀμβώσας: for ἀναβόσας.—6. δεύτερα: = ἔπειτα. Cp. ἐνθαῦτα in 21 below.—οἶα ἄνθρωπος ἰδὼν: *as a*

*man who has seen*.—8. ὑπὸ ἡσσόνων: agent const. on account of pass. force of πεσόντα.—10. τὸν ἐπὶ Μασσαγέτας . . . στόλον: proleptic acc. This expedition against the Massagetae occurred 529 B.C.—11. τὸν ἐπ' Αἰθίοπας: cp. 3. 25 ff.—12. συστρατευόμενος: the impf. ptc. is descriptive. For the matter, cp. 4. 1-4, 4. 83-144.—14. πρὸς πάντων: see on 7. 2. 12.—15. καὶ Ἑλλήνας . . . θεήλατος: note the Sophoclean irony. θεήλατος is a

μαι καὶ τὴν γνώμην μετατίθεται, σὺ δὲ σήμνηνον μὲν Πέρσῃσι τὰ ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ πεμπόμενα, χρῆσθαι δὲ κέλευε τοῖσι ἐκ σέο πρώτοισι προειρημένοισι ἐς τὴν παρασκευήν, ποίει δὲ οὕτω ὅπως τοῦ θεοῦ παραδιδόντος τῶν σῶν ἐνδεήσεις μηδέν. τούτων λεχθέντων, ἐνθαῦτα ἐπαερθέντες τῇ ὄψι, ὡς ἡμέρη ἐγένετο τάχιστα, Ξέρξης τε ὑπερετίθετο ταῦτα Πέρσῃσι, καὶ Ἀρτάβανος, ὃς πρότερον ἀποσπεύδων μῦνος ἐφαίνετο, τότε ἐπισπεύδων φανερός ἦν.

- 19 Ὀρμημένῳ δὲ Ξέρξῃ στρατηλατεῖν μετὰ ταῦτα τρίτῃ ὄψι ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ ἐγένετο, τὴν οἱ μάγοι ἔκριναν ἀκούσαντες φέρειν τε ἐπὶ πᾶσαν γῆν δουλεύσειν τέ οἱ πάντας ἀνθρώπους. ἡ δὲ ὄψις ἦν ἥδε· ἐδόκει ὁ Ξέρξης ἐστεφανῶσθαι ἐλαίης θαλλῶ, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἐλαίης τοὺς κλάδους γῆν πᾶσαν ἐπισχεῖν, μετὰ δὲ ἀφανισθῆναι περὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ κείμενον τὸν στέφανον. κρινάντων δὲ ταύτῃ τῶν μάγων Περσέων τε τῶν συλλεχθέντων αὐ-

poetical term. — 20. ὅπως . . . τῶν σῶν ἐνδεήσει μηδέν: *that on thy part nothing shall be lacking*. Object clause after verb of effect. GMT. 339. Cp. 7. 8. a 11. — 22. ὑπερετίθετο: see on 7. 8. a 18. — 23. ἀποσπεύδων . . . ἐπισπεύδων: note the paronomasia. — 24. ἐφαίνετο, φανερός ἦν: for variety.

XERXES HAS A THIRD DREAM.  
EXTRAORDINARY PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPEDITION  
(CC. 19-21)

19. 2. οἱ μάγοι: here = ὄνειροπόλοι I. 107. 8, a special class

of the Magi. — ἔκριναν: *interpreted*. Cp. I. 120. 3. — 3. φέρειν τε ἐπὶ πᾶσαν γῆν: *pertain to the whole world*. φέρειν ἐς is more common. Cp. 6. 19. 3. — 5. ἐστεφανῶσθαι . . . κείμενον τὸν στέφανον: a quasi-κύκλος or variety of chiasm. See Hermog. 171. For Greek readers the reference would be to the sacred olive tree on the Acropolis at Athens (8. 55), whose destruction was followed by a speedy reversal of Xerxes' fortunes. — 8. Περσέων τε τῶν συλλεχθέντων: dependent on πᾶς ἀνὴρ, with change of const. from gen. abs.

τίκα πᾶς ἀνὴρ ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἑωυτοῦ ἀπελάσας εἶχε  
 προθυμίην πᾶσαν ἐπὶ τοῖσι εἰρημένοισι, θέλων αὐτὸς 10  
 ἕκαστος τὰ προκείμενα δῶρα λαβεῖν, καὶ Ξέρξης τοῦ  
 στρατοῦ οὕτω ἐπάγερσιν ποιεῖται, χῶρον πάντα ἐρευνῶν  
 20 τῆς ἡπείρου. ἀπὸ γὰρ Αἰγύπτου ἀλώσιος ἐπὶ μὲν  
 τέσσερα ἔτα πλήρεα παραρτεῖτο στρατιὴν τε καὶ τὰ  
 πρόσφορα τῇ στρατιῇ, πέμπτῃ δὲ ἔτει ἀνομένῳ ἐστρα-  
 τηλάτει χειρὶ μεγάλῃ πλήθεος. στόλων γὰρ τῶν ἡμεῖς  
 ἴδμεν πολλῷ δὴ μέγιστος οὗτος ἐγένετο, ὥστε μῆτε τὸν 5  
 Δαρεῖον τὸν ἐπὶ Σκύθας παρὰ τοῦτον μηδένα φαίνεσθαι  
 μῆτε τὸν Σκυθικόν, ὅτε Σκύθαι Κιμμερίους διώκοντες ἐς  
 τὴν Μηδικὴν χώραν ἐσβαλόντες σχεδὸν πάντα τὰ ἄνω  
 τῆς Ἀσίας καταστρεψάμενοι ἐνέμοντο, τῶν εἵνεκεν  
 ὕστερον Δαρεῖος ἐτιμωρεῖτο, μῆτε κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα τὸν 10  
 Ἀτρειδέων ἐς Ἴλιον μῆτε τὸν Μυσῶν τε καὶ Τευκρῶν

— 9. εἶχε προθυμίην πᾶσαν . . .  
 εἰρημένοισι: const. of ἐπὶ (*for the  
 accomplishment of*) as σπονδάζειν  
 ἐπὶ τινι. Cp. 7. 146. 13. — 12. οὕτω:  
 here looks forward. Cp. ὧδε 7.  
 15. 15. — ἐπάγερσιν ποιεῖται: cp.  
 ἐποιεῖτο στρατιῆς ἄγερσιν 7. 5. 3.

20. 1. ἐπὶ μὲν τέσσερα ἔτα: 484-  
 481 B.C. — 2. παραρτεῖτο: = Att.  
 παρεσκευάζετο. — 4. χειρὶ μεγάλη  
 πλήθεος: *with a very great body  
 of troops, i.e. a band great in mul-  
 titude.* χείρ, like *manus* in Lat.  
 Cp. 7. 157. 14; Thuc. 3. 96. 12.  
 — τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν: favorite expres-  
 sion of Hdt. — 5. τὸν Δαρεῖον τὸν ἐπὶ  
 Σκύθας: cp. 7. 18. 12. — 6. παρὰ:  
*in comparison with.* — μηδένα: *of*

*no importance.* Cp. 7. 14. 5. —  
 7. ὅτε Σκύθαι Κιμμερίους κτέ.: the  
 Cimmerians were driven by the  
 Scythians from their seats north  
 of the Euxine and passed south-  
 easterly into Asia, in the middle  
 of the seventh cent. B.C. — 8. τὰ  
 ἄνω τῆς Ἀσίας: *upper Asia, i.e.*  
*the territory from the Tigris to the*  
*Indus, ἡ κάτω Ἀσία, lower Asia,*  
*being the territory from the Tigris*  
*to the coast.* — 9. τῶν εἵνεκεν: un-  
 usual for the simple gen. of cause  
 with *τιμωρεῖσθαι*. — 10. ἐτιμωρεῖτο:  
*conative impf.* — κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα:  
*according to the tradition, as con-  
 tained in the "Catalogue of the*  
*Ships"* (Hom. B). — 11. Μυσῶν

τὸν πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν γενόμενον, οἱ διαβάντες ἐς τὴν  
 Εὐρώπην κατὰ Βόσπορον τοὺς τε Θρηῆκας κατεστρέ-  
 ψαντο πάντας καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἴόνιον πόντον κατέβη-  
 σαν μέχρι τε Πηνειοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ πρὸς μεσαμβρίας<sup>15</sup>  
 21 ἦλασαν. αὐταὶ αἱ πᾶσαι οὐδ' ἕτεραι πρὸς ταύτησι  
 γενόμεναι στρατηλασίαι μῆς τῆσδε οὐκ ἄξιαί. τί  
 γὰρ οὐκ ἤγαγε ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης ἔθνος ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα  
 Ξέρξης; κοῖον δὲ πινόμενόν μιν ὕδωρ οὐκ ἐπέλιπε,  
 πλὴν τῶν μεγάλων ποταμῶν; οἱ μὲν γὰρ νέας παρ-<sup>5</sup>  
 εἶχοντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς πεζὸν ἐτετάχατο, τοῖσι δὲ ἵππος  
 προσετέτακτο, τοῖσι δὲ ἵππαγωγὰ πλοῖα ἅμα στρατενο-  
 μένοισι, τοῖσι δὲ ἐς τὰς γεφύρας μακρὰς νέας παρέχειν,  
 22 τοῖσι δὲ σῖτά τε καὶ νέας. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν, ὥς προσ-  
 πταισάντων τῶν πρώτων περιπλεόντων περὶ τὸν Ἄθων,  
 προετοιμάζετο ἐκ τριῶν ἐτέων κου μάλιστα ἐς τὸν  
 Ἄθων· ἐν γὰρ Ἐλαιούντι τῆς Χερσονήσου ὄρμεον

τε καὶ Τευκρῶν: tribes of Asia Minor.—12. πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν: before the Trojan war.—15. τὸ πρὸς μεσαμβρίας: southward, strictly adv. acc. the part toward the south. Cp. τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ 7. 126. 5.

21. 1. οὐδ': = καὶ οὐ, anticipation of the following οὐκ. Cp. 7. 101. 9-11, 4. 28. 19.—2. ἄξιαί: sc. εἰσι, comparable to.—τί γὰρ κτέ.: for the rhet. questions, cp. 7. 9. 12.—4. μιν: Ξέρξην.—6. ἐς πεζὸν ἐτετάχατο: were assigned to the infantry. Dial. § 4. 3.—7. ἅμα στρατενομένοις:

while taking part in the expedition at the same time.—8. τοῖσι δὲ κτέ.: sc. προσετέτακτο.

#### THE CANAL AT ATHOS (CC. 22-25)

22. 1. τοῦτο μὲν: cp. 7. 6. 6. There is no corresponding τοῦτο δέ, and τοῦτο μὲν is reiterated in ταῦτα μὲν 7. 25. 1.—2. τῶν πρῶτων περιπλεόντων: the expedition of Mardonius. See 6. 44.—3. προετοιμάζετο: sc. Ξέρξης.—ἐκ τριῶν . . . μάλιστα: for (lit. since) about three years. ἐκ denotes the starting point.—ἐς τὸν Ἄθων: against Athos.—4. τῆς Χερσονήσου: cho-



τριήρεις, ἐνθεύτεν δὲ ὀρμώμενοι ὤρυσσον ὑπὸ μαστίγων 5  
 παντοδαποὶ τῆς στρατιῆς, διάδοχοι δ' ἐφοίτων · ὤρυσ-  
 σον δὲ καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἄθων κατοικημένοι. Βουβάρης  
 δὲ ὁ Μεγαβάζου καὶ Ἀρταχαίης ὁ Ἀρταίου ἄνδρες  
 Πέρσαι ἐπεστάτεον τοῦ ἔργου. ὁ γὰρ Ἄθως ἐστὶ ὄρος  
 μέγα τε καὶ ὀνομαστόν, ἐς θάλασσαν κατῆκον, οἰκη-  
 10 μένον ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπων. τῇ δὲ τελευτᾷ ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον τὸ  
 ὄρος, χερσονησοειδὲς τέ ἐστι καὶ ἰσθμὸς ὡς δυνάδεκα  
 σταδίων · πεδῖον δὲ τοῦτο καὶ κολωνοὶ οὐ μεγάλοι ἐκ  
 θαλάσσης τῆς Ἀκανθίων ἐπὶ θάλασσαν τὴν ἀντίον  
 Τορώνης. ἐν δὲ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τούτῳ, ἐς τὸν τελευτᾷ ὁ 15  
 Ἄθως, Σάνη πόλις Ἑλλὰς οἰκεται, αἱ δὲ ἐντὸς Σάνης,  
 ἔσω δὲ τοῦ Ἄθω οἰκημένοι, τὰς τότε ὁ Πέρσης νησιώ-  
 τιδας ἀντὶ ἡπειρωτῶν ὥρμητο ποιεῖν · εἰσὶ δὲ αἶδε,  
 23 Δῖον, Ὀλόφυξος, Ἀκρόθων, Θύσσος, Κλεωναί. πόλιες  
 μὲν αὗται αἱ τὸν Ἄθων νέμονται, ὤρυσσον δὲ ὧδε ·  
 δασάμενοι τὸν χῶρον οἱ βάρβαροι κατὰ ἔθνεα, κατὰ  
 Σάνην πόλιν σχοινοτενὲς ποιησάμενοι, ἐπεῖτε ἐγίνετο

ographic gen., or descriptive gen. of place, freq. in Hdt. — 5. ὑπὸ μαστίγων: cp. 7. 56. 2, 7. 103. 23, 7. 223. 14; Xen. *Anab.* 3. 4. 25. — 6. παντοδαποὶ τῆς στρατιῆς: = παντοδαποὶ στρατιῶται. — 7. Βουβάρης: cp. 8. 136. 5. — 8. Ἀρταχαίης: see 7. 117. — 9. ἐπεστάτεον: = ἐπίστασαν, only here in Hdt. — Ἄθως: 6400 feet in height, and displaying in its flora every variety of climate from tropical at the base to frigid at the summit. — 13. τοῦτο: i.e. this district. — ἐκ

θαλάσσης . . . Τορώνης: i.e. from the Strymonic gulf on the east to the Singitic on the west. — 16. Ἑλλὰς: used adj. freq. in Hdt., as in the poets and even in Thuc. — οἰκεται: = κεῖται. — αἱ δέ: sc. εἰσι others. — ἐντὸς . . . Ἄθω: i.e. between Sane to the north and Athos to the south. The standpoint is between the two.

23. 3. κατὰ ἔθνεα: nation by nation. — 4. σχοινοτενὲς ποιησάμενοι: having drawn a straight line. For adj. as subst., cp. 6. 133. 15.

βαθέα ἢ διῶρυξ, οἱ μὲν κατώτατα ἐστεῶτες ὠρυσσον, 5  
 ἕτεροι δὲ παρεδίδουσιν τὸν αἰεὶ ἐξορυσσόμενον χοῦν  
 ἄλλοισι κατ' ἑπέρθε ἐστεῶσι ἐπὶ βάθρων, οἱ δ' αὖ ἐκ-  
 δεκόμενοι ἐτέροισι, ἕως ἀπίκοντο ἐς τοὺς ἀνωτάτω· οὗτοι  
 δὲ ἐξεφόρεόν τε καὶ ἐξέβαλλον. τοῖσι μὲν νυν ἄλλοισι  
 πλὴν Φοινίκων καταρρηγνύμενοι οἱ κρημνοὶ τοῦ ὀρύγ- 10  
 ματος πόνον διπλήσιον παρείχον· ἅτε γὰρ τοῦ τε  
 ἄνω στόματος καὶ τοῦ κάτω τὰ αὐτὰ μέτρα ποιεομένων  
 ἔμελλε σφί τοιοῦτο ἀποβήσεσθαι. οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες  
 σοφίην ἔν τε τοῖσι ἄλλοισι ἔργοισι ἀποδείκνυνται καὶ  
 δὴ καὶ ἐν ἐκείνῳ· ἀπολαχόντες γὰρ μόριον ὅσον αὐτοῖσι 15  
 ἐπέβαλλε, ὠρυσσον τὸ μὲν ἄνω στόμα τῆς διώρυχος  
 ποιέοντες διπλήσιον ἢ ὅσον ἔδει αὐτὴν τὴν διώρυχα  
 γενέσθαι, προβαίνοντος δὲ τοῦ ἔργου συνήγον αἰεὶ·  
 κάτω τε δὴ ἐγένετο καὶ ἐξισούτο τοῖσι ἄλλοισι τὸ ἔργον.  
 ἐνθαῦτα δὲ λειμών ἐστι, ἵνα σφί ἀγορὴ τε ἐγένετο καὶ 20  
 πρητήριον· σῖτος δὲ σφί πολλὸς ἐφοῖτα ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας  
 24 ἀληλεσμένος. ὥς μὲν ἐμὲ συμβαλλόμενον εὐρίσκειν

— 6. αἰεὶ: in attrib. position regularly for the moment, at the time.

— 7. ἐπὶ βάθρων: upon scaffolds, on steps placed against or cut in the wall. — 8. ἀπίκοντο: sc. οἱ παραδιδόντες. — 10. οἱ κρημνοί: i.e. the perpendicular walls of the canal — 11. ἅτε: as ὡς 7. 22. 1. — 12. μέτρα: obj. of ποιεομένων (sc. αὐτῶν) and governing τοῦ στόματος. — 13. ἔμελλε: it was going, was likely. — 14. καὶ δὴ καί: cor-  
 rel. to τε, as 7. 153. 3. — 15. ὅσον αὐτοῖσι ἐπέβαλλε: as much as was

went to fall to them. — 17. διπλή-  
 σιον ἢ: construed like a compara-  
 tive. — 19. κάτω τε . . . καὶ ἐξ-  
 σοῦτο: Homeric parataxis = κατὼ  
 τε δὴ γενόμενον ἐξισοῦτο κτέ. —  
 21. πρητήριον: bazaar, not else-  
 where till Plut. — 22. ἀληλεσμένος:  
 note the emphatic position of the  
 ptc.

24. 1. ὥς μὲν ἐμὲ . . . εὐρίσκειν:  
 abs. inf. S. 2012 d; GMT. 782.  
 Cp. 7. 173. 22. 7. 229. 17. μὲν, with  
 unexpressed correlative clause,  
 leaves room for other opinions.

μεγαλοφροσύνης εἵνεκεν αὐτὸ Ξέρξης ὀρύσσειν ἐκέλευε, ἐθέλων τε δύναμιν ἀποδείκνυσθαι καὶ μνημόσυνα λιπέσθαι· παρεὼν γὰρ μηδένα πόνον λαβόντας τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς νέας διειρύσαι, ὀρύσσειν ἐκέλευε διώρυχα 5 τῇ θαλάσῃ εὖρος ὥς δύο τριήρεας πλεῖν ὁμοῦ ἐλαστρομένας. τοῖσι δὲ αὐτοῖσι τούτοισι τοῖσιν περ καὶ τὸ ὄρυγμα, προσετέτακτο καὶ τὸν Στρυμόνα ποταμὸν 25 ζεύξαντας γεφυρῶσαι. ταῦτα μὲν νυν οὕτω ἐποίει, παρεσκευάζετο δὲ καὶ ὅπλα ἐς τὰς γεφύρας βύβλινά τε καὶ λευκολίνου, ἐπιτάξας Φοίνιξί τε καὶ Αἰγυπτίοισι, καὶ σιτία τῇ στρατιῇ καταβάλλειν, ἵνα μὴ λιμῆναι ἢ στρατιῇ μὴδὲ τὰ ὑποζύγια ἐλαυνόμενα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 5 ἀναπυθόμενος δὲ τοὺς χώρους καταβάλλειν ἐκέλευε ἵνα

Cp. 7. 50. 11. With συμβαλλόμενον cp. *conicere*. — 2. αὐτό: i.e. τὸ ὄρυγμα. — 3. ἐθέλων τε: note the position of τε with the governing verb instead of with δύναμιν, where it belongs. — μνημόσυνα (Att. μνημεία): poetic pl. referring to a single action, as in 2. 148. 1, 6. 109. 11. — 4. τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς νέας διειρύσαι: the first acc. dependent on δια-, the second on the verb proper. Hdt. may have had in mind the ship transfer at the isthmus of Corinth, where lighter vessels were conveyed across the isthmus on rollers over an artificial roadway. — 6. τῇ θαλάσῃ: for the sea. — εὖρος: in width, defined by the result clause following, as if οὕτως εὐρέαν were written. Exactly this

const. 2. 158. 5 εὖρος δὲ ὠρύχθη ὥστε τριηρέας δύο πλεῖν ὁμοῦ ἐλαστρομένας. — ὥς: = ὥστε as freq. in Hdt. — ἐλαστρομένας: = ἐλαυνόμενας. — 8. τὸν Στρυμόνα: which empties into the gulf of Strymon, north of Athos. — 9. ζεύξαντας: by joining (yoking) the opposite banks by means of boats. The acc. instead of dat. because of the inf. γεφυρῶσαι.

25. 2. ὅπλα: ropes or cables. Hom. φ 390 mentions a rope of Egyptian papyrus. — βύβλινά τε καὶ λευκολίνου: note the coördination of adj. and gen. of material, as in 7. 34. 3. — 4. καὶ σιτία . . . καταβάλλειν: parallel with ὅπλα as obj. of παρεσκευάζετο. — λιμῆναι: = πεινῶν. Cp. 6. 28. 7. — 6. ἵνα:

ἐπιτηδεότατον εἶη, ἄλλον ἄλλη ἀγινέοντας ὀλκάσι τε καὶ πορθμηίοισι ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης πανταχόθεν. τὸν δὲ ὦν πλείστον ἐς Λευκὴν ἄκτῃν καλεομένην τῆς Θρηῆκης ἀγίνεον, οἱ δὲ ἐς Τυρόδιζαν τὴν Περυνθίων, οἱ δὲ ἐς<sup>10</sup> Δορίσκον, οἱ δὲ ἐς Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι, οἱ δὲ ἐς Μακεδονίην διατεταγμένοι.

- 26 Ἐν ᾧ δὲ οὗτοι τὸν προκείμενον πόνον ἐργάζοντο, ἐν τούτῳ ὁ πεζὸς ἅπας συλλελεγμένος ἅμα Ξέρξῃ ἐπορεύετο ἐς Σάρδις, ἐκ Κριτάλλων ὁρμηθεὶς τῶν ἐν Καππαδοκίῃ· ἐνθαῦτα γὰρ εἴρητο συλλέγεσθαι πάντα τὸν κατ' ἡπειρον μέλλοντα ἅμα αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ πορεύεσθαι στρατόν. ὃς μὲν νυν τῶν ὑπάρχων στρατὸν κάλλιστα ἐσταλμένον ἀγαγὼν τὰ προκείμενα παρὰ βασιλέος ἔλαβε δῶρα, οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀρχὴν ἐς κρίσιν τούτου πέρι ἐλθόντας οἶδα. οἱ δὲ ἐπεῖτε δια-

*wherever*. — 7. ἄλλον: *sc.* σῖτον. — ἀγινέοντας: Att. ἄγοντας, the acc. agreeing with the implied subj. (αὐτούς) of καταβάλλειν. — 8. δὲ ὦν: *at any rate*. — 9. πλείστον: *sc.* σῖτον. — Λευκὴν ἄκτῃν τῆς Θρηῆκης: the promontory on the Propontis is thus distinguished from that of like name in Euboea. — 10. Τυρόδιζαν: not otherwise known. Doriscus, Eion, and Therma in Macedonia were the next halting places of the army to the west (cp. c. 58, 113, 127). — 11. Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι: as 8. 118. 3; Thuc. 1. 98. 1, 4. 50. 5, to distinguish from Ἡϊών in Chalcidice. It was a colony from Athens

and the harbor of the (later) Amphipolis. — 12. διατεταγμένοι: *assigned to different posts*.

#### MARCH TO CELAENAE. WEALTH OF PYTHIUS (CC. 26-29)

26. 3. ἐκ Κριτάλλων: site not definitely known, but at any rate somewhere on the royal road to Susa east of the Halys. — 4. ἐνθαῦτα: *eis* Κρίταλλα. — 6. τῶν ὑπάρχων: see on 7. 6. 3. — 7. τὰ προκείμενα . . . δῶρα: see 7. 8. δ 5, 7. 19. 11. — 8. οὐδὲ ἀρχὴν: see on 7. 9. β 7. — 9. κρίσιν: *certamen*, as 5. 5. 3. Cp. κρίνεσθαι 3. 120. 11. — ἐλθόντας: *sc.* τοὺς ὑπάρχους. Supplem. ptc. in indir. discourse.

βάντες τὸν Ἄλυν ποταμὸν ὠμίλησαν τῇ Φρυγίῃ, δι' 10  
 αὐτῆς πορευόμενοι παρεγένοντο ἐς Κελαινάς, ἵνα πηγαί  
 ἀναδιδούσι Μαιάνδρου ποταμοῦ καὶ ἐτέρου οὐκ ἐλάσ-  
 σονος ἢ Μαιάνδρου, τῷ οὖνομα τυγχάνει ἐὼν Καταρ-  
 ρήκτης, ὃς ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς ἀγορῆς τῆς Κελαινέων  
 ἀνατέλλων ἐς τὸν Μαίανδρον ἐκδιδοί· ἐν τῇ καὶ ὁ τοῦ 15  
 Σιληνοῦ Μαρσύεω ἀσκὸς [ἐν τῇ πόλει] ἀνακρέμαται,  
 τὸν ὑπὸ Φρυγῶν λόγος ἔχει ὑπὸ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐκδαρέντα  
 27 ἀνακρεμασθῆναι. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει ὑποκατήμενος ✓  
 Πύθιος ὁ Ἄττος ἀνὴρ Λυδὸς ἐξείνισε τὴν βασιλέως  
 στρατιὴν πᾶσαν ξεινίοισι μεγίστοισι καὶ αὐτὸν Ξέρξην,  
 χρήματά τε ἐπαγγέλλετο βουλόμενος ἐς τὸν πόλεμον  
 παρέχειν. ἐπαγγελλομένου δὲ χρήματα Πυθίου εἴρετο 5

S. 2106; GMT. 904.—10. ὠμίλη-  
 σαν: *reached*; of place, as 7. 214.  
 11; usually of meeting with per-  
 sons. The usage is poetical. Cp.  
 Pind. *O.* 12. 19 ὀμιλέων παρ' οἰ-  
 κείαις ἀρούραις. — 11. ἐς Κελαι-  
 νάς: where Xerxes is said on  
 his return march to have built  
 a palace. Cp. Xen. *Anab.* 1.  
 2. 8.—13. Καταρρήκτης: doubt-  
 less so called from its falls; Mar-  
 syas in Xen. *Anab.* 1. 2. 8.—  
 15. ἀνατέλλων (= ἀναδιδούς): as 4.  
 52. 4.—16. Σιληνοῦ: the name of  
 the father of Satyrs used as a gen-  
 eral term for Satyr. — ἀσκός: Xen.  
 uses δέρμα (*Anab.* 1. 2. 8). — [ἐν  
 τῇ πόλει]: see App. — 17. τὸν . . .  
 λόγος ἔχει: = ὃς λέγεται, hence  
 ὑπὸ c. gen.

27. 1. ὑποκατήμενος: *i.e.* to  
 wait for the king. Elsewhere of  
 awaiting an enemy, as 8. 40. 9.—  
 2. Πύθιος ὁ Ἄττος: possibly the  
 son of that unfortunate son of Croe-  
 sus whose tragic fate is told by  
 Hdt. 1. 34–45. The great wealth  
 of Pythius lends color to this con-  
 jecture, for in Cyrus' time it was  
 not yet the custom to deprive con-  
 quered houses of their private pos-  
 sessions. But it is difficult to  
 suppose that so interesting a fact  
 could have escaped mention either  
 by Hdt. or by any other ancient  
 writer. In Plutarch (*Moral.* 263 f.)  
 Pythius is owner of gold mines.—  
 4. χρήματά τε . . . παρέχειν: βου-  
 λόμενος may be construed as inten-  
 sifying ἐπαγγέλλετο, *offered of his*

Ξέρξης Περσέων τοὺς παρεόντας τίς τε ἐὼν ἀνδρῶν  
 Πύθιος καὶ κόσσα χρήματα ἐκτημένος ἐπαγγέλλοιτο  
 ταῦτα. οἱ δὲ εἶπαν· ὦ βασιλεῦ, οὗτός ἐστι ὃς τοι τὸν  
 πατέρα Δαρεῖον ἐδωρήσατο τῇ πλατανίστῳ τῇ χρυσῇ  
 καὶ τῇ ἀμπέλῳ· ὃς καὶ νῦν ἐστι πρῶτος ἀνθρώπων <sup>10</sup>  
 28 πλούτῳ τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν μετὰ σέ. θωμάσας δὲ τῶν  
 ἐπέων τὸ τελευταῖον Ξέρξης αὐτὸς δεύτερα εἶρετο  
 Πύθιον ὁκόσα οἱ εἶναι χρήματα. ὁ δὲ εἶπε· ὦ βασιλεῦ,  
 οὔτε σε ἀποκρύψω οὔτε σκήψομαι τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι τὴν  
 ἐμεινυτοῦ οὐσίην, ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμενός τοι ἀτρεκέως κατα-  
 λέξω. ἐπεῖτε γὰρ τάχιστα σε ἐπυθόμην ἐπὶ θάλασσαν  
 καταβαίνοντα τὴν Ἑλληνίδα, βουλόμενός τοι δοῦναι ἐς  
 τὸν πόλεμον χρήματα ἐξέμαθον, καὶ εἶρον λογιζόμενος  
 ἀργυρίου μὲν δύο χιλιάδας εἰούσας μοι ταλάντων, χρυ-  
 σίου δὲ τετρακοσίας μυριάδας στατήρων Δαρεικῶν, <sup>10</sup>  
 ἐπιδεούσας ἑπτὰ χιλιάδων. καὶ τούτοισί σε ἐγὼ δω-

*own free will* (cp. 7. 29. 4, 5); or we might render, *he offered money wishing to furnish it for the war*. Cp. 7. 28. 7. The same const. 6. 139. 9.—6. τίς τε ἐὼν ἀνδρῶν: cp. Hom. a 170 τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν.—8. τοι: poss. pron. Cp. οἱ 7. 16. 2.—9. τῇ πλατανίστῳ . . . καὶ τῇ ἀμπέλῳ: works of Theodorus of Samos, of the time of Croesus, famous for their artistic excellence and for the costly precious stones, esp. for the grapes of smaragdus. Xen. quotes a depreciatory remark of Antiochus of Arcadia, ambassador to Artaxerxes Mnemon (*Hellen.* 7. 1. 38) τὴν

ὑμνουμένην ἂν χουσὴν πλάτανον οὐχ ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἔφη τέττιγι σκιὰν παρέχειν. They were melted down by Antigonus (Diod. 19. 47), but their fame lived on even in the traditions of the middle ages.

28. 2. αὐτὸς δεύτερα εἶρετο: Pythius had presumably been questioned before by the courtiers.—4. οὔτε σε ἀποκρύψω: sc. τὴν ἐμεινυτοῦ οὐσίην. Note the chiasmic arrangement of the whole sent.—5. ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω: Homeric reminiscence.—6. θάλασσαν τὴν Ἑλληνίδα: i.e. the Aegean.—8–11. The whole wealth of Pythius was, then, about \$24,000,000.

ρέομαι· αὐτῷ δέ μοι ἀπὸ ἀνδραπόδων τε καὶ γεωπεδίων  
 29 ἀρκέων ἐστὶ βίος. ὁ μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεγε, Ξέρξης δὲ  
 ἦσθεις τοῖσι εἰρημένοισι εἶπε· Ξεῖνε Λυδέ, ἐγὼ ἐπεῖτε  
 ἐξήλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώραν, οὐδενὶ ἀνδρὶ συνέμιξα ἐς  
 τόδε ὅστις ἠθέλησε ξείνια προθεῖναι στρατῷ τῷ ἐμῷ,  
 οὐδὲ ὅστις ἐς ὅψιν τὴν ἐμὴν καταστὰς αὐτεπάγγελτος 5  
 ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐμοὶ ἠθέλησε συμβαλέσθαι χρήματα,  
 ἔξω σέο. σὺ δὲ καὶ ἐξείνισας μεγάλως στρατὸν τὸν ἐμὸν  
 καὶ χρήματα μεγάλα ἐπαγγέλλεαι. σοὶ ὦν ἐγὼ ἀντὶ  
 αὐτῶν γέρεα τοιάδε δίδωμι· ξείνόν τέ σε ποιέομαι ἐμὸν  
 καὶ τὰς τετρακοσίας μυριάδας τοι τῶν στατήρων ἀπο- 10  
 πλήσω παρ' ἐμεωντοῦ δούς τὰς ἑπτὰ χιλιάδας, ἵνα μὴ  
 τοι ἐπιδεεὺς ἔωσι αἱ τετρακόσiai μυριάδες ἑπτὰ χιλιά-  
 δων, ἀλλὰ ἥ τοι ἀπαρτιλογίη ὑπ' ἐμέο πεπληρωμένη.  
 ἔκτησό τε αὐτὸς τὰ περ αὐτὸς ἐκτήσω, ἐπίστασό τε εἶναι  
 αἰεὶ τοιοῦτος· οὐ γάρ τοι ταῦτα ποίουντι οὔτε ἐς τὸ 15  
 παρεὸν οὔτε ἐς χρόνον μεταμελήσει.

— 12. γεωπεδίων: diminutive of γεώπεδον, only here. — 13. βίος: = βίωτος, as freq. in Hdt. and the poets.

29. 3. ἐξήλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώραν: rare const. for ἐκ c. gen. as 5. 104. 10 ἐξεληόντα τὸ ἄστυ. Cp. 7. 58. 3 ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πλέων, 5. 103. 9 ἐκπλώσαντες ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, Liv. 1. 29 *egressis urbem*. — ἀνδρὶ συνέμιξα: cp. 7. 153. 3 συμμίζοντες Γέλωνι. — ἐς τόδε: see on 7. 11. 24. — 4. ξείνια προθεῖναι: for the enormous expense involved, see 7.

118–120. — 5. αὐτεπάγγελτος . . . ἠθέλησε: see on 7. 27. 3. — 7. σέο. σύ: epanastrophe. — 11. παρ' ἐμεωντοῦ δούς: cp. 2. 129. 9, 8. 5. 3. — 13. ἀπαρτιλογίη: a round sum. Cp. Bekk. *Anecd.* 416 ἀπαρτιλογία, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπρτισμένος καὶ πλήρης ἀριθμός. — 14. ἔκτησο . . . ἐκτήσω: note repetition and contrast of tenses. See on 7. 19. 5. — ἐπίστασο εἶναι τοιοῦτος: for inf., see GMT. 915, 2(a). — 16. ἐς χρόνον: *in posterum*. Cp. 9. 89. 18 οὐ γὰρ ὑμῖν ἐς χρόνον ταῦτα ποίουνσι μεταμελήσει.

- 30 Ταῦτα δὲ εἶπας καὶ ἐπιτελέα ποιήσας ἐπορεύετο αἰεὶ τὸ πρόσω. Ἄνανα δὲ καλεομένην Φρυγῶν πόλιν παραμειβόμενος καὶ λίμνην ἐκ τῆς ἅλης γίνονται, ἀπύκετο ἐς Κολοσσὰς πόλιν μεγάλην Φρυγίης· ἐν τῇ Λύκος ποταμὸς ἐς χάσμα γῆς ἐσβάλλων ἀφανίζεται· ἔπειτα διὰ 5 σταδίων ὥς πέντε μάλιστα κη ἀναφαινόμενος ἐκδιδοὶ καὶ οὗτος ἐς τὸν Μαίανδρον. ἐκ δὲ Κολοσσέων ὁ στρατὸς ὁρμώμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς οὖρους τῶν Φρυγῶν καὶ Λυδῶν ἀπύκετο ἐς Κύδραρα πόλιν, ἔνθα στήλη καταπεπηγνῖα, σταθεῖσα δὲ ὑπὸ Κροίσου, καταμηνύει διὰ 10
- 31 γραμμάτων τοὺς οὖρους. ὥς δὲ ἐκ τῆς Φρυγίης ἐσέβαλε ἐς τὴν Λυδίην, σχιζομένης τῆς ὁδοῦ καὶ τῆς μὲν ἐς ἀριστερὴν ἐπὶ Καρίης φερούσης, τῆς δὲ ἐς δεξιὴν ἐς Σάρδεις, τῇ καὶ πορευομένῳ διαβῆναι τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμὸν πᾶσα ἀνάγκη γίνεται καὶ ἵεναι παρὰ Καλ- 5 λάτῃβον πόλιν, ἐν τῇ ἄνδρες δημοεργοὶ μέλι ἐκ μυρί-

ADVANCE TO SARDIS. HERALDS  
SENT TO GREECE (CC. 30-32)

30. 1. ἐπιτελέα ποιήσας: cp. 7. 11. 7.—2. τὸ πρόσω: = ἐς τὸ πρόσω 7. 223. 15.—3. ἐκ τῆς ἅλης γίνονται: still true of this lake. γίνονται = pass. of ποιέω.—5. ἐς χάσμα γῆς ἐσβάλλων . . . ἀναφαινόμενος: cp. 6. 76. 5 ἐς χάσμα ἀφανὲς ἐκδιδοῦσαν ἀναφαίνεσθαι ἐν Ἄργει.—διά: *through*, i.e. after an interval of. Cp. 6. 118. 13.—6. μάλιστα κη: cp. *κον μάλιστα* 7. 22. 3.—7. καὶ οὗτος: as well as the Καταρρήκτης 7. 26. 15.—ἐκ δὲ

Κολοσσέων: cp. Xen. *Anab.* 1. 2. 6. St. Paul's Epistle was addressed to the Christians of this city. In that region the river Tschuruksu still falls into a deep chasm.—8. οὖρους: Att. ὄρους.—9. Κέδραρα: otherwise unknown.—καταπεπηγνῖα, σταθεῖσα δέ: note difference of tenses: *standing fixed, set up*. For force of δέ, see on 7. 8. β 11.

31. 3. ἐς ἀριστερὴν: sc. *χεῖρα*.—ἐπὶ Καρίης: *toward Caria*.—5. Καλλάτῃβον: site unknown.—6. ἄνδρες δημοεργοὶ . . . ποιεῖνσι: apparently a kind of sirup made



κης τε καὶ πυροῦ ποιέουσι, ταύτην ἰὼν ὁ Ξέρξης τὴν ὁδὸν εὗρε πλατάνιστον, τὴν κάλλεος εἵνεκα δωρησάμενος κόσμῳ χρυσέῳ καὶ μελεδωνῷ ἀθανάτῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐπιτρέψας δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ ἀπίκητο εἰς τῶν Λυδῶν τὸ 10  
32 ἄστυ. Γαπικόμενος δὲ εἰς Σάρδεις πρῶτα μὲν ἀπέπεμπε κήρυκας εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα αἰτήσοντας γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ καὶ προερέοντας δεῖπνα βασιλεῖ παρασκευάζειν· πλὴν οὔτε εἰς Ἀθήνας οὔτε εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπέπεμπε ἐπὶ γῆς αἰτησιν, τῇ δὲ ἄλλῃ πάντῃ. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκα τὸ δεύτε- 5  
ρον ἀπέπεμπε ἐπὶ γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ· ὅσοι πρότερον οὐκ ἔδοσαν Δαρείῳ πέμψαντι, τούτους πάγχυ ἐδόκει τότε δέισαντας δώσειν· βουλόμενος ὦν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐκμαθεῖν ἀκριβέως ἔπεμπε.

33 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐλὼν εἰς Ἀβυδον. οἱ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐξεύγνυσαν ἐκ τῆς

by confectioners (δημοεργοί) from the sap, as from the sap of the palm tree 1. 193. 28. Cp. 4. 194. 3 πολλῶ δ' ἔτι πλεόν [sc. μέλι] λέγεται δημοεργοὺς ἀνδρας ποιεῖν. — 7. ταύτην ἰὼν: referring to τῆς δὲ εἰς δεξιὴν εἰς Σάρδεις (3). — 8. κάλλεος εἵνεκα: modern travelers have found plane trees of wonderful size and beauty in that region. — 9. μελεδωνῷ ἀθανάτῳ: as *perpetual curator*, i.e. whose place at death was to be taken forthwith by another appointee. μελεδωνός = Att. ἐπιμελητής.

32. 1. πρῶτα μὲν: correl. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα 33. 1. — 2. αἰτήσοντας γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ: i.e. as tokens of

submission. Cp. Arist. *Rhet.* 2. 23 τὸ δίδοναι γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ δουλεύειν ἐστίν. — 4. οὔτε εἰς Ἀθήνας κτέ.: because before they threw his messengers into a pit or a well and told them to get earth and water (7. 133). — ἐπὶ γῆς αἰτησιν: cp. αἰτήσοντας γῆν 7. 133. 2. — 5. τῇ ἄλλῃ: elsewhere as 2. 116. 8, 3. 61. 15. Note the Herodotean, un-Attic, use of the article. Without art. 2. 79. 5, 6. 48. 3. — 6. πρότερον: 6. 48.

THE BRIDGES OVER THE HELLES-  
PONT (CC. 33-36)

33. 2. οἱ δέ: i.e. the Phoenicians and Egyptians to whom this task had been assigned (7. 25. 3, 7.

Ἀσίδης ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην. ἔστι δὲ τῆς Χερσονήσου τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ, Σηστοῦ τε πόλιος μεταξὺ καὶ Μαδύτου, ἀκτὴ παχέα ἐς θάλασσαν κατήκουσα Ἀβύδῳ κατὰ ἀντίον, ἔνθα μετὰ ταῦτα, χρόνῳ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ, ἐπὶ Ξανθίππου τοῦ Ἀρίφρονος στρατηγοῦ Ἀθηναίων, Ἀρταύκτην ἄνδρα Πέρσῃ λαβόντες Σηστοῦ ὑπαρχον ζῶντα πρὸς σανίδα διεπασσάλευσαν, ὅς καὶ ἐς τοῦ Πρωτεσίλεω τὸ ἱρὸν ἐς Ἐλαιούντα ἀγινεόμενος γυναι-  
 34 κας ἀθέμιστα [ἔργα] ἔρδεσκε. ἐς ταύτην ὦν τὴν ἀκτὴν ἐξ Ἀβύδου ὁρμώμενοι ἐγεφύρουν τοῖσι προσέκειτο, τὴν μὲν λευκολίνου Φοίνικες, τὴν δὲ βυβλίνην Αἰγύπτιοι. ἔστι δὲ ἑπτὰ στάδιοι ἐξ Ἀβύδου ἐς τὴν

34. 3). — 3. τῆς Χερσονήσου: part. chorographic gen. or descriptive gen. of place. S. 1311. — 4. μεταξὺ: between its two dependent gens. — 5. ἀκτὴ παχέα: a hilly, wooded projection flanked on either side by the bays of Sestus and Koila. — Ἀβύδῳ καταντίον: the prep. elsewhere with gen. 6. 103. 17, 6. 118. 11, 8. 52. 2. Cp. ὑπεναντία with dat. 7. 39. 9, with gen. 7. 153. 22. — 6. χρόνῳ ὕστερον: after the victory at Mycale 478 B.C. See 9. 116–120. — 9. διεπασσάλευσαν: sc. οἱ Ἕλληνες, i.e. nailed with outspread hands and feet. — 10. Πρωτεσίλεω: who first leaped from the Achaean ships upon Trojan soil, as an offering to the Greek cause. Hom. B 698–702. His tomb and sanctuary were at Elaius on the Thracian Chersonese (9. 116. 6).

See Wordsworth's *Laodamia*. — 11. ἔρδεσκε: poetic and Ionic verb = ἐποίει.

34. 2. τοῖσι προσέκειτο: *to whom the task was assigned* (= pass. of προστίθημι). Cp. 7. 39. 17 τοῖσι προσετέτακτο. — 3. τὴν μὲν, τὴν δέ: sc. γέφυραν from the verb. — λευκολίνου, βυβλίνην: coördination as in 7. 25. 2. — 4. ἔστι δὲ ἑπτὰ στάδιοι: note the sing. verb (σχῆμα Πινδαρικόν), with which a general subj. (the interval) is felt, defined by ἑπτὰ στάδιοι. Cp. 1. 26. 6 ἔστι δὲ μεταξύ τῆς τε παλαιῆς πόλιος . . . καὶ τοῦ νηοῦ ἑπτὰ στάδιοι. S. 961; HA. 605. At 4. 85. 18, as here, Hdt. gives the width of the Hellespont between Sestos and Abydos at seven stades, and indeed this narrowest part was called by the ancients τὸ ἑπταστάδιον

ἀπαντίον. καὶ δὴ ἐξευγμένου τοῦ πόρου ἐπιγενόμενος 5  
 χειμῶν μέγας συνέκοψέ τε ἐκείνα πάντα καὶ διέλυσε.  
 35 ὥς δ' ἐπύθετο Ξέρξης, δεινὰ ποιόμενος τὸν Ἑλλήσπον-  
 τον ἐκέλευσε τριηκοσίας ἐπικέσθαι μάστιγι πληγὰς  
 καὶ κατεῖναι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος πεδέων ζεύγος. ἤδη δὲ  
 ἤκουσα ὥς καὶ στιγέας ἅμα τούτοισι ἀπέπεμψε στίζον-  
 τας τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον. ἐνετέλλετο δὲ ὦν ῥαπίζοντας 5  
 λέγειν βάρβαρά τε καὶ ἀτάσθαλα. Ὡ πικρὸν ὕδωρ,  
 δεσπότης τοι δίκην ἐπιτιθεῖ τήνδε, ὅτι μιν ἡδίκησας  
 οὐδὲν πρὸς ἐκείνου ἄδικον παθόν. καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν  
 Ξέρξης διαβήσεταιί σε, ἣν τε σύ γε βούλη ἦν τε μή·  
 σοὶ δὲ κατὰ δίκην ἄρα οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων θύει ὥς ἔοντι 10

(Strabo, p. 125, 591). Recent measurements make it ten stades, a difference which is to be ascribed to changes in the conformation of the shore line in the lapse of centuries.

35. 1. δεινὰ ποιόμενος: see on 7. 1. 5. — 2. ἐπικέσθαι μάστιγι: *to come down with the lash* = *μαστιγῶσαι*, and so taking acc. of person (Ἑλλήσποντον) and cognate (πληγὰς). — 3. πέλαγος: of the Hellespont, as 7. 54. 13. — πεδέων ζεύγος: *pair of fetters*, as 3. 130. 13. Hdt. seems to take the matter literally, while Aeschylus regards the fetters as symbolizing the bridges. Cp. *Pers.* 747 f. *πῆδαις σφυρηλάτοις | περιβαλὼν πολλὴν κέλευθον ἥνυσεν πολλῶ στρατῶ*. — ἤδη: *etiam*, as 7. 55. 13. — 4. στιγέας: the Hellespont was

to be branded as a rebellious or runaway slave. Cp. 7. 233. 16. With the punishments here inflicted by Xerxes, cp. Cyrus' punishment of the river Gyndes for the drowning of one of his sacred horses (1. 189).

— 5. δι' ὦν: *at any rate*, i.e. however it may have been about the branding. Cp. 7. 9. 77. — 6. ἀτάσθαλα: i.e. ὑβριστικά, for Xerxes' conduct impressed Hdt. not as childish, but as impious and insolent toward the "sacred Hellespont." — ὦ πικρὸν ὕδωρ: expressing the Iranian feeling for the salt water of the sea as compared with water that was sweet and fresh. — 8. πρὸς ἐκείνου: see on 7. 2. 12. — ἄδικον παθόν: pass. of *ἄδικον ποιεῖν*. — 10. ἄρα: *then* (i.e. as your conduct shows). Cp. 7. 130. 8, 8. 8. 7. — θύει: as to other

καὶ θολερῶ καὶ ἀλμυρῶ ποταμῶ. τὴν τε δὴ θάλασσαν ἐνετέλλετο τούτοις ζημιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπεστεώτων τῇ 36 ζεύξει τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ἀποταμεῖν τὰς κεφαλὰς. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἐποίεον τοῖσι προσέκειτο αὕτη ἡ ἄχαρις τιμὴ, τὰς δὲ ἄλλοι ἀρχιτέκτονες ἐξεύγνυσαν· ἐξεύγνυσαν δὲ ὧδε· πεντηκοντέρους καὶ τριήρεας συνθέντες, ὑπὸ μὲν τὴν πρὸς τοῦ Εὐξείνου Πόντου ἐξήκοντά τε καὶ 5 τριηκοσίας, ὑπὸ δὲ τὴν ἑτέραν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα καὶ τριηκοσίας, τοῦ μὲν Πόντου ἐπικαρσίας, τοῦ δὲ Ἑλλησπόντου κατὰ ῥόον, ἵνα ἀνακωχέῃ τὸν τόνον τῶν ὀπλων· συνθέντες δὲ ἀγκύρας κατήκαν περιμήκεας, τὰς μὲν πρὸς τοῦ Πόντου τῆς ἑτέρας τῶν ἀνέμων 10 εἵνεκεν τῶν ἔσθθεν ἐκπνεόντων, τῆς δὲ ἑτέρας πρὸς

streams. Cp. 7. 113. 10.—11. ποταμῶ: so called on account of its strong current. Cp. Hom. B 845 Ἑλλησπόντος ἀγάρροος.—12. τῶν ἐπεστεώτων τῇ ζεύξει: dat. here, gen. with the same verb 7. 22. 9, 7. 117. 3.

36. 2. τοῖσι προσέκειτο: cp. 7. 34. 2.—3. τὰς δέ: sc. γεφύρας.—ἐξεύγνυσαν· ἐξεύγνυσαν: note the epanastrophe.—4. συνθέντες: i.e. placing in line, doubtless with intervals between the vessels.—5. ὑπὸ μὲν τὴν: sc. γέφυραν, the boats being regarded as the supports for the real bridge, the shore-cables.—7. τοῦ μὲν Πόντου (i.e. τοῦ Εὐξείνου, 5): dependent on ἐπικαρσίας, at an angle with, as τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου depends on κατὰ ῥόον,

down stream, i.e. parallel with. —8. ἵνα ἀνακωχέῃ . . . ὀπλων: that it might relieve the tautness of the cables. The subj. of the verb is implied in the ptc. clause πεντηκοντέρους . . . συνθέντες, i.e. ἡ σύνθεσις τῶν πεντηκοντέρων καὶ τριηρέων οἱ τὸ ὧδε συνθεῖναι. τὸν τόνον τῶν ὀπλων = τὰ τεταμένα ὄπλα.—9. συνθέντες δέ: resumes from line 4.—10. τῆς ἑτέρας: sc. γεφύρας, dependent on τὰς μὲν and defined by πρὸς τοῦ Πόντου. The statement to be quite exact needed to mention a double row of anchors, since every ship must have been anchored, of course, at both ends.—11. ἔσθθεν: i.e. from the Propontis and the Euxine.—τῆς δὲ ἑτέρας: short

ἐσπέρης τε καὶ τοῦ Αἰγαίου ζεφύρου τε καὶ νότου  
εἵνεκα. διέκπλοον δὲ ὑπόφανσιν κατέλιπον τῶν πεντή-  
κοντέρων καὶ τριηρέων, ἵνα καὶ ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἔχῃ ὁ



βουλόμενος πλεῖν πλοίοισι λεπτοῖσι καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου<sup>15</sup>  
ἔξω. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσαντες κατέτεινον ἐκ γῆς στρε-

for τὰς δὲ τῆς ἐτέρης. — 12. ζεφύ-  
ρου τε καὶ νότου εἵνεκα: the direc-  
tion of the Hellespont is here  
northeast and southwest; but it  
is difficult to see why winds from  
both quarters should be mentioned  
only in connection with the second  
bridge. Hence most editors emend  
αἴρου of the Mss. to ζεφύρου. See

App. — 13. διέκπλοον δὲ ὑπόφανσιν  
κατέλιπον: as a passage through  
they left an opening below. ὑπό-  
φανσιν, which is found only here,  
governs the gens. These open-  
ings were for the passage of small  
craft, with masts down, of course,  
since the cables and upper  
framework must remain intact. —

βλοῦντες ὄνοισι ξυλίνουσιν τὰ ὄπλα, οὐκέτι χωρὶς ἐκάτερα τάξαντες, ἀλλὰ δύο μὲν λευκολίνου δασάμενοι ἐς ἐκατέρην, τέσσερα δὲ τῶν βυβλίνων. παχύτης μὲν ἡ αὐτὴ καὶ καλλονή, κατὰ λόγον δὲ ἦν ἐμβριθέστερα τὰ λίνεα, 20 τοῦ τάλαντον ὁ πῆχυς εἴλκε. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγεφυρώθη ὁ πόρος, κορμούς ξύλων καταπρίσαντες καὶ ποιήσαντες ἴσους τῆς σχεδίας τῷ εὖρει κόσμῳ ἐτίθεσαν κατύπερθε τῶν ὀπλων τοῦ τόνου, θέντες δὲ ἐπεξῆς ἐνθαῦτα αὐτὶς ἐπεξέγγυνον. ποιήσαντες δὲ ταῦτα ὕλην ἐπεφόρησαν, 25 κόσμῳ δὲ θέντες καὶ τὴν ὕλην γῆν ἐπεφόρησαν, κατανάξαντες δὲ καὶ τὴν γῆν φραγμὸν παρείρυσαν ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, ἵνα μὴ φοβῆται τὰ ὑποζύγια τὴν θάλασσαν 37 ὑπερορῶντα [καὶ οἱ ἵπποι]. ὥς δὲ τά τε τῶν γεφυρέων κατεσκεύαστο καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Ἄθων, οἳ τε χυτοὶ περὶ τὰ στόματα τῆς διώρυχος, οἳ τῆς ῥήχης εἵνεκεν ἐποιήθησαν, ἵνα μὴ πίμπληται τὰ στόματα τοῦ ὀρύγματος, καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ διώρυξ παντελέως πεποιημένη ἀγγέλλετο, 5

17. ὄνοισι ξυλίνουσι: *windlasses*. — οὐκέτι . . . τάξαντες: *no longer arranging each kind* (of cable) *separately*, as before (c. 34). Now each bridge is to have six immense cables, two of white flax and four of papyrus. — 20. καλλονή: as 3. 106. 12, rarer form for κάλλος. — κατὰ λόγον: *in proportion*. — 21. τοῦ: *of which*, referring to τοῦ λευκολίνου ὀπλου implied in τὰ λίνεα, *const. ad sensum*. — τάλαντον: prob. the commercial (Aeginetan) talent, about 82 lbs., not the Attic of about 58 lbs. —

24. τῶν ὀπλων τοῦ τόνου: = τῶν ὀπλων τεταμένων. — θέντες δὲ ἐπεξῆς: *repeating κόσμῳ ἐτίθεσαν*. — 25. ἐπεξέγγυνον: *fastened them on*, i.e. prob. with cross beams (cp. 2. 96. 8). — 26. ὕλην: *boards*, or possibly *brushwood*. — 29. ὑπερορῶντα: *looking over at*. See. App.

## ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

37. 2. τὰ περὶ τὸν Ἄθων: *the works at Athos*, in appos. to which follows οἳ τε χυτοὶ . . . ἡ διώρυξ. — χυτοὶ: *breakwaters*. Cp. χῶμα, 3. 60. 12. — 5. πεποιημένη ἀγγέλλετο

ἐνθαῦτα χειμερίτας ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι παρεσκευασμένος ὁ στρατὸς ἐκ τῶν Σαρδίων ὀρμάτω ἐλὼν ἐς Ἄβυδον. ὀρμημένῳ δέ οἱ ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην ἀφανῆς ἦν οὐτ' ἐπινεφέλων ἐόντων αἰθρίης τε τὰ μάλιστα, ἀντὶ ἡμέρης τε νύξ ἐγένετο. ἰδόντι δὲ καὶ 10 μαθόντι τοῦτο τῷ Ξέρξῃ ἐπιμελὲς ἐγένετο, καὶ εἶρετο τοὺς μάγους τὸ θέλοι προφαίνειν τὸ φάσμα. οἱ δὲ ἔφραζον ὡς Ἑλλήσι προδεικνύει ὁ θεὸς ἐκλειψιν τῶν πολίων, λέγοντες ἥλιον εἶναι Ἑλλήνων προδέκτορα, σελήνην δὲ σφέων. ταῦτα πυθόμενος ὁ Ξέρξης περὶ 15 38 χαρῆς ἐὼν ἐποιεῖτο τὴν ἔλασιν. ὡς δ' ἐξήλαυνε τὴν στρατιήν, Πύθιος ὁ Λυδὸς καταρρωδήσας τὸ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ φάσμα ἐπαερθεῖς τε τοῖσι δωρήμασι ἐλθὼν παρὰ Ξέρξην ἔλεγε τάδε· ὦ δέσποτα, χρήσας ἄν τι

λετο: here, as in 6. 69. 23, the ptc. construed with ἀγγέλλω as with a verb of perceiving. πεποιημένη should strictly be neut. in agreement with τὰ περὶ τὸν Ἄθων, but by a slight anacoluthon is construed with the nearest appositive ἡ διώρυξ. — 6. ἐνθαῦτα: begins the leading clause. — ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι: 480 B.C. — 8. τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ: for ἐν c. dat., by attraction after ἐκλιπὼν, which is usually intr. in this sense. — 9. οὐτε . . . τε: see on 8. a 2. — αἰθρίης: temporal gen. *in clear weather*, or sc. εὐσυχίας. — 10. ἰδόντι δὲ καὶ μαθόντι: note the pleonasm. — 12. τὸ θέλοι προφαίνειν: *what it wants to portend*, attributing will or choice to

something inanimate (τὸ φάσμα) as often in Hdt. τό (rel.) for ὃ τι or τί, as freq. in Hdt. — 13. ὁ θεός: i.e. ὁ ἥλιος. — 14. προδέκτορα: *foreshower*, only here. Compare the soothsayers' assurance to the soldiers of Alexander alarmed at an eclipse of the moon in Quint. Curt. 4. 10. 1, *solem Graecorum, lunam esse Persarum; quoties illa deficiat, ruinam stragemque illis gentibus portendi*.

#### PETITION AND PUNISHMENT OF PYTHIUS (CC. 38, 39)

38. 2. τὸ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ φάσμα: ἐκ for ἐν to indicate the place *from* which the phenomenon appeared. — 4. τι σέο . . . τυχεῖν: cognate

σέο βουλοίμην τυχεῖν, τὸ σοὶ μὲν ἐλαφρὸν τυγχάνει·  
 ἐὼν ὑπουργῆσαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγα γινόμενον. Ξέρξης δὲ  
 πᾶν μᾶλλον δοκέων μιν χρησίσειν ἢ τὸ ἐδεήθη, ἔφη τε  
 ὑπουργήσειν καὶ δὴ ἀγορεύειν ἐκέλευε ὅτεο δέοιτο. ὁ  
 δὲ ἐπείτε ταῦτα ἤκουσε, ἔλεγε θαρσήςας τάδε· ὦ δέ-  
 σποτα, τυγχάνουσί μοι παῖδες ἔοντες πέντε, καὶ σφεας<sup>10</sup>  
 καταλαμβάνει πάντας ἅμα σοὶ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Ἑλλάδα. σὺ δέ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐμὲ ἐς τόδε ἡλικίης  
 ἦκοντα οἰκτείρας τῶν μοι παίδων ἓνα παράλυσον τῆς  
 στρατιῆς τὸν πρεσβύτατον, ἵνα αὐτοῦ τε ἐμέο καὶ τῶν  
 χρημάτων ἢ μελεδωνός. τοὺς δὲ τέσσερας ἄγε ἅμα<sup>15</sup>  
 39 σεωτῶ καὶ πρήξας τὰ νοεῖς νοστήσεις ὁπίσω. κάρτα  
 τε ἐθυμώθη ὁ Ξέρξης καὶ ἀμείβετο τοισιδε· ὦ κακὲ  
 ἄνθρωπε, σὺ ἐτόλμησας ἐμέο στρατενομένου αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ  
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἄγοντος παῖδας ἐμούς καὶ ἀδελφεούς  
 καὶ οἰκίους καὶ φίλους μνήσασθαι περὶ σέο παιδός,<sup>5</sup>  
 ἐὼν ἐμὸς δοῦλος, τὸν χρῆν πανοικίῃ αὐτῇ γυναικὶ συνέ-  
 πεσθαι; εἴ νῦν τόδ' ἐξεπίστασο, ὥς ἐν τοῖσι ὥσιν τῶν  
 ἀνθρώπων οἰκεῖ ὁ θυμός, ὃς χρηστὰ μὲν ἀκούσας τέρ-  
 ψιος ἐμπιπλεῖ τὸ σῶμα, ὑπεναντία δὲ τούτοισι ἀκούσας

acc. and gen. of source. — 5. τὸ σοὶ  
 . . . γινόμενον: the rel. is subj. of  
 τυγχάνει, the inf. being explanatory  
 and the ptc. γινόμενον conditional.  
 Cp. Theog. 14 σοὶ μὲν τοῦτο, θεά,  
 σμικρόν, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγα. — 7. τὸ  
 ἐδεήθη: cogn. acc.; usually gen.,  
 as just below. — 11. καταλαμβάνει:  
*it chances*. Cp. 7. 155. 2. — 12. ἐς  
 τόδε ἡλικίης: *to this time of life*.  
 Cp. ἐς τόδε 7. 11. 24. — 13. τῶν

μοι παίδων: the dat. is poss., as  
 τοι 7. 27. 8.

39. 5. περὶ σέο παιδός: *about  
 a son of yours*, for περὶ παιδός σέο,  
 to contrast emphatically with ἐμέο.  
 The usual emphatic order σέο περὶ  
 παιδός is avoided on account of  
 μνήσασθαι. — 6. πανοικίῃ: adv. as  
 8. 106. 12, 9. 109. 8. — αὐτῇ γυ-  
 ναικί: *wife and all*. S. 1525; HA.  
 774. — 9. ὑπεναντία τούτοισι: for



ἀνοιδεῖ. ὅτε μὲν νυν χρηστὰ ποιήσας ἕτερα τοιαῦτα 10  
 ἐπηγγέλλεο, εὐεργεσίῃσι βασιλέα οὐ καυχῆσαι ὑπερ-  
 βαλέσθαι· ἐπεῖτε δὲ ἐς τὸ ἀναιδέστερον ἐτράπεο, τὴν  
 μὲν ἀξίην οὐ λάμψαι, ἐλάσσω δὲ τῆς ἀξίης. σὲ μὲν  
 γὰρ καὶ τοὺς τέσσερας τῶν παίδων ῥύεται τὰ ξείνια·  
 τοῦ δὲ ἐνός, τοῦ περιέχειαι μάλιστα, τῇ ψυχῇ ζημιώσεται. 15  
 ὥς δὲ ταῦτα ὑπεκρίνατο, αὐτίκα ἐκέλευε τοῖσι προστε-  
 τακτο ταῦτα πρῆσσειν, τῶν Πυθίου παίδων ἐξευρόντας  
 τὸν πρεσβύτατον μέσον διαταμεῖν, διαταμόντας δὲ τὰ  
 ἡμίτομα διαθεῖναι τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ, τὸ δ' ἐπ'  
 10 ἀριστερά, καὶ ταύτῃ διεξιέναι τὸν στρατόν. / ποιησάν-  
 των δὲ τούτων τοῦτο, μετὰ ταῦτα διεξῆγε ὁ στρατός.  
 ἡγέοντο δὲ πρῶτοι μὲν οἱ σκευοφόροι τε καὶ τὰ ὑποζύ-  
 για, μετὰ δὲ τούτους στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνῶν ἀναμίξ,  
 οὐ διακεκριμένοι· τῇ δὲ ὑπερῆμισεις ἦσαν, ἐνθαῦτα 5  
 διελέλειπτο, καὶ οὐ συνέμισγον οὗτοι βασιλεῖ. προη-  
 γέοντο μὲν δὴ ἱππότες χίλιοι ἐκ Περσέων πάντων ἀπο-  
 λελεγμένοι· μετὰ δὲ αἰχμοφόροι χίλιοι, καὶ οὗτοι ἐκ

dat. see on 7. 33. 5. — 10. ἀνοιδεῖ:  
*sc.* χόλψ. Cp. Hom. I 646 οἰδάνεται  
 κραδίη χόλψ. — ἕτερα τοιαῦτα: *i.e.*  
 χρηστὰ. — 12. ἐς τὸ . . . ἐτράπεο:  
 cp. 7. 16. β 2. — 13. λάμψαι:  
 Dial. § 4. 8. — 14. τὰ ξείνια: cp.  
 7. 27. 2. — 15. ζημιώσεται: fut. mid.  
 with pass. force. Cp. Darius' similar  
 conduct on a like request, 4. 84. — 18. διαταμεῖν, διαταμόν-  
 τας δέ: epanalepsis or repetition  
 emphasizing the immediate suc-  
 cession of events. Cp. 7. 43. 7,  
 7. 56. 2, 7. 60. 12.

#### ORDER OF MARCH (CC. 40, 41)

40. 3. πρῶτοι: pleonastic after  
 ἡγέοντο. — 4. στρατός: *sc.* διεξῆγε.  
 — ἀναμίξ, οὐ διακεκριμένοι: *i.e.* the  
 several nations formed separate  
 corps, but these marched without  
 any regular order. Such juxtapo-  
 sition of positive and negative ex-  
 pressions is frequent in Hdt. Cp.  
 4. 161. 2 χωλὸς τε ἐὼν καὶ οὐκ ἀρτί-  
 πους. — 6. διελέλειπτο: *an inter-*  
*val was left*, impersonal, as 7. 41.  
 14. Cp. 6. 112. 1. — 7. ἱππότες:

πάντων ἀπολελεγμένοι, τὰς λόγχας κάτω ἐς τὴν γῆν  
τρέψαντες· μετὰ δὲ ἱροὶ Νησαῖοι καλεόμενοι ἵπποι<sup>10</sup>  
δέκα, κεκοσμημένοι ὡς κάλλιστα. Νησαῖοι δὲ καλέ-  
ονται ἵπποι ἐπὶ τοῦδε· ἔστι πεδῖον μέγα τῆς Μηδικῆς  
τῷ οὐνομά ἐστι Νήσαιον· τοὺς ὧν δὴ ἵππους τοὺς  
μεγάλους φέρει τὸ πεδῖον τοῦτο. ὅπισθε δὲ τούτων  
τῶν δέκα ἵππων ἄρμα Διὸς ἱρὸν ἐπετέτακτο, τὸ ἵπποι<sup>15</sup>  
μὲν εἰλκον λευκοὶ ὀκτώ, ὅπισθε δὲ αὖ τῶν ἵππων εἶπετο  
πεξῇ ἡνίοχος ἐχόμενος τῶν χαλινῶν· οὐδεὶς γὰρ δὴ  
ἐπὶ τοῦτον τὸν θρόνον ἀνθρώπων ἀναβαίνει. τούτου δὲ  
ὅπισθε αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπ' ἄρματος ἵππων Νησαίων·  
παρεβεβήκει δέ οἱ ἡνίοχος τῷ οὐνομα ἦν Πατιράμφης,<sup>20</sup>  
Ὅτανεω παῖς ἀνδρὸς Πέρσεω.

41 Ἐξήλασε μὲν οὕτω ἐκ Σαρδίων Ξέρξης, μετεκ-  
βαίνεσκε δέ, ὅκως μιν λόγος αἰρέοι, ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος

Att. ἱππεῖς. — 9. κάτω: as a sign  
of especial respect. Cp. 3. 128. 18.  
— 10. ἱροί: i.e. sacred to Mithra.  
Νησαῖοι: mentioned also 3. 106.  
8, 9. 20. 5; famous for size, speed,  
and endurance. The Νήσαιον  
πεδῖον was, perhaps, the Νίζαγα  
mentioned in the inscription of  
Behistun, which was prob. in  
southwestern Media, for in that  
region were royal stables where  
the most excellent horses were  
raised (Strabo 525; Diod. 17. 110;  
Arr. *Anab.* 7. 13), and where still  
on the plains great herds graze.  
But nothing is certain about the lo-  
cality, and the name was applied to  
several other quarters. — 12. ἐπὶ

τοῦδε: as 7. 83. 4, more freq. in  
Hdt. with verbs of naming than  
ἀπό (cp. 7. 74. 7), which is the  
Attic const. — 15. Διός: Ahura-  
mazda. — 18. θρόνον: for δίφρον,  
chariot-seat. Cp. Hom. ζ 48 Ἥως  
εὐθρονος. — 20. παρεβήκει οἱ (lit.  
'had mounted') stood beside him.  
Cp. Hom. Α 522 Ἑκτορι παρ-  
βεβώς. Usually distinction is  
made between the warrior (παρα-  
βάτης) and charioteer (ἡνίοχος).  
Cp. Pollux 1. 141 ἐπιβεβήκασι δὲ  
τοῦ ἁρματείου δίφρου ἡνίοχος καὶ  
παραβάτης.

41. 1. μετεκβαίνεσκε: iterative  
impfs. in σκ regularly omit aug-  
ment. — 2. ὅκως μιν λόγος αἰρέοι:

ἐς ἀρμάμαξαν. αὐτοῦ δὲ ὀπισθε αἰχμοφόροι Περσέων οἱ ἄριστοί τε καὶ γενναϊότατοι χίλιοι, κατὰ νόμον τὰς λόγχας ἔχοντες, μετὰ δὲ ἵππος ἄλλη χιλίῃ ἐκ Περσέων 5 ἀπολελεγμένη, μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἵππον ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν Περσέων ἀπολελεγμένοι μύριοι. οὗτος πεζὸς ἦν· καὶ τούτων χίλιοι μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖσι δόρασι ἀντὶ τῶν σαυρωτήρων ροιάς εἶχον χρυσέας καὶ πέριξ συνέκλῃον τοὺς ἄλλους, οἱ δὲ εἰνακισχίλιοι ἐντὸς τούτων ἑόντες ἀργυρέας ροιάς 10 εἶχον. εἶχον δὲ χρυσέας ροιάς καὶ οἱ ἐς τὴν γῆν τράποντες τὰς λόγχας, καὶ μῆλα οἱ ἄγχιιστα ἐπόμενοι Ξέρξῃ. τοῖσι δὲ μυρίοισι ἐπετέτακτο ἵππος Περσέων μυρίῃ. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἵππον διελέλειπτο καὶ δύο σταδίου, 42 καὶ ἔπειτα ὁ λοιπὸς ὄμιλος ἦε ἀναμίξ. ἐποιεῖτο δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐκ τῆς Λυδίας ὁ στρατὸς ἐπὶ τε ποταμὸν Κᾷκον καὶ γῆν τὴν Μυσίην, ἀπὸ δὲ Καῖκου ὁρμώμενος, Κάνης ὄρος ἔχων ἐν ἀριστερῇ, διὰ τοῦ Ἀταρνέος ἐς

as often as reason persuaded him, i.e. whenever there was ground for it. ὅπως with iterative opt. as 7. 6. 20. — 3. ἀρμάμαξαν: a covered traveling carriage. — αὐτοῦ δὲ ὀπισθε: cp. 7. 40. 18. Quasi-prepositions have much freedom of position. — 4. κατὰ νόμον: i.e. ἄνω in contrast with κάτω (7. 40. 9). — 7. μύριοι: the so-called ἀθάνατοι (7. 83. 4). — 8. σαυρωτήρων: spikes on the butt end of spears. Homer's term is οὐράχος, Att. στύραξ. — 11. εἶχον. εἶχον δέ: note the epanastrophe. — καὶ οἱ . . . τράποντες: cp. 7. 40. 9. The

pres. ptc. here indicates the custom. — 12. μῆλα: (sc. χρυσᾶ) hence called μηλοφόροι. Cp. Athen. 12. 514 ἐπὶ τῶν στυράκων μῆλα χρυσᾶ ἔχοντες. — 14. διελέλειπτο: cp. 7. 40. 6. — καὶ δύο: καί, vel, thus often with numerals — 15. ὄμιλος: Ionic and poetical, though freq. in Thuc.

MARCH TO ILIUM AND ABYDUS  
(CC. 42, 43)

42. 2. ποταμὸν Κᾷκον: reverse of Attic order. — 4. Κάνης ὄρος: rare gen. for Κάνη ὄρος. S. 1322; HA. 729 g. — διὰ τοῦ

Καρήνην πόλιν. ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης διὰ Θήβης πεδίου<sup>5</sup>  
 ἐπορεύετο, Ἀτραμύττειόν τε πόλιν καὶ Ἀντανδρον τὴν  
 Πελασγίδα παραμειβόμενος. τὴν Ἰδην δὲ λαβὼν ἐς  
 ἀριστερὴν χεῖρα ἦε ἐς τὴν Ἰλιάδα γῆν. καὶ πρῶτα  
 μὲν οἱ ὑπὸ τῇ Ἰδῇ νύκτα ἀναμείναντι βρονταί τε καὶ  
 πρηστῆρες ἐπεσπίπτουσι καὶ τινα αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ συχνὸν<sup>10</sup>  
 43 ὄμιλον διέφθειραν. ἀπικομένου δὲ τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐπὶ  
 ποταμὸν Σκάμανδρον, ὃς πρῶτος ποταμῶν, ἐπεῖτε ἐκ  
 Σαρδίων ὀρμηθέντες ἐπεχείρησαν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐπέλιπε τὸ  
 ρεῖθρον οὐδ' ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατιῇ τε καὶ τοῖσι κτήνεσι  
 πινόμενος, ἐπὶ τοῦτον δὴ τὸν ποταμὸν ὡς ἀπίκετο Ξέρ-<sup>5</sup>  
 ξης, ἐς τὸ Πριάμου Πέργαμον ἀνέβη ἡμερον ἔχων  
 θεήσασθαι. θεησάμενος δὲ καὶ πυθόμενος ἐκείνων  
 ἕκαστα τῇ Ἀθηναίῃ τῇ Ἰλιάδι ἔθυσσε βοῦς χιλίας, χοὰς  
 δὲ οἱ μάγοι τοῖσι ἥρωσι ἐχέαντο. ταῦτα δὲ ποιησαμέ-  
 νοισι νυκτὸς φόβος ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐνέπεσε. ἅμα<sup>10</sup>

Ἀταρνέος ἐς Καρήνην: cities of Mysia. — 5. διὰ Θήβης: near the Adramyttian Gulf, birthplace of Andromache. Hom. Z 397. — 6. Ἀντανδρον: cp. Verg. *Aen.* 3. 6. — 7. τὴν Ἰδην . . . χεῖρα: *i.e.* along the eastern side of Gargaron, the highest peak of the ridge of Ida. Cp. Xen. *Anab.* 7. 8. 7, where the Ten Thousand take the same course in the opposite direction. — 9. βρονταί: see on 7. 10. 8. Cp. Hom. Θ 75 f. αὐτὸς δ' ἐξ Ἰδης μεγάλ' ἔκτυπε, δαϊόμενον δὲ | ἦκε σέλας μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν. — 10. πρηστῆρες: Att. κεραυνοί.

43. 3. ἐπέλιπε τὸ ρεῖθρον: *sc.* τὴν στρατιήν. Cp. 7. 21. 4. τὸ ρεῖθρον acc. of specification. — 5. ἐπὶ τοῦτον . . . Ξέρξης: resumption of first clause with changed order, subject, and construction. — 6. ἐς τὸ Πριάμου Πέργαμον: *i.e.* the citadel of Troy (Hom. Πέργαμος ἄκρη) on Hissarlik. — 7. ἐκείνων ἕκαστα: *i.e.* the legends of Troy. — 8. τῇ Ἀθηναίῃ: cp. Hom. Z 297 ff. For other notices of the continuance of this cult, see Xen. *Hellen.* 1. 1. 4; Att. *Anab.* 1. 11. 7. — χοὰς . . . τοῖσι ἥρωσι: *i.e.* libations to those who fell at Troy. — 10. φόβος: as

ἡμέρῃ δὲ ἐπορεύετο ἐνθεύτεν, ἐν ἀριστερῇ μὲν ἀπέργων  
 'Ροίτειον πόλιν καὶ 'Οφρύνειον καὶ Δάρδανον, ἣ περ δὴ  
 'Αβύδω ὁμουρός ἐστι, ἐν δεξιῇ δὲ Γέργιθας Τευκρούς.  
 44 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγένετο ἐν 'Αβύδω, ἠθέλησε Ξέρξης ιδέσθαι  
 πάντα τὸν στρατόν. καὶ προεπεποίητο γὰρ ἐπὶ κολω-  
 57 νοῦ ἐπίτηδες αὐτῷ ταύτῃ προεξέδρη λίθου λευκοῦ  
 (ἐποίησαν δὲ 'Αβυδηνοὶ ἐντειλαμένου πρότερον βασι-  
 λείας), ἐνθαῦτα ὡς ἵζετο, κατορῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἡϊόνος ἐθηεῖτο  
 καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τὰς νέας, θηεόμενος δὲ ἰμέρθη τῶν  
 νεῶν ἄμιλλαν γινομένην ιδέσθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγένετό τε  
 καὶ ἐνίκων Φοίνικες Σιδώνιοι, ἥσθη τε τῇ ἀμίλλῃ καὶ  
 45 τῇ στρατιῇ. ὥς δὲ ὦρα πάντα μὲν τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον  
 ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀποκεκρυμμένον, πάσας δὲ τὰς ἀκτὰς  
 καὶ τὰ 'Αβυδηνῶν πεδία ἐπίπλεα ἀνθρώπων, ἐνθαῦτα ὁ  
 Ξέρξης ἐωντὸν ἐμακάρισε, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐδάκρυσε.  
 46 μαθὼν δέ μιν Ἀρτάβανος ὁ πάτριος, ὃς τὸ πρῶτον

7. 10. ε 7. — 11. ἀπέργων: *keeping*, as 7. 110. 3; commonly used of boundary mountains, rivers, etc. — 12. 'Ροίτειον κτί.: cities on the Hellespont. — 13. Γέργιθας Τευκρούς: the people of Γέργις (or Γέργιθος or Γέργιθα) are called Τευκροί because they claimed descent from the Trojans. Cp. 5. 122. 8 εἶλε δὲ Γέργιθας τοὺς ὑπολειφθέντας τῶν ἀρχαίων Τευκρῶν.

XERXES REVIEWS THE HOST  
 WITH CONFLICTING EMOTIONS  
 (CC. 44, 45)

44. 2. ἐπὶ κολωνοῦ: doubtless

the hill Mal-tepe on the promontory of Nagara. — 3. ἐπίτηδες αὐτῷ: *expressly for him*. — ταύτῃ: repeating and emphasizing ἐπὶ κολωνοῦ, unless Abresch's conjecture αὐτοῦ be adopted, αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ, *right there*. — προεξέδρη: elsewhere προεδρίη. Cp. Darius viewing the crossing of the Bosporus (4. 88) and Xerxes at the battle of Salamis (8. 90). — λίθου λευκοῦ: *i.e.* of marble. Gen. of material. — 5. ἐπὶ τῆς ἡϊόνος: ἡϊών = αἰγυαλός. — 6. ἰμέρθη: = ἐπεθύμησε, as 3. 123. 2, 6. 120. 4. — 9. τῇ στρατιῇ: the fleet, as 7. 97. 5.

γνώμην ἀπεδέξατο ἐλευθέρως οὐ συμβουλευὼν Ξέρξη στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, οὗτος ὦνῆρ φρασθεὶς Ξέρξην δακρύσαντα εἶρετο τάδε· ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὡς πολλὸν ἀλλήλων κεχωρισμένα ἐργάσω νῦν τε καὶ ὀλίγῳ πρότερον· μακαρίσας γὰρ σεωντὸν δακρύεις. ὁ δὲ εἶπε· Ἐσῆλθε γάρ με λογισάμενον κατοικτεῖραι ὡς βραχὺς εἶη ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρώπινος βίος, εἰ τούτων γε ἐόντων τοσούτων οὐδεὶς ἐς ἑκατοστὸν ἔτος περιέσται. ὁ δὲ ἀμείβετο λέγων· Ἔτερα τούτου παρὰ τὴν ζόην πεπόν-<sup>10</sup> θαμεν οἰκτροτέρα. ἐν γὰρ οὕτῳ βραχεὶ βίῳ οὐδεὶς οὕτῳ ἄνθρωπος ἐὼν εὐδαίμων πέφυκε, οὔτε τούτων οὔτε τῶν ἄλλων, τῷ οὐ παραστήσεται πολλάκις καὶ οὐκὶ ἅπαξ τεθνάναι βούλεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶειν. αἱ τε γὰρ συμφοραὶ προσπίπτουσιν καὶ αἱ νοῦσοι συνταράσσουσιν<sup>15</sup> καὶ βραχὺν ἐόντα μακρὸν δοκεῖν εἶναι ποιέουσιν τὸν βίον. οὕτῳ ὁ μὲν θάνατος μοχθηρῆς ἐούσης τῆς

CONVERSATION BETWEEN XERXES  
AND ARTABANUS (CC. 46-52)

46. 3. οὗτος ὦνῆρ φρασθεὶς: resuming μαθὼν δέ μιν Ἀ. — 4. ὡς πολλὸν . . . πρότερον: *how different from one another were your acts just now and a little before.* — 7. ἐσῆλθε γάρ με: *for it came upon me, i.e. into my mind.* With the whole sent. cp. Eur. *Med.* 931 εἰσῆλθε μ' οἶκτος εἰ γενήσεται τάδε. — 7. ὡς βραχὺς εἶη κτί.: dependent on λογισάμενον. — 9. οὐδεὶς: after εἰ, see on 7. 9. 11. — 10. τούτου: depends on the comparative.

— παρὰ τὴν ζόην: *in the course of life.* Cp. 1. 32. 18 παρὰ τὰ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτια. — πεπόνθαμεν: gnomic perfect. — 12. οὕτω: emphatically separated from εὐδαίμων. — 13. παραστήσεται: *will occur*, lit. 'stand by.' Cp. ἐπῆλθε above. — πολλάκις καὶ οὐκὶ ἅπαξ: for juxtaposition, see on 7. 40. 4. — 14. τεθνάναι βούλεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶειν: cp. 1. 31. 17. For similar sentiments, cp. Theog. 425; Bacchyl. frg. 3; Soph. *O.C.* 1225; *O.T.* 1186; *Aj.* 125; Plato, *Acisoch.* 366 ff.; Cic. *Tusc.* 1. 48. — 17. οὕτω ὁ μὲν θάνατος κτί.: cp.

ζῆς καταφυγὴ αἰρετωτάτῃ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ γέγονε, ὃ δὲ  
 θεὸς γλυκὺν γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα φθονερός ἐν αὐτῷ εὐρί-  
 47 σκεται ἑὼν. Ξέρξης δὲ ἀμείβετο λέγων· Ἀρτάβανε,  
 βιοτῆς μὲν νυν ἀνθρωπότης πέρι, εἰσότης τοιαύτης,  
 οἷον περ σὺ διαιρέαι εἶναι, παυσώμεθα, μηδὲ κακῶν  
 μεμνώμεθα χρηστὰ ἔχοντες πρήγματα ἐν χερσί·  
 φράσον δέ μοι τόδε· εἴ τοι ἡ ὄψις τοῦ ἐνυπνίου μὴ 5  
 ἐναργῆς οὕτω ἐφάνη, εἶχες ἂν τὴν ἀρχαίην γνώμην,  
 οὐκ ἑὼν με στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἣ μετέστης  
 ἂν; φέρε τοῦτό μοι ἀπρεκέως εἰπέ. ὃ δὲ ἀμείβετο  
 λέγων· ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὅψις μὲν ἡ ἐπιφανέισα τοῦ ὀνείρου,  
 ὡς βουλόμεθα ἀμφοτέροι, τελευτήσῃ· ἐγὼ δ' ἔτι καὶ 10  
 ἐς τόδε δαίματός εἰμι ὑπόπλεος οὐδ' ἐντὸς ἐμεωυτοῦ,  
 ἄλλα τε πολλὰ ἐπιλεγόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ ὄρων τοι δύο  
 48 τὰ μέγιστα πάντων ἑόντα πολεμιώτατα. Ξέρξης δὲ  
 πρὸς ταῦτα ἀμείβετο τοισίδε· Δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, κοῖα

Aesch. frg. 343 ὡς οὐ δικαίως θάνα-  
 τον ἔχθουσι βροτοί | ὅσπερ μέγι-  
 στον ῥῦμα τῶν πολλῶν κακῶν. —  
 19. γλυκὺν γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα: *hav-*  
*ing given a taste of the sweetness*  
*of life* (life as sweet). For the  
 sentiment of the passage, cp. I. 32.  
 50 πολλοῖσι γὰρ δὴ ὑποδέξας ὄλβον  
 ὁ θεὸς προρρίζους ἀνέτρεψε, and  
 Plut. *Mor.* 1107 τοῖς εὐδοκμεῖν  
 δοκοῦσι δέλεαρ ἐστὶ λύπης τὸ  
 ἥδὺ γενομένοις ὦν στερήσονται. —  
 ἐν αὐτῷ: *therein*.

47. 3. διαιρέαι: see on 7. 16.  
 γ 2. — 4. μεμνώμεθα: as if from  
 μέμνομαι, as Hom. ξ 168. Cp.

μέμνεο 5. 105. 13. — χρηστὰ . . .  
 ἐν χερσί: *when matters are pros-*  
*perous*. — 7. μετέστης: *sc. τῆς*  
*γνώμης* = μετέγνωσ (7. 15. 6), as  
 I. 118. 10. — 11. ἐντὸς ἐμεωυτοῦ: *at*  
*myself, compos mentis*. Cp. I. 119.  
 25 ἰδὼν δὲ οὔτε ἐξεπλάγη, ἐντὸς τε  
 ἑωυτοῦ γίνεται. — 12. ἐπιλεγόμενος:  
*considering*, freq. in Hdt. — καὶ δὴ  
 καί: after ἄλλα adds something  
 with esp. emphasis. Cp. 7. 23. 14,  
 7. 153. 3. — δύο τὰ μέγιστα: note  
 the order, as 7. 129. 10, 7. 149. 15.

48. 2. δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν: as 4.  
 126. 3. Cp. Hom. ξ 443 δαιμόνιε  
 ξείνων. — κοῖα ταῦτα λέγεις: short

ταῦτα λέγεις εἶναι δύο μοι πολεμιώτατα ; κότεραί τοι ὁ πεζὸς μεμπτὸς κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος ἔστι, καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στρατεύμα φαίνεται πολλαπλήσιον ἔσεσθαι τοῦ ἡμετέ- 5 ρου, ἢ τὸ ναυτικὸν τὸ ἡμέτερον λείψεσθαι τοῦ ἐκείνων, ἢ καὶ συναμφότερα ταῦτα ; εἰ γάρ τοι ταύτῃ φαίνεται ἐνδεέστερα εἶναι τὰ ἡμέτερα πρήγματα, στρατοῦ ἂν ἄλλου τις τὴν ταχίστην ἄγερσιν ποιέοιτο. ὁ δ' ἀμεί- 49 βετο λέγων . Ὡ βασιλεῦ, οὔτε στρατὸν τοῦτον, ὅστις γε σύνεσιν ἔχει, μέμφοιτ' ἂν οὔτε τῶν νεῶν τὸ πλῆθος. ἦν τε πλέονας συλλέξης, τὰ δύο τοι τὰ λέγω πολλῶ ἔτι πολεμιώτερα γίνεται. τὰ δὲ δύο ταῦτά ἐστι γῆ τε καὶ θάλασσα. οὔτε γὰρ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐστὶ λιμὴν τοσοῦ- 5 τος οὐδαμόθι, ὥς ἐγὼ εἰκάζω, ὅστις ἐγειρομένου χειμῶνος δεξάμενός σεο τοῦτο τὸ ναυτικὸν φερέγγυος ἔσται διασῶσαι τὰς νέας. καίτοι οὐκὶ ἓνα αὐτὸν δεῖ εἶναι [τὸν λιμένα], ἀλλὰ παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡπειρον παρ' ἣν δὴ κομίζεαι. οὐκ ὦν δὴ ἐόντων τοι λιμένων ὑποδεξίων, 10 μάθε ὅτι αἱ συμφοραὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἄρχουσι καὶ οὐκὶ

for κοῦά ἐστι ταῦτα ἃ λέγεις. S. 2647; HA. 1012 a. — 3. κότερα: *utrum*. — 4. μεμπτὸς κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος: cp. I. 77. 3 μεμφθεὶς κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ἑωυτοῦ στρατεύμα. — 5. πολλαπλήσιον: construed as comparative. Cp. 7. 23. 17. — 6. λείψεσθαι τοῦ ἐκείνων: cp. Hom. Ψ 522 τόσσον δὴ Μενέλαος ἀμύμονος Ἀντιλόχοιο λείπετο. — 8. τὰ ἡμέτερα πρήγματα: = δύναμις. — 9. τὴν ταχίστην: sc. δδόν. — ἄγερσιν ποιέοιτο: see on 7. 5. 5.

49. I. στρατὸν τοῦτον: the dem.

when deictic freq. omits the art. in Hdt. — 5. οὔτε: correl. in changed form at 14. — 7. φερέγγυος ἔσται: *will be sure* (lit. 'security for'). Cp. 5. 30. 16; Thuc. 8. 68. Ionic and tragic term. The fear was justified later (7. 188, 8. 12, 13). — 8. ἓνα αὐτόν: *one only*. Cp. 7. 130. 4. — 10. ὦν δὴ: cp. 7. 40. 13. — ὑποδεξίων: only here, = ὑποδέκεσθαι δυναμένων. — 11. ὅτι αἱ συμφοραὶ . . . τῶν συμφορέων: cp. Solon's remark to Croesus, I. 32. 22 πᾶν ἐστὶ ἀνθρώπος συμφορή. —



ἄνθρωποι τῶν συμφορέων. καὶ δὴ τῶν δύο τοι τοῦ  
 ἑτέρου εἰρημένου τὸ ἕτερον ἔρχομαι ἐρέων. γῇ δὴ  
 πολεμῖν τῇδὲ τοι κατίσταται· εἰ θέλει τοι μηδὲν ἀντί-  
 ξοον καταστήναι, τοσούτῳ τοι γίνεται πολεμιωτέρῃ<sup>15</sup>  
 ὅσῳ ἂν προβαίνης ἐκαστέρῳ, τὸ πρόσω αἰεὶ κλεπτό-  
 μενος· εὐπρηξίης δὲ οὐκ ἔστι ἀνθρώποισι οὐδεμία  
 πληθώρα. καὶ δὴ τοι, ὥς οὐδενὸς ἐναντιουμένου, λέγω τὴν  
 χώραν πλέονα ἐν πλέονι χρόνῳ γινομένην λιμὸν τέξε-  
 σθαι. ἀνὴρ δὲ οὕτῳ ἂν εἴη ἄριστος, εἰ βουλευόμενος<sup>20</sup>  
 μὲν ἄρρωδοί, πᾶν ἐπιλεγόμενος πείσεσθαι χρήμα, ἐν  
 50 δὲ τῷ ἔργῳ θρασὺς εἴη. ἀμείβεται Ξέρξης τοισίδε·  
 Ἀρτάβανε, οἰκότῳς μὲν σύ γε τούτων ἕκαστα διαιρέαι,  
 ἀτὰρ μήτε πάντα φοβέο μήτε πᾶν ὁμοίως ἐπιλέγεο. εἰ  
 γὰρ δὴ βούλοιο ἐπὶ τῷ αἰεὶ ἐπесφερομένῳ πρήγματι τὸ  
 πᾶν ὁμοίως ἐπιλέγεσθαι, ποιήσεις ἂν οὐδαμὰ οὐδέν·<sup>5</sup>

12. καὶ δὴ: *and now*. Cp. ὦν δὴ just above. — 13. ἔρχομαι ἐρέων: *I am going to say*. Cp. 2. 40. 4, 3. 80. 25, 7. 102. 9. — 14. θέλει: cp. 7. 10. δ 7. — ἀντίξοον: Att. ἐναντίον. — 15. πολεμιωτέρῃ: cp. Aesch. *Pers.* 792 αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ γῇ ξύμμαχος κείνους πέλει . . . κτείνουσα λιμῷ τοὺς ὑπερπόλλους ἄγαν. — 16. τὸ πρόσω αἰεὶ κλεπτόμενος: *always beguiled on*, i.e. while getting past difficulties not observing that the situation becomes always more perilous. — 17. εὐπρηξίης δὲ . . . πληθώρα: *there is no satiety of well being to mortals*. Cp. Aesch. *Agam.* 1330 τὸ μὲν εὖ πρᾶσσειν ἀκόρεστον ἔφν πᾶσι βρο-

τοῖσιν. — 18. πληθώρα: term borrowed from medicine. — ὥς: *supposing that*. — τὴν χώραν . . . τέξεσθαι: i.e. the distance from his base of supplies in Asia becoming even greater, famine will ensue. — 20. οὕτῳ: explained in the following εἰ clause. — εἰ βουλευόμενος κτέ.: cp. Sall. *Cat.* 1. 6 *prius quam incipias consulto et ubi consulueris mature facto opus est*.

50. 1. ἀμείβεται Ξέρξης: with verbs of saying when the subj. follows asyndeton is the rule in Hdt. and Xen. — 4. ἐπὶ τῷ αἰεὶ ἐπесφερομένῳ πρήγματι: *upon each matter that further occurs*. On αἰεὶ, see 7. 23. 6. — τὸ πᾶν: used ap-

κρέσσον δὲ πάντα θαρσέοντα ἡμῖν τῶν δεινῶν πα-  
 σχεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ πᾶν χρήμα προδευμαίνοντα μηδαμὰ  
 μηδὲν παθεῖν. εἰ δὲ ἐρίζων πρὸς πᾶν τὸ λεγόμενον μὴ  
 τὸ βέβαιον ἀποδέξεις, σφάλλεσθαι ὀφείλεις ἐν αὐτοῖσι  
 ὁμοίως καὶ ὁ ὑπεναντία τούτοις λέξας. τοῦτο μὲν νυν <sup>10</sup>  
 ἐπ' ἴσης ἔχει· εἰδέναι δὲ ἄνθρωπον ἔοντα κῶς χρὴ τὸ  
 βέβαιον; δοκέω μὲν οὐδαμῶς. τοῖσι τοῖνυν βουλομέ-  
 νοις ποιεῖν ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι τὰ κέρδεα,  
 τοῖσι δὲ ἐπιλεγόμενοις τε πάντα καὶ ὀκνεοῦσι οὐ μάλα  
 ἐθέλει. ὁρᾷς τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα ἐς ὃ δυνάμιος <sup>15</sup>  
 προκεχώρηκε. εἰ τοῖνυν ἐκεῖνοι οἱ πρὸ ἐμέο γενόμενοι  
 βασιλεῖς γνώμῃσι ἐχρέωντο ὁμοίῃσι καὶ σύ, ἢ μὴ  
 χρεώμενοι γνώμῃσι τοιαύτησι ἄλλους συμβούλους  
 εἶχον τοιούτους, οὐκ ἂν κοτε εἶδες αὐτὰ ἐς τοῦτο προελ-  
 θόντα· νῦν δὲ κινδύνους ἀναρριπτεύοντες ἐς τοῦτό σφρα <sup>20</sup>  
 προηγάζοντο. μεγάλα γὰρ πρήγματα μεγάλοις κιν-

parently for variety, and not as  
 differing in force from πᾶν (3). —  
 6. πάντα θαρσέοντα: *having all*  
*confidence*. πάντα is cogn. acc. —  
 7. μᾶλλον: pleonastic after κρέσ-  
 σον. — 8. εἰ δὲ . . . ἀποδέξεις: the  
 cond. is monitory. S. 2328; GMT.  
 447. — ἐρίζων πρὸς: *quarreling*  
*with, objecting to*. — 9. ἐν αὐτοῖσι:  
*therein, i.e. in your objections (ἐρί-*  
*ζων)*. — 10. ὁμοίως καί: see on 7. 15.  
 14. — 11. ἐπ' ἴσης ἔχει: *sc. μοίρης,*  
*is of like part, i.e. amounts to one*  
*and the same thing*. Cp. 1. 74. 7.  
 — εἰδέναι . . . κῶς χρὴ: periphras-  
 is for dubitative subjv. — 12. δο-

κέω μὲν: with unexpressed correl.  
 clause; see on 7. 24. 1. — 13. ὡς  
 τὸ ἐπίπαν: *in general*, as 7. 157.  
 23. Cp. ὡς ἐπίπαν 2. 68. 23; τὸ  
 ἐπίπαν 6. 46. 13. — 14. οὐ μάλα  
 ἐθέλει: *it is not very likely, sc. γίνε-*  
*σθαι τὰ κέρδεα*. ἐθέλει for variety  
 after φιλεῖ. — 15. ἐς ὃ δυνάμιος:  
 gen. of degree. — 19. προελθόντα:  
 suppl. ptc. in indir. disc. S. 2112 b;  
 GMT. 904. — 20. κινδύνους ἀναρ-  
 ριπτεύοντες: *risking dangers*. The  
 phrase is after the analogy of  
 κύβον ἀναρριπτεῖν, *to cast the*  
*dice*. Cp. Thuc. 4. 85. 13 κίνδυνον  
 τοςόνδε ἀνερρίψαμεν. — σφρα: for

δύνοισι ἐθέλει καταρῖσθαι. ἡμεῖς τοῖνυν ὁμοιούμενοι  
 ἐκείνοισι ὥρην τε τοῦ ἔτεος καλλίστην πορευόμεθα καὶ  
 καταστρεψάμενοι πᾶσαν τὴν Εὐρώπην νοστήσομεν  
 ὀπίσω, οὔτε λιμῶ ἐντυχόντες οὐδαμόθι οὔτε ἄλλο ἄχαρι<sup>25</sup>  
 οὐδὲν παθόντες. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ αὐτοῖς πολλὴν φορβὴν  
 φερόμενοι πορευόμεθα, τοῦτο δέ, τῶν ἄν κεν ἐπιβέωμεν  
 γῆν καὶ ἔθνος, τούτων τὸν σῆτον ἔξομεν· ἐπ' ἀροτῆρας  
<sup>51</sup> δὲ καὶ οὐ νομάδας στρατευόμεθα ἄνδρας. λέγει Ἀρτά-  
 βανος μετὰ ταῦτα· ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐπεῖτε ἀρρωδεῖν οὐδὲν  
 ἔῃς πρῆγμα, σὺ δέ μεο συμβουλίην ἔνδεξαι· ἀναγ-  
 καίως γὰρ ἔχει περὶ πολλῶν πρηγμάτων πλέονα λόγον  
 ἐκτεῖναι. Κῦρος ὁ Καμβύσεω Ἰωνίην πᾶσαν πλὴν<sup>5</sup>  
 Ἀθηναίων κατεστρέψατο δασμοφόρον εἶναι Πέρσῃσι.  
 τούτους ὦν τοὺς ἄνδρας συμβουλεύω τοι μηδεμῇ  
 μηχανῇ ἄγειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πατέρας· καὶ γὰρ ἄνευ τούτων  
 οἰοί τέ εἰμεν τῶν ἐχθρῶν κατυπέρτεροι γίνεσθαι. ἡ γάρ  
 σφεας, ἣν ἔπωνται, δεῖ ἀδικωτάτους γίνεσθαι καταδου-<sup>10</sup>  
 λουμένους τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἣ δικαιωτάτους συνελευθε-

variety after αὐτά. — 22. καταρῖ-  
 σθαι: *to be won*. Cp. Thuc. 1. 121.  
 17 ὃ δ' ἐκείνοι ἐπιστήμη προῦχουσι  
 καθαιρετέον ἡμῖν ἐστι μελέτη. —  
 — 23. ὥρην: the acc. as 2. 2. 12. —  
 Cp. 7. 125. 3, 7. 151. 6, 7. 181. 4,  
 7. 203. 6. — 27. ἐπιβέωμεν γῆν:  
 rare acc. for gen. after Homeric  
 precedent. Hom. Ξ 226, ε 50.  
 Cp. Soph. *Ai.* 144 λειμῶν' ἐπι-  
 βάντα. For form, see Dial. § 1.  
 1. 2. — 29. οὐ νομάδας: like the  
 Scythians 7. 10. α 10.

51. 3. σὺ δέ: δέ in apod., as

freq. in Hom. and Hdt. Cp. 7.  
 103. 10, 7. 153. 15. Syn. § 2. 8.  
 3. — ἀναγκαίως ἔχει: = ἀναγκαῖον  
 ἐστίν. — 4. πλέονα λόγον ἐκτεῖναι:  
*to make a very long argument*  
 = μηκύνειν λόγον 2. 35. 2. Cp.  
 Soph. *Trach.* 679 μείζον' ἐκτενῶ  
 λόγον. — 5. πλὴν Ἀθηναίων: reck-  
 oned, as mother city, ethnograph-  
 ically with Ionia. — 6. δασμοφόρον  
 εἶναι: explan. inf. after κατεστρέ-  
 ψατο. — 8. τοὺς πατέρας: as 8.  
 22. 6. Cp. 7. 9. α 2, where the  
 Ionians are called παῖδες of the

ροῦντας. ἀδικώτατοι μὲν νυν γινόμενοι οὐδὲν κέρδος μέγα ἡμῖν προσβάλλουσι, δικαιοτάτοι δὲ γινόμενοι οἷοί τε δηλήσασθαι μεγάλως τὴν σὴν στρατιὴν γίνονται. ἐς θυμὸν ὧν βάλεο καὶ τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος ὥς εὖ<sup>15</sup> εἴρηται, τὸ μὴ ἅμα ἀρχῇ πᾶν τέλος καταφαίνεσθαι. 52 ἀμείβεται πρὸς ταῦτα Ξέρξης· Ἀρτάβανε, τῶν ἀπεφῆνω γνωμέων σφάλλεαι κατὰ ταύτην δὴ μάλιστα, ὃς Ἴωνας φοβέαι μὴ μεταβάλωσι, τῶν ἔχομεν γνῶμα μέγιστον, τῶν σύ τε μάρτυς γίνεαι καὶ οἱ συστρατευσάμενοι Δαρείῳ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ Σκύθας, ὅτι ἐπὶ τούτοις ἡ<sup>5</sup> πᾶσα Περσικὴ στρατιὴ ἐγένετο διαφθεῖραι καὶ περιποιῆσαι· οἱ δὲ δικαιοσύνην καὶ πιστότητα ἐνέδωκαν, ἄχαρι δὲ οὐδέν. πάρεξ δὲ τούτου, ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ καταλιπόντας τέκνα τε καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ χρήματα οὐδ' ἐπιλέγεσθαι χρή νεώτερόν τι ποιήσιν. οὕτω μὴδὲ τοῦτο<sup>10</sup> φοβέο, ἀλλὰ θυμὸν ἔχων ἀγαθὸν σῶζε οἶκόν τε τὸν ἐμὸν καὶ τυραννίδα τὴν ἐμήν· σοὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ μούνῳ ἐκ πάντων σκῆπτρα τὰ ἐμὰ ἐπιτρέπω.

Athenians. — 14. δηλήσασθαι . . . τὴν σὴν στρατιήν: as at Mycale (9. 103 f.). — 15. ἐς θυμὸν βάλεο: cp. Hom. A 296 ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν. — 16. τὸ . . . καταφαίνεσθαι: explanatory of τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος. The art. belongs to the whole clause.

52. 3. μεταβάλωσι: *change position*, i.e. revolt, as 8. 22. 18. — γνῶμα: like γνώρισμα = τεκμήριον, *token* or *proof*. The γνῶμα is explained in the ὅτι clause. — 4. τῶν: both rels. stand for τῶν Ἴωνων. Or the second τῶν

may stand for *πρηγμάτων* implied in γνῶμα. — 5. ὅτι . . . περιποιῆσαι: pers. const. with explanatory inf., where the Eng. const. takes the noun (στρατιή) as obj. of the inf. For ἐπὶ τούτοις see on 7. 10. γ 11. — 7. ἐνέδωκαν: *exhibited*. Cp. ἐνδιδόναι μαλακὸν οὐδέν 3. 51. 9, 3. 105. 11. — 9. ἐπιλέγεσθαι: with dependent inf. as 7. 49. 21. — 10. νεώτερόν τι ποιήσιν: stock expression for political innovation or revolution. — 13. σκῆπτρα: plur. as in tragedy.

53. Ταῦτα εἶπας καὶ Ἀρτάβανον ἀποστείλας ἐς Σοῦσα δεύτερα μετεπέμψατο Ξέρξης Περσέων τοὺς δοκιμωτάτους· ἐπεὶ δέ οἱ παρήσαν, ἔλεγέ σφι τάδε· ὦ Πέρσαι, τῶνδ' ἐγὼ ὑμέων χρήζων συνέλεξα, ἄνδρας τε γίνεσθαι ἀγαθοὺς καὶ μὴ καταισχύνειν τὰ πρόσθε ἐργασμένα· Πέρσησι, ἔοντα μεγάλα τε καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξια, ἀλλ' εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ οἱ σύμπαντες προθυμίην ἔχωμεν· ξυνὸν γὰρ πᾶσι τοῦτο ἀγαθὸν σπεύδεται. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκα προαγορεύω ἀντέχεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου ἐντεταμένως· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατευόμεθα ἀγα-<sup>10</sup> θούς, τῶν ἣν κρατήσωμεν, οὐ μὴ τις ἡμῖν ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀντιστῇ κοτε ἀνθρώπων. νῦν δὲ διαβαίνωμεν ἐπευξάμενοι τοῖσι θεοῖσι οἱ Περσίδα γῆν λελόγχασι.

54. Ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὴν διάβασιν, τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίῃ ἀνέμενον τὸν ἥλιον ἐθέλοντες

XERXES EXHORTS THE PERSIANS;  
AFTER WHICH SACRIFICES ARE  
OFFERED AND THE BRIDGE IS  
CROSSED (CC. 53-55).

53. 2. *δεύτερα*: as 7. 18. 6. —  
4. *χρήζων*: with gen. of person  
and thing, as freq. *δίδομαι*. Cp.  
8. 144. 29 *τῶν ἐκείνος ἡμέων προσ-  
εἰτο*. *τῶνδε* is carried out in the  
inf. clauses. — 6. *ἀλλ' . . . ἔχωμεν*:  
transition from inf. to independent  
const. for more direct appeal. —  
7. *ξυνὸν γὰρ . . . σπεύδεται*: for  
as a good common to all, this is  
striven for. *τοῦτο* refers to *ἀν-  
δρας τε γίνεσθαι . . . Πέρσησι*  
above. Or perhaps the purposed

HERODOTUS — 10

subjugation of Greece is the com-  
mon good. *ξυνόν* is Ionic and  
poetic. — 9. *ἐντεταμένως*: as 4. 14.  
12, 8. 128. 2. — 11. *οὐ μὴ . . .  
ἀντιστῇ*: strong denial. S. 2755;  
GMT. 295. — 13. *οἱ . . . λελόγ-  
χασι*: to whose lot Persia has  
fallen. Such allotment of cities  
or countries to special deities was  
an idea prevalent among the  
Greeks from the earliest times. Cp.  
Hom. O 190; Aesch. *Suppl.* 704;  
Thuc. 2. 74. 9; Plato *Critias* 109 b;  
Theocr. 7. 103. The proof for a  
similar conception among the Per-  
sians seems to be meager (inscrip-  
tions at Persepolis).

54. 2. *τὸν ἥλιον . . . ἀνέχοντα*:

ιδέσθαι ἀνίσχοντα, θυμῆματά τε παντοῖα ἐπὶ τῶν  
 γεφυρέων καταγίζοντες καὶ μυρσίῃσι στορνύντες τὴν  
 ὁδόν. ὥς δ' ἐπανετέλλε ὁ ἥλιος, σπένδων ἐκ χρυσῆς  
 φιάλης Ξέρξης ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν εὐχετο πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον  
 μηδεμίαν οἱ συντυχίην τοιαύτην γενέσθαι, ἥ μιν παύσει  
 καταστρέψασθαι τὴν Εὐρώπην πρότερον ἢ ἐπὶ τέρμασι  
 τοῖσι ἐκείνης γένηται. εὐξάμενος δὲ ἐσέβαλε τὴν φιά-  
 λην ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ χρύσειον κρητῆρα καὶ 10  
 Περσικὸν ξίφος, τὸν ἀκινάκην καλέουσι. ταῦτα οὐκ  
 ἔχω ἀτρεκέως διακρίναι οὔτε εἰ τῷ ἡλίῳ ἀνατιθεὶς κατῆκε  
 ἐς τὸ πέλαγος οὔτε εἰ μετεμέλησέ οἱ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον  
 μαστιγώσαντι καὶ ἀντὶ τούτων τὴν θάλασσαν ἔδωρεῖτο.  
 55 ὥς δὲ ταῦτά οἱ ἐπεποίητο, διέβαῖνον κατὰ μὲν τὴν ἐτέρην  
 τῶν γεφυρέων τὴν πρὸς τοῦ Πόντου ὁ πεζὸς τε καὶ ἡ

the Persians were sun-worshipers, hence the sacred moment of sunrise was awaited for the ceremonies introductory to the crossing. So the choice of king was connected with the sunrise, 3. 84. 15. — 4. *μυρσίῃσι* . . . *τὴν ὁδόν*: as was done at Susa when the news came that Xerxes had reached Athens (8. 99. 3). *στόρνυμι* poetic by-form occurring in Hom. *ρ* 32. — 5. *σπένδων*: since the Persians did not use wine libations (1. 132. 4), Xerxes was prob. following here the custom of the region. — 6. *εὐχετο πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον*: for the usual dat. — 7. *παύσει καταστρέψασθαι*: const. of verbs of hindering (S. 2038; GMT. 807),

instead of usual suppl. ptc. (S. 2098; GMT. 879). For difference in meaning, see S. 2140; GMT. 903. 5. Cp. 5. 67. 4 *ῥαίψωδους ἔπαυσε ἐν Σικυῶνι ἀγωνίζεσθαι*. — 8. *πρότερον ἢ* . . . *γένηται*: as *πρὶν ἢ*, followed by subjv. without *ἄν* in Hdt. See on 7. 8. β 8. The necessary preceding negative is contained in *μηδεμίαν*. — *τέρμασι*: poetic term = *ὄροις*. — 11. *ἀκινάκην*: a short Persian cavalry sword. — 14. *τὴν θάλασσαν ἔδωρεῖτο*: as 1. 54. 4 *Δελφούς δωρεῖται*. Cp. 5. 37. 4 *τῷ Δαρείῳ Μυτιλήνην ἔδωρησάτο*. The Attic const. is *δωρεῖσθαι τινί τι*.

55. 2. *πρὸς τοῦ* . . . *πρὸς τό*: variety without distinction. —

ἵππος ἅπασα, κατὰ δὲ τὴν πρὸς τὸ Αἰγαῖον τὰ ὑποζύγια καὶ ἡ θεραπηίη. ἡγέοντο δὲ πρῶτα μὲν οἱ μύριοι Πέρσαι, ἐστεφανωμένοι πάντες, μετὰ δὲ τούτους ὁ σύμ- 5 μικτος στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνέων. ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην οὗτοι, τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίῃ πρῶτοι μὲν οἱ τε ἱππῶται καὶ οἱ τὰς λόγχας κάτω τράποντες· ἐστεφάνωντο δὲ καὶ οὗτοι. μετὰ δὲ οἱ τε ἵπποι οἱ ἱροὶ καὶ τὸ ἄρμα τὸ ἱρόν, ἐπὶ δὲ αὐτός τε Ξέρξης καὶ οἱ αἰχμοφόροι καὶ 10 οἱ ἱππῶται οἱ χίλιοι, ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοισι ὁ ἄλλος στρατός. καὶ αἱ νέες ἅμα ἀνήγοντο ἐς τὴν ἀπεναντίον. ἤδη δὲ ἤκουσα καὶ ὕστατον διαβῆναι βασιλέα πάντων.

56 Ξέρξης δὲ ἐπεῖτε διέβη ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην, ἐθελίτο τὸν στρατὸν ὑπὸ μαστίγων διαβαίνοντα. διέβη δὲ ὁ στρα- τὸς αὐτοῦ ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρησι καὶ ἐν ἑπτὰ εὐφρόνησι, ἐλινύσας οὐδένα χρόνον. ἐνθαῦτα λέγεται Ξέρξῃ ἤδη διαβεβηκότος τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἄνδρα εἰπεῖν Ἑλλη- 5 σπόντιον· ὦ Ζεῦ, τί δὴ ἀνδρὶ εἰδόμενος Πέρσῃ καὶ οὐνομα ἀντὶ Διὸς Ξέρξην θέμενος ἀνάστατον τὴν Ἑλ-

4. ἡ θεραπηίη: *body of servants, retinue*; abstract for concrete. — ἡγέοντο δὲ πρῶτα: see on 7. 40. 3. — οἱ μύριοι: 7. 41. 7. — 7. οὗτοι: *sc. διέβησαν*. — 9. ἵπποι οἱ ἱροὶ: cp. 7. 40. 10. — 11. ἱππῶται οἱ χίλιοι: cp. 7. 40. 7. — 12. ἐς τὴν ἀπεναντίον: *sc. ἀκτὴν*. — ἤδη: *etiam*, used here, as several times elsewhere, to introduce a variant tradition (2. 175. 25, 7. 35. 3, 9. 84. 3, 9. 95. 3). Cp. Arr. *Anab.* 6. 28. 1 ἤδη δὲ τινες καὶ τοιαύτε ἀνέγραψαν.

XERXES THE ZEUS OF THE PER- SIANS

56. 2. ὑπὸ μαστίγων: cp. 7. 22. 5. — 4. ἐλινύσας: Ionic and poetic verb = *παυσάμενος*. — λέγεται: impersonal *c. acc. et inf.* The stress is on the remark, not the person. — 6. εἰδόμενος: epic term, as 6. 69. 5. — 7. ἀντὶ Διὸς Ξέρξην: cp. Gorgias (apud Long. *De Subl.* 1. 3), Ξέρξης ὁ τῶν Περσῶν Ζεὺς. — ἀνάστατον: *laid waste*; of cities, *destroyed*; of

λάδα θέλεις ποιῆσαι, ἄγων πάντας ἀνθρώπους; καὶ γὰρ ἄνευ τούτων ἐξῆν τοι ποιεῖν ταῦτα.

- 57 Ὡς δὲ διέβησαν πάντες, ἐς ὁδὸν ὀρμημένοισι τέρας σφί ἐφάνη μέγα, τὸ Ξέρξης ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ἐποίησατο καίπερ εὐσύμβλητον εἶν· ἵππος γὰρ ἔτεκε λαγόν. εὐσύμβλητον ὦν τῇδε τοῦτο ἐγένετο, ὅτι ἔμελλε μὲν ἑλᾶν στρατιὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ξέρξης ἀγαυρότατα καὶ 5 μεγαλοπρεπέστατα, ὀπίσω δὲ περὶ ἑωυτοῦ τρέχων ἦξιν ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν χώρον. ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ ἕτερον αὐτῷ τέρας εἶντι ἐν Σάρδισι· ἡμίονος γὰρ ἔτεκε ἡμίονον διξὰ ἔχουσαν αἰδοῖα, τὰ μὲν ἔρσενος, τὰ δὲ θηλέης· κατῷ 58 περθε δὲ ἦν τὰ τοῦ ἔρσενος. τῶν ἀμφοτέρων λόγον οὐδένα ποιησάμενος τὸ πρόσω ἐπορεύετο, σὺν δέ οἱ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πλέων παρὰ γῆν ἐκομίζετο, τὰ ἔμπαλιν πρήσσων τοῦ πεζοῦ. ὁ μὲν γὰρ πρὸς ἐσπέρην ἔπλει, ἐπὶ Σαρπη- 5

people, *driven out*, as 7. 118. 4. —

8. πάντας ἀνθρώπους: cp. 7. 157. 8.

MARCH FROM THE HELLESPONT  
TO DORISCUS. PRODIGES (CC.  
57, 58)

57. 2. ἐν . . . ἐποίησατο: cp. 7. 14. 6. — 4. εὐσύμβλητον: cp. Aesch. *Prom.* 801 ἧδ' οὐκέτ' εὐσύμβλητος ἢ χρησμοφῶν. — 5. ἀγαυρότατα: cp. Hes. *Theog.* 832 ταῦρος ἀγαυρός. — 6. ὀπίσω: with ἦξιν. — περὶ ἑωυτοῦ τρέχων: as 8. 102. 13, 8. 140. 21. Cp. τρέχων περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς 9. 37. 9; Hom. X 161. A Greek proverb was

λαγὼς τὸν περὶ τῶν κρεῶν [*sc.* δρόμον] τρέχει. — 8. διξά: Att. *δισά*. — 9. τὰ μὲν κτλ.: the portent signified that he went forth like a man, but fled home like a woman.

58. 3. ἔξω . . . πλέων: *sailing out of the Hellespont*. For const. see on 7. 29. 3. — 4. τὰ ἔμπαλιν: *in the reverse direction*, governing the gen. as 2. 19. 11. Regularly adv. in Hdt. — πρήσσων: *sc. κέλευθον* (as found in Hom.), *making its way*. — 5. πρὸς ἐσπέρην ἔπλει: the course was first *westward* (through the Hellespont), then northward. — ἐπὶ Σαρπηδονίης



δονίης ἄκρης ποιούμενος τὴν ἄπιξιν, ἐς τὴν αὐτῷ  
 προείρητο ἀπικομένῳ περιμένειν· ὁ δὲ κατ' ἡπειρον  
 στρατὸς πρὸς ἧῷ τε καὶ ἡλίου ἀνατολὰς ἐποιεῖτο τὴν  
 ὁδὸν διὰ τῆς Χερσονήσου, ἐν δεξιῇ μὲν ἔχων τὸν  
 Ἑλλης τάφον τῆς Ἀθάμαντος, ἐν ἀριστερῇ δὲ Καρδίην<sup>10</sup>  
 πόλιν, διὰ μέσης δὲ πορευόμενος πόλιος τῇ οὐνομα  
 τυγχάνει ἐὸν Ἀγορή. ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ κάμπτων τὸν κόλπον  
 τὸν Μέλανα καλεόμενον καὶ Μέλανα ποταμόν, οὐκ ἀντι-  
 σχόντα τότε τῇ στρατιῇ τὸ ρεῖθρον ἀλλ' ἐπιλιπόντα,  
 τοῦτον τὸν ποταμὸν διαβάς, ἐπ' οὗ καὶ ὁ κόλπος οὗτος<sup>15</sup>  
 τὴν ἐπωνυμίην ἔχει, ἥε πρὸς ἐσπέρην, Αἰνὸν τε πόλιν  
 Αἰολίδα καὶ Στεντορίδα λίμνην παρεξιών, ἐς ὃ ἀπίκετο  
<sup>59</sup> ἐς Δορίσκον. ὁ δὲ Δορίσκος ἐστὶ τῆς Θρήκης αἰγιαλός  
 τε καὶ πεδίον μέγα, διὰ δὲ αὐτοῦ ρεῖ ποταμὸς μέγας  
 Ἑβρος· ἐν τῷ τείχός τε ἐδέδμητο βασιλῆιον τοῦτο τὸ  
 δὴ Δορίσκος κέκληται, καὶ Περσέων φρουρὴ ἐν αὐτῷ

ἄκρης: now Cape Paxi, the north-  
 west limit of the gulf of Melas. —  
 6. ποιούμενος τὴν ἄπιξιν: = ἀπι-  
 κνεῖσθαι. Cp. Dem. 5. 8 τὴν τότε  
 ἄφιξιν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐποιή-  
 σατο. — 8. πρὸς ἧῷ τε καὶ ἡλίου  
 ἀνατολὰς: as I. 201. 4, 3. 98. 5,  
 4. 44. 8, after the analogy of the  
 Homeric πρὸς ἧῷ τ' ἡελίον τε  
 (M 239, v 240). Cp. πρὸς ἧῷ τε  
 καὶ ἡλίον ἀνατέλλοντα I. 204. 3. —  
 9. τὸν Ἑλλης τάφον: near Pactye  
 on the Chersonese. According to  
 tradition, Helle was drowned near  
 by in the strait that was named for  
 her. — 12. Ἀγορὴ: near the mouth  
 of the Melas, and so-called prob.

because, situated on the bound-  
 ary between the Chersonese and  
 Thrace, it became a neutral mar-  
 ket. — 13. οὐκ ἀντισχόντα . . . ἀλλ'  
 ἐπιλιπόντα: cp. 7. 43. 3. τὸ ρεῖθρον  
 acc. of specification. — 15. τοῦτον  
 τὸν ποταμόν: takes up Μέλανα πο-  
 ταμόν. — ἐπ' οὗ: see on 7. 40. 12.  
 — 17. Στεντορίδα λίμνην: near the  
 mouth of the Hebrus. — ἐς δ: *un-  
 til*, Herodotean const. GMT. 616.

COUNTING OF THE HOST (CC.  
 59, 60)

59. 3. τοῦτο τὸ . . . κέκληται:  
 explanatory of τείχος βασιλῆιον.  
 — 4. ἐν αὐτῷ: note transition to

κατεστήκει ὑπὸ Δαρείου ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου ἐπείτε<sup>5</sup>  
ἐπὶ Σκύθας ἐστρατεύετο. ἔδοξε ὦν τῷ Ξέρξῃ ὁ χώρος  
εἶναι ἐπιτήδεος ἐνδιατάξαι τε καὶ ἐξαριθμῆσαι τὸν στρα-  
τόν, καὶ ἐποίει ταῦτα. τὰς μὲν δὴ νέας τὰς πάσας ἀπι-  
κομένας ἐς Δορίσκον οἱ ναύαρχοι κελεύσαντος Ξέρξεω  
ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τὸν προσεχέα Δορίσκῳ ἐκόμισαν, ἐν<sup>10</sup>  
τῷ Σάλῃ τε Σαμοθρηκίῃ πεπόλισται πόλις καὶ Ζώνη,  
τελευταίῃ δὲ αὐτοῦ Σέρρειον ἄκρη ὀνομαστή. ὁ δὲ  
χώρος οὗτος τὸ παλαιὸν ἦν Κικόνων. ἐς τοῦτον τὸν  
αἰγιαλὸν κατασχόντες τὰς νέας ἀνέψυχον ἀνελκύσαντες.  
ὁ δὲ ἐν τῷ Δορίσκῳ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῆς στρατιῆς<sup>15</sup>  
60 ἀριθμὸν ἐποιεῖτο. ὅσον μὲν νυν ἕκαστοι παρέιχον  
πλήθος ἐς ἀριθμόν, οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν τὸ ἀτρεκές (οὐ γὰρ  
λέγεται πρὸς οὐδαμῶν ἀνθρώπων), σύμπαντος δὲ τοῦ  
στρατοῦ τοῦ πεζοῦ τὸ πλήθος ἐφάνη ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ  
ἐκατὸν μυριάδες. ἐξηρίθμησαν δὲ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον·<sup>5</sup>  
συναγαγόντες ἐς ἓνα χώρον μυριάδα ἀνθρώπων καὶ  
συννάξαντες ταύτην ὥς μάλιστα εἶχον περιέγραψαν  
ἔξωθεν κύκλον· περιγράψαντες δὲ καὶ ἀπέντες τοὺς

personal pronoun. Cp. αὐτοῦ below (12). S. 2517; HA. 1005.—  
5. ἐπείτε: *cum*, as 9. 26. 8; usually  
ὅτε.—8. ἐποίει ταῦτα: *proceeded*  
*to do this*. Cp. 7. 100. 4, 7. 128. 10.  
—11. Σαμοθρηκίῃ: Samothrace  
had several walled towns, on the  
opp. Thracian coast. Cp. 7. 108. 7.  
—12. τελευταίῃ δὲ αὐτοῦ: *sc. ἐστίν*,  
*at the end of it*.—ὀνομαστή: on  
account of the legend of Orpheus,  
said to have been torn to pieces

here by Thracian women.—13. τὸ  
παλαιόν: cp. Hom. B 846, ι 39.  
—14. ἀνέψυχον: *refreshed*, the  
ships being personified. Cp. Xen.  
Hellen. 1. 5. 10.

60. 3. πρὸς οὐδαμῶν: see on  
2. 12.—4. ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑκα-  
τὸν μυριάδες: Ctesias (*Pers.* 22)  
gives the total of the foot at  
800,000; Aelian (*V.H.* 13. 3) and  
Nepos (*Them.* 2), at 700,000.—  
5. τόνδε τὸν τρόπον: cp. τοῦτω τῷ

μυρίους αἵμασιήν περιέβαλον κατὰ τὸν κύκλον, ὕψος ἀνήκουσαν ἀνδρὶ ἐς τὸν ὀμφαλόν. ταύτην δὲ ποιήσαντες 10 ἄλλους ἐσεβίβαζον ἐς τὸ περιοικοδομημένον, μέχρι οὗ πάντας τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐξηρίθμησαν. ἀριθμήσαντες δὲ κατὰ ἔθνεα διέτασσον.

- 61 Οἱ δὲ στρατευόμενοι οἶδε ἦσαν, Πέρσαι μὲν ὧδε ἐσκευασμένοι· περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι εἶχον τιάρας καλομένους, πῖλους ἀπαγέας, περὶ δὲ τὸ σῶμα κιθῶνας χειριδωτοὺς ποικίλους, λεπίδος σιδηρῆς ὅψιν ἰχθυοειδέος, περὶ δὲ τὰ σκέλεα ἀναξυρίδας, ἀντὶ δὲ ἀσπίδων 5 γέρρα· ὑπὸ δὲ φαρετρεῶνες ἐκρέμαντο· αἰχμὰς δὲ

τρόπῳ below (12). — 9. κατὰ τὸν κύκλον: *along the circle* which they had drawn. — 11. μέχρι οὗ: in Hdt. = simple μέχρι.

lists made by the royal scribes (γραμματισταί, cp. 7. 100. 5).

#### PERSIANS

#### CATALOGUE AND EQUIPMENT OF ARMY AND FLEET (CC. 61-99). FOOT FORCE (CC. 61-83)

The following enumeration and description is, with the list of νομοί or tax districts (3. 90 ff.) instituted by Darius, the most important source of ethnographical knowledge of ancient Asia. It includes 61 tribes in 4 groups: 1. from the Tigris to the Indus (cc. 61-68); 2. southern tribes (cc. 69-71); 3. from Asia Minor and Armenia (cc. 72-80); 4. from the coast and islands of the eastern Mediterranean (fleet, cc. 89-95). Herodotus does not give his authority, but it is fair to suppose that he had access to the official

61. 2. τιάρας, πῖλους ἀπαγέας: *turbans, soft* (lit. 'unstiffened') *felt hats*. These were round caps, falling forward at the top. The king alone wore the stiff, upright tiara (Xen. *Anab.* 2. 5. 23). ὁ τιάρας, as 1. 132. 7, generally ἡ τιάρα. — 3. περὶ τὸ σῶμα: note change for variety from dat. (περὶ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι). — κιθῶνας χειριδωτοὺς: the adj. only here. As Hdt. distinguishes κιθῶν from θώρηξ (9. 22. 12), possibly some words like ὑπὸ δὲ θώρηκας πεποιημένους have been lost from the text before λεπίδος. — 4. λεπίδος σιδηρῆς ὅψιν ἰχθυοειδέος: *of iron scales fish-like in appearance*. Gen. of material and acc. of specification. — 6. ὑπὸ δέ: the shield when not

βραχέας εἶχον, τόξα δὲ μεγάλα, οἷστοις δὲ καλαμίνους, πρὸς δὲ ἐγχειρίδια παρὰ τὸν δεξιὸν μηρὸν παραιωρεόμενα ἐκ τῆς ζώνης. καὶ ἄρχοντα παρείχοντο Ὀτάνεα τὸν Ἀμήστριος, πατέρα τῆς Ξέρξεω γυναικός. ἐκαλέ-<sup>10</sup>οντο δὲ πάλαι ὑπὸ μὲν Ἑλλήνων Κηφῆνες, ὑπὸ μέντοι σφέων αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν περιοίκων Ἀρταῖοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ Περσεὺς ὁ Δανάης τε καὶ Διὸς ἀπίκετο παρὰ Κηφέα τὸν Βήλου καὶ ἔσχε αὐτοῦ τὴν θυγατέρα Ἀνδρομέδην, γίνεται αὐτῷ παῖς τῷ οὐνομα ἔθετο Πέρσην, τοῦτον δὲ<sup>15</sup> αὐτοῦ καταλείπει· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἄπαις ἔων ὁ Κηφεὺς ἔρσηνος γόνου. ἐπὶ τούτου δὴ τὴν ἐπωϊνυμῖν ἔσχον.

62 Μῆδοι δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν ταύτην ἐσταλμένοι ἐστρατεύοντο· Μηδικὴ γὰρ αὕτη ἡ σκευὴ ἐστὶ καὶ οὐ Περσικὴ. οἱ δὲ Μῆδοι ἄρχοντα μὲν παρείχοντο Τιγράνην ἄνδρα Ἀχαιμενίδην, ἐκαλέοντο δὲ πάλαι πρὸς πάντων Ἀριοι, ἀπι-

in use hung over the back and covered the quiver. — 8. ἐγχειρίδια: = ἀκινάκai 7. 54. 11. — παρὰ τὸν δεξιὸν μηρόν: confirmed by the monuments; contrary to the Greek custom. — 11. Κηφῆνες: likeness of name caused Πέρσης, tribal father of the Persians, to be regarded as the son of Περσεύς, and Πέρσης being maternal grandson of Κηφεύς led to the identification of the Πέρσαι with the Κηφῆνες, so named from Κηφεύς. The latter was really a mythical appellation of a people once dominant in Asia Minor. — 12. Ἀρταῖοι: prob. only a *nomen appellativum* from *arta* (Skt. *ṛta*), *high, mighty*. Cp.

Ἀρταξέρξης, Ἀρταφρένης, Ἀρτάβανος. For a fabulous Persian district Ἀρταία, see Steph. s. v. — 13. Περσεὺς ὁ Δανάης κτέ.: for the genealogy cp. 7. 150. 6-9. — 14. ἔσχε: sc. γυναικα, ingressive. — 16. ἄπαις ἔρσηνος γόνου: *childless of male issue*, as 7. 205. 4. For gen. with ἄπαις, see S. 1428; HA. 753 c. The expression is Herodotean and poetic.

## MEDES

62. 1. τὴν αὐτὴν ταύτην: sc. στολήν. Cp. 7. 72. 6, 7. 84. 2. — 3. Τιγράνην: son of Artabanus. He fell as leader of the Persians at Mycale (9. 96, 9. 102). — 4. Ἀριοι:

κομένης δὲ Μηδείης τῆς Κολχίδος ἐξ Ἀθηνέων ἐς τοὺς 5  
 Ἀρίους τούτους μετέβαλον καὶ οὗτοι τὸ οὐνομα. αὐτοὶ  
 περὶ σφέων ὦδε λέγουσι Μῆδοι. Κίσσιοι δὲ στρατευό-  
 μενοι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα κατὰ περ Πέρσαι ἐσκευάδατο, ἀντὶ  
 δὲ τῶν πύλων μιτρηφόροι ἦσαν. Κισσίων δὲ ἦρχε  
 Ἀνάφης ὁ Ὀτάνεω. Ὑρκάνιοι δὲ κατὰ περ Πέρσαι 10  
 ἐσεσάχατο, ἡγεμόνα παρεχόμενοι Μεγάπανον τὸν Βα-  
 63 βυλῶνος ὕστερον τούτων ἐπιτροπεύσαντα. Ἀσσύριοι  
 δὲ στρατευόμενοι περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι εἶχον χάλκεά  
 τε κράνεα καὶ πεπλεγμένα τρόπον τινὰ βάρβαρον οὐκ  
 εὐαπήγητον, ἀσπίδας δὲ καὶ αἰχμὰς καὶ ἐγχειρίδια  
 παραπλήσια τῇσι Αἰγυπτίησι εἶχον, πρὸς δὲ ρόπαλα 5

prob. to be distinguished from the tribe mentioned 7. 66. 1. It means the *worthy, noble* (Skt. *arya*), and was an appellation assumed by all Irano-Median peoples. In comparative philology it is applied to all Indo-European cognate nations. — 5. **Μηδείης κτλ.**: after her flight from Corinth, Medea bore to Aegeus at Athens a son named Medus; afterwards detected in a plot against Theseus she fled to Asia with this son, who became the eponymous hero of the Medes. Pausan. 2. 3. 8. — 7. **ὦδε**: here looks backward. — **Κίσσιοι**: from Kissia, later called Susiana. — 8. **τὰ ἄλλα**: cognate acc. — **ἐσκευάδατο**: Dial. § 4. 3. — 9. **μιτρηφόροι ἦσαν**: where we should expect **μίτρας ἐφόρουν**. — 10. **Ὑρκάνιοι**: on the south-

east coast of the Caspian Sea. —

11. **ἐσεσάχατο**: *were equipped*, as 7. 70. 9, 7. 73. 7, 7. 86. 4. — 12. **ἐπιτροπεύσαντα**: with gen., as 7. 7. 8; with acc. 7. 78. 9.

#### ASSYRIANS

63. 2. **χάλκεα κράνεα**: helmets of bronze or iron, quite similar to the Homeric, are seen in the monuments and found in ruins. — 3. **πεπλεγμένα**: prob. **ἐξ ἱμάντων** is implied. Cp. 7. 85. 7. — **τρόπον τινὰ βάρβαρον**: adv. acc. Cp. 7. 89. 5. — **οὐκ εὐαπήγητον**: *not easy to describe*. Herodotean and late Greek. Dial. § 2. 3. — 5. **τῇσι Αἰγυπτίησι**: agrees in gender with first two nouns. — **ρόπαλα ξύλων τετυλωμένα σιδήρῳ**: *clubs of wood knobbed with iron*, i.e. embossed with large-headed iron nails. —

ξύλων τετυλωμένα σιδήρῳ καὶ λινέους θώρηκας. οὗτοι δὲ ὑπὸ μὲν Ἑλλήνων καλέονται Σύριοι, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν βαρβάρων Ἀσσύριοι ἐκλήθησαν. [τούτων δὲ μεταξὺ Χαλδαῖοι.] ἦρχε δὲ σφεων Ὀτάσπης ὁ Ἀρταχάειω.  
 64 Βάκτριοι δὲ περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι ἀγχοτάτω τῶν Μηδικῶν ἔχοντες ἐστρατεύοντο, τόξα δὲ καλάμῖνα ἐπιχώρια καὶ αἰχμὰς βραχείας. Σάκαι δὲ οἱ Σκύθαι περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κυρβασίας ἐς ὀξὺ ἀπηγμένας ὀρθὰς εἶχον πεπηγυίας, ἀναξυρίδας δὲ ἐνεδεδυκέσαν, τόξα δὲ ἐπιχώρια καὶ ἐγχειρίδια, πρὸς δὲ καὶ ἀξίνας σαγάρῃς εἶχον. τούτους δὲ ἐόντας Σκύθας Ἀμυργίους Σάκας ἐκάλεον· οἱ γὰρ Πέρσαι πάντας τοὺς Σκύθας καλέουσι Σάκας. Βακτρίων δὲ καὶ Σακέων ἦρχε Ὑστάσπης  
 65 ὁ Δαρείου τε καὶ Ἀτόσσης τῆς Κύρου. Ἴνδοι δὲ εἴματα μὲν ἐνδεδυκότες ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιημένα, τόξα δὲ καλάμῖνα εἶχον καὶ ὀϊστοὺς καλαμίνους· ἐπὶ δὲ σίδηρος ἦν. ἐσταλμένοι μὲν δὴ ἦσαν οὕτω Ἴνδοι, προσετετάχατο δὲ συστρατευόμενοι Φαρναζάθρη τῷ

6. λινέους θώρηκας: as already in Homer (B 529, 830). — 8. [τούτων κτῆ]: see App.

TRIBES NORTHEAST AND EAST OF MEDIA AND PERSIA (CC. 64–68)

64. 1. τῶν Μηδικῶν: sc. τιαρῶν, dependent on ἀγχοτάτω (= ὁμοιότατα). — 2. τόξα καλάμῖνα: i.e. of bamboo. — 4. κυρβασίας: = τιάρας. — ἐς ὀξὺ ἀπηγμένας: running to a point, as 2. 28. 7. — 6. ἀξίνας σαγάρῃς: the first as explanation of the foreign term σαγάρῃς, bat-

tle-axes. — 7. Σκύθας Ἀμυργίους: Amyrgian Scythians. Amyrgion was a plain in the country of the Sacians.

65. 1. Ἴνδοι: sc. ἐστρατεύοντο, general name for all peoples east of the Indus. — 2. ἀπὸ ξύλων: short for ἀπ' ἐρίων ἀπὸ ξύλου (3. 47. 12), i.e. cotton (cp. baumwolle). Cp. 3. 106. 11 ff. — 3. ἐπὶ δὲ σίδηρος ἦν: and thereon was iron, i.e. the reed arrows had iron points. — 5. προσετετάχατο συστρατευόμενοι: had been assigned to serve with.

66 Ἄρταβάτεω. Ἄριοι δὲ τόξοισι μὲν ἐσκευασμένοι ἦσαν  
 Μηδικοῖσι, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατὰ περ Βάκτριον. Ἀρίων δὲ  
 ἦρχε Σισιάμνης ὁ Ὑδάρνεος. Πάρθοι δὲ καὶ Χοράσμιοι  
 καὶ Σόγδοι τε καὶ Γανδάριοι καὶ Δαδίκαι τὴν αὐτὴν  
 σκευὴν ἔχοντες τὴν καὶ Βάκτριοι ἐστρατεύοντο. τούτων  
 δὲ ἦρχον οἶδε, Πάρθων μὲν καὶ Χορασμίων Ἀρτάβαζος  
 ὁ Φαρνάκεος, Σόγδων δὲ Ἀζάνης ὁ Ἀρταίου, Γανδαρίων  
 67 δὲ καὶ Δαδικέων Ἀρτύφιος ὁ Ἀρταβάνου. Κάσπιοι δὲ  
 σισύρνας τε ἐνδεδυκότες καὶ τόξα ἐπιχώρια καλάμυνα  
 ἔχοντες καὶ ἀκινάκας ἐστρατεύοντο. οὗτοι μὲν οὕτω  
 ἐσκευάδατο, ἡγεμόνα παρεχόμενοι Ἀριόμαρδον τὸν  
 Ἀρτυφίου ἀδελφεόν, Σαράγγαι δὲ εἴματα μὲν βεβαμ-  
 5 μένα ἔχοντες ἐνέπρεπον, πέδιλα δὲ ἐς γόνυ ἀνατείνοντα  
 εἶχον, τόξα δὲ καὶ αἰχμᾶς Μηδικάς. Σαραγγέων δὲ  
 ἦρχε Φερενδάτης ὁ Μεγαβάζου. Πάκτυες δὲ σισυρνο-  
 φόροι τε ἦσαν καὶ τόξα ἐπιχώρια εἶχον καὶ ἐγχειρίδια.  
 Πάκτυες δὲ ἄρχοντα παρείχοντο Ἀρταύτην τὸν Ἰθα-  
 10 68 μίτρεω. Οὐτίοι δὲ καὶ Μύκοι τε καὶ Παρικάνιοι ἐσκευ-  
 ασμένοι ἦσαν κατὰ περ Πάκτυες. τούτων δὲ ἦρχον  
 οἶδε, Οὐτίων μὲν καὶ Μύκων Ἀρσαμένης ὁ Δαρείου,  
 69 Παρικανίων δὲ Σιρομίτρης ὁ Οἰοβάζου. Ἀράβιοι δὲ

66. 1. Ἄριοι: prob. inexact for Ἄρειοι. See on 7. 62. 4. They dwelt southwest of Bactriana.—6. Ἀρτάβαζος: acc. to Hdt., the most clear sighted of the Persian generals (8. 126 ff., 9. 41, 9. 66, 9. 89). He conducted later, as satrap of Dascyleum, the negotiations with Pausanias (Thuc. 1. 129).

67. 2. σισύρνας: garments of sheepskin. Cp. schol. on Plato, *Eryx*. 400 τὸ ἐκ τῶν κωδίων ῥαπτόμενον ἀμπεχόνιον. Cp. 4. 109. 11.—6. ἔχοντες ἐνέπρεπον: as 7. 83. 10. Cp. the Homeric μεταπρέπειν.—ἀνατείνοντα: intr. in Hdt. and late Greek.—8. Πάκτυες: in northeastern India, on the Indus (modern Afghanistan).

χειρὰς ὑπεζωμένοι ἦσαν, τόξα δὲ παλίντονα εἶχον πρὸς δεξιὰ, μακρά. Αἰθίοπες δὲ παρδαλέας τε καὶ λεοντέας ἐναμμένοι, τόξα δὲ εἶχον ἐκ φοίνικος σπάθης πεποιημένα, μακρά, τετραπηχέων οὐκ ἐλάσσω, ἐπὶ δὲ καλαμί-  
 μινους δῖστοὺς σμικροὺς, ἀντὶ δὲ σιδήρου ἐπὴν λίθος ὄξυς πεποιημένος, τῷ καὶ τὰς σφρηγίδας γλύφουσι· πρὸς δὲ αἰχμὰς εἶχον, ἐπὶ δὲ κέρας δορκάδος ἐπὴν ὄξυν πεποιημένον τρόπον λόγχης· εἶχον δὲ καὶ ῥόπαλα τυλωτά. τοῦ δὲ σώματος τὸ μὲν ἡμισυ ἐξηλείφοντο<sup>10</sup> γύψῳ ἰόντες ἐς μάχην, τὸ δὲ ἡμισυ μίλτω. Ἀραβίων δὲ καὶ Αἰθιόπων τῶν ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου οἰκημένων ἦρχε Ἀρσάμης ὁ Δαρείου τε καὶ Ἀρτυστῶνης τῆς Κύρου θυγατρός, τὴν μάλιστα στέρξας τῶν γυναικῶν Δαρείου<sup>70</sup> εἰκὼ χρυσὴν σφυρήλατον ἐποίησατο. τῶν μὲν δὲ ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου Αἰθιόπων καὶ Ἀραβίων ἦρχε Ἀρσάμης, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ ἡλίου ἀνατολέων Αἰθίοπες (διξοὶ γὰρ δὴ

## ARABIANS

69. 2. *χειρὰς*: *long cloaks*, acc. retained with pass. — *τόξα παλίντονα*: *back-stretched bows*. They consisted of two half-moon-shaped pieces or horns held together in the middle by a cylindrical bar. In stringing the bow, the ends were drawn in the direction opposite to the natural bend. — *πρὸς δεξιὰ*: *on the right side*. Usually they were carried at the left side.

— 4. *ἐκ φοίνικος σπάθης πεποιημένα*: *made out of a strip of palm, hardened in the fire* (Strabo, p. 822). — 7. *τὰς σφρηγίδας*: here,

as 3. 41. 5, 3. 128. 6, *seal stones, seals*; 3. 41. 10 and freq. *seal rings*. — 9. *ῥόπαλα τυλωτά*: see on 7. 63. 5. — 14. *τὴν*: construed with *στέρξας*. — *τῶν γυναικῶν*: six in all (3. 88, 7. 2, 7. 224), of whom Atossa was most influential. — 15. *εἰκὼ*: (*sc. αὐτῆς*) poetical form. — *ἐποίησατο*: *had made*. Causative middle. S. 1725; H.A. 815.

## ETHIOPIANS

70. 1. *τῶν ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου Αἰθιόπων*: Homer (a 23 f.) divides the Ethiopians into Eastern and Western. Hdt. keeps this division,



ἐστρατεύοντο) προστετάχατο τοῖσι Ἰνδοῖσι, διαλλάσ-  
 σοντες εἶδος μὲν οὐδὲν τοῖσι ἑτέροισι, φωνὴν δὲ καὶ 5  
 τρίχωμα μῶνον· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ ἡλίου Αἰθίοπες ἰθὺ-  
 τριχῆς εἰσι, οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης οὐλότατον τρίχωμα  
 ἔχουσι πάντων ἀνθρώπων. οὗτοι δὲ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας  
 Αἰθίοπες τὰ μὲν πλέω κατὰ περ Ἰνδοὶ ἐσεσάχατο, προ-  
 μετωπίδια δὲ ἵππων εἶχον ἐπὶ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι σὺν τε 10  
 τοῖσι ὥσθι ἐκδεδαρμένα καὶ τῇ λοφιῇ· καὶ ἀντὶ μὲν  
 λόφου ἢ λοφιῇ κατέχρη, τὰ δὲ ὦτα τῶν ἵππων ὀρθὰ  
 πεπηγότα εἶχον· προβλήματα δὲ αὐτ' ἀσπίδων ἐποιέ-  
 πνοντο γεράνων δοράς. Λίβυες δὲ σκευὴν μὲν σκυτίνην  
 ἦσαν ἔχοντες, ἀκοντίοισι δὲ ἐπικαῦτοισι χρεώμενοι.  
 12 ἄρχοντα δὲ παρείχοντο Μασσάγην τὸν Ὀαρίζου. Πα-  
 φλαγόνες δὲ ἐστρατεύοντο ἐπὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα  
 πεπλεγμένα ἔχοντες, ἀσπίδας δὲ σμικρὰς αἰχμὰς τε οὐ  
 μεγάλας, πρὸς δὲ ἀκόντια καὶ ἐγχειρίδια, περὶ δὲ τοὺς  
 πόδας πέδιλα ἐπιχώρια ἐς μέσσην κνήμην ἀνατείνοντα. 5  
 Λίγυες δὲ καὶ Ματιηνοὶ καὶ Μαριανδυνοὶ τε καὶ Σύριοι  
 τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχοντες Παφλαγόσι ἐστρατεύοντο. οἱ δὲ  
 Σύριοι οὗτοι ὑπὸ Περσέων Καππαδόκαι καλέονται.

designating the Western Ethio-  
 pians, however, as "those beyond  
 Egypt," or "those from Libya."  
 A remnant of the Eastern or Asi-  
 atic Ethiopians is to be found in  
 the black Brahûi of Beloochi-  
 stan. — 4. προστετάχατο: cp. 7.  
 65. — διαλλάσσαντες: with dat.;  
 gen. is more usual. — 5. φωνήν:  
 language. — 9. προμετωπίδια: skin  
 of the forehead. — 12. κατέχρη:

sufficed, as I. 164. 3, 4. 118. 15 =  
 ἀπέχρη I. 66. 5. — 13. προβλήματα  
 . . . γεράνων δοράς: cp. 4. 175.  
 6 ἐς τὸν πόλεμον στρουθὼν κατα-  
 γαίων δοράς φορέουσι προβλήματα.

## LIBYANS

71. 1. The tribes between  
 Egypt and Cyrene. — 2. ἐπικαῦ-  
 τοῖσι: i.e. burnt on the surface  
 and thereby hardened.

Παφλαγόνων μὲν νυν καὶ Ματιηνῶν Δῶτος ὁ Μεγασίδρου ἦρχε, Μαρριανδυνῶν δὲ καὶ Λιγύων καὶ Συρίων<sup>10</sup>  
 73 Γωβρύης ὁ Δαρείου τε καὶ Ἀρτυστῶνης. Φρύγες δὲ ἀγχοτάτω τῆς Παφλαγονικῆς σκευὴν εἶχον, ὀλίγον παραλλάσσοντες. οἱ δὲ Φρύγες, ὡς Μακεδόνες λέγουσι, ἐκαλέοντο Βρίγες χρόνον ὅσον Εὐρωπήιοι ἐόντες σύνοικοι ἦσαν Μακεδόσι, μεταβάντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην ἄμας τῇ χώρῃ καὶ τὸ οὖνομα μετέβαλον ἐς Φρύγας. Ἀρμένιοι δὲ κατὰ περ Φρύγες ἐσεσάχατο, ἐόντες Φρυγῶν ἄποικοι. τούτων συναμφοτέρων ἦρχε Ἀρτόχμης, Δα-  
 74 ρείου ἔχων θυγατέρα. Λυδοὶ δὲ ἀγχοτάτω τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν εἶχον ὄπλα. οἱ δὲ Λυδοὶ Μήονες ἐκαλέοντο τὸ πάλαι, ἐπὶ δὲ Λυδοῦ τοῦ Ἄττος ἔσχον τὴν ἐπωνυμίην, μεταβαλόντες τὸ οὖνομα. Μυσοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι εἶχον κράνεα ἐπιχώρια, ἀσπίδας δὲ μικράς,

TRIBES OF ASIA MINOR AND  
VICINITY (CC. 72-77)

73. 2. ἀγχοτάτω: see on 7. 64. 1. — 3. παραλλάσσοντες: cp. διαλλάσσοντες 7. 70. 4. — 4. Βρίγες (or Βρύγες): Macedonian dialectic form = Φρύγες. — Εὐρωπήιοι ἐόντες: Stein holds that Hdt. reverses here the direction of tribal movement; that the Φρύγες were originally Asiatic, and migrated (perhaps with the Mysians and Teucrians) from Asia Minor to Thrace and Macedonia, whence they were later again driven across the Hellespont by tribes from the north (Macedonians and Thra-

cians). But in support of Hdt.'s view see Hirt, *Die Indogermanen* i. 132 f. — 6. ἐς Φρύγας: see App. — 7. Φρυγῶν ἄποικοι: cp. Eudoxus *apud Steph. Byz.* Ἀρμένιοι δὲ τὸ μὲν γένος ἐκ Φρυγίας καὶ τῇ φωνῇ πολλὰ φρυγίζουσι. Acc. to Stein's view, the relationship is reversed here.

74. 2. Μήονες: Homer calls the ancient inhabitants of Lydia Maeonians (B 866 Μήονας . . . ὑπὸ Τμῳλφ γεγαῶτας). Cp. Strabo 10. 4. 5. Later the name Μυωνίη was restricted to a small part of Lydia, the valley of the upper Hermus. — 3. ἐπὶ δὲ Λυδοῦ . . . τὴν ἐπωνυμίην: cp. 1. 7. 8 οἱ δὲ

ἀκοντίοισι δὲ ἐχρέωντο ἐπικαύτοισι. οὗτοι δέ εἰσι  
 Λυδῶν ἄποικοι, ἀπ' Ὀλύμπου δὲ ὄρεος καλέονται Ὀλυμ-  
 πιηνοί. Λυδῶν δὲ καὶ Μυσῶν ἦρχε Ἀρταφρένης. ὁ  
 Ἀρταφρένης, δὲ ἐς Μαραθῶνα ἐσέβαλε ἅμα Δάτι.  
 75 Ὀρῆκες δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι ἀλωπεκέας ἔχοντες  
 ἐστρατεύοντο, περὶ δὲ τὸ σῶμα κιθῶνας, ἐπὶ δὲ ζειράς  
 περιβεβλημένοι ποικίλας, περὶ δὲ τοὺς πόδας τε καὶ  
 τὰς κνήμας πέδιλα νεβρῶν, πρὸς δὲ ἀκόντιά τε καὶ  
 πέλτας καὶ ἐγχειρίδια σμικρά. οὗτοι δὲ διαβάντες μὲν 5  
 ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην ἐκλήθησαν Βιθυνοί, τὸ δὲ πρότερον  
 ἐκαλέοντο, ὡς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι, Στρυμόνιοι, οἰκέοντες ἐπὶ  
 Στρυμόνι. ἐξαναστῆναι δέ φασι ἐξ ἡθέων ὑπὸ Τευκρῶν  
 τε καὶ Μυσῶν. Ὀρηκῶν δὲ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ ἦρχε  
 76 Βασσάκης ὁ Ἀρταβάνου . . . ἀσπίδας δὲ ὠμοβοτῖνας  
 εἶχον σμικράς, καὶ προβόλους δύο λυκιοεργέας ἕκαστος  
 εἶχε, ἐπὶ δὲ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα χάλκεα. πρὸς δὲ  
 τοῖσι κράνεσι ὦτά τε καὶ κέρεα προσῆν βοὸς χάλκεα,  
 ἐπῆσαν δὲ καὶ λόφοι. τὰς δὲ κνήμας ῥάκεσι φοινι- 5

πρότερον Ἀγρωνος βασιλεύσαντες  
 ταύτης τῆς χώρας ἦσαν ἀπόγονοι  
 Λυδοῦ τοῦ Ἄττος, ἀπ' οὗτο οὗτος.  
 For ἐπὶ *c. gen.* see on 7. 40. 12. —  
 6. ἐπικαύτοισι: see on 7. 71. 2.  
 — 7. Λυδῶν ἄποικοι: at 1. 171.  
 28 the two peoples are called, per-  
 haps more correctly, κασίγνητοι.

75. 1. Ὀρῆκες: *sc.* οἱ ἐν τῇ  
 Ἀσίῃ, as 9 below shows. — ἀλω-  
 πεκέας: for same costume among  
 the European Thracians, see Xen.

*Anab.* 7. 4. 4. — 2. περὶ τὸ σῶμα:  
 for variety after ἐπὶ *c. dat.* Cp.  
 7. 61. — ζειράς: see on 7. 69. 2.  
 — 4. πέδιλα νεβρῶν: *fawnskin*  
*sandals.* — 6. ἐκλήθησαν: ingres-  
 sive. — 8. ἐξ ἡθέων: cp. 7. 10. θ 3.  
 — ὑπὸ Τευκρῶν: cp. 7. 20. 11.

76. 2. εἶχον: the name of the  
 nation has been lost. Most edi-  
 tors, since Wesseling, supply Χά-  
 λυβες; Stein Πισίδαι; Sitzler Καύ-  
 νιοι. — προβόλους: *hunting spears.*  
 Cp. προβόλαιον 7. 148. 16. — λυ-

κέοισι κατελίχατο. ἐν τούτοισι τοῖσι ἀνδράσι Ἄρεός  
 77 ἔστι χρηστήριον. Καβηλεῖς δὲ οἱ Μήονες, Λασιόνιοι  
 δὲ καλεόμενοι, τὴν αὐτὴν Κίλιξι εἶχον σκευήν, τὴν ἐγώ,  
 ἔπεαν κατὰ τὴν Κιλικῶν τάξιν διεξιὼν γένωμαι, τότε  
 σημανέω. Μιλύαι δὲ αἰχμὰς τε βραχέας εἶχον καὶ  
 εἴματα ἐνεπεπορπέατο· εἶχον δὲ αὐτῶν τόξα μετεξέτεροις  
 Λύκια, περὶ δὲ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι ἐκ διφθερέων πεποιη-  
 μένας κυνέας. τούτων πάντων ἦρχε Βάδρης ὁ Ὑστά-  
 78 νεος. Μόσχοι δὲ περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κυνέας  
 ξύλινας εἶχον, ἀσπίδας δὲ καὶ αἰχμὰς σμικράς· λόγχαι  
 δὲ ἐπῆσαν μεγάλαι. Τιβαρηνοὶ δὲ καὶ Μάκρωνες καὶ  
 Μοσσύνοικοι κατὰ περ Μόσχοι ἐσκευασμένοι ἐστρα-  
 τεύοντο. τούτους δὲ συνέτασσον ἄρχοντες οἶδε, Μό-  
 σχους μὲν καὶ Τιβαρηνοὺς Ἀριόμαρδος ὁ Δαρείου τε  
 παῖς καὶ Πάρμνος τῆς Σμέρδιος τοῦ Κύρου, Μάκρωνας  
 δὲ καὶ Μοσσυνοίκους Ἀρταύκτης ὁ Χοράσμιος, ὃς  
 79 Σηστὸν τὴν ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ ἐπετρόπευε. Μᾶρες δὲ  
 ἐπὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα ἐπιχώρια πλεκτὰ εἶχον,  
 ἀσπίδας δὲ δερματίνας σμικρὰς καὶ ἀκόντια. Κόλχοι  
 δὲ περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα ξύλινα, ἀσπίδας  
 δὲ ὠμοβοῖνας σμικρὰς αἰχμὰς τε βραχέας, πρὸς δὲ καὶ  
 μαχαίρας εἶχον. Μαρῶν δὲ καὶ Κόλχων ἦρχε Φαραν-  
 δάτης ὁ Τεάσπιος. Ἀλαρόδιοι δὲ καὶ Σάσπειρες κατὰ  
 περ Κόλχοι ὠπλισμένοι ἐστρατεύοντο. τούτων δὲ Μα-  
 80 σίστιος ὁ Σιρομίτρεω ἦρχε. τὰ δὲ νησιωτικὰ ἔθνεα τὰ

κιοεργέας: of Lycian workmanship.  
 Cp. τόξα Λύκια 7. 77. 5. — 6. κα-  
 τελίχατο: cp. κατελίσσοντες 7.  
 181. 10.

77. 1. οἱ Μήονες: explanatory  
 of Καβηλεῖς and designating the  
 aborigines, whom Strabo calls by  
 the more general name Λυδοί.

ἐκ τῆς Ἑρυθρῆς θαλάσσης ἐπόμενα, νήσων δὲ ἐν τῇσι τοὺς ἀνασπάστους καλεομένους κατοικίζει βασιλεύς, ἀγχοτάτω τῶν Μηδικῶν εἶχον ἐσθῆτά τε καὶ ὄπλα. τούτων δὲ τῶν νησιωτέων ἦρχε Μαρδόντης ὁ Βαγαίου, 5 ὃς ἐν Μυκάλῃ στρατηγέων δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων ἐτελεύτησε ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.

81 Ταῦτα ἦν τὰ κατ' ἡπειρον στρατευόμενά τε ἔθνεα καὶ τεταγμένα ἐς τὸν πεζόν. τούτου ὢν τοῦ στρατοῦ ἦρχον μὲν οὗτοι οἱ περ εἰρέαται καὶ οἱ διατάξαντες καὶ ἐξαριθμήσαντες οὗτοι ἦσαν καὶ χιλιάρχας τε καὶ μυριάρχας ἀποδέξαντες, ἑκατοντάρχας δὲ καὶ δεκάρχας οἱ μυριάρχαι. 5 τελέων δὲ καὶ ἐθνέων ἦσαν ἄλλοι σημάντορες.

82 ἦσαν μὲν δὴ οὗτοι οἱ περ εἰρέαται ἄρχοντες, ἐστρατήγεον δὲ τούτων τε καὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος στρατοῦ τοῦ πεζοῦ Μαρδονίος τε ὁ Γωβρύεω καὶ Τριτανταίχμης ὁ Ἀρταβάνου τοῦ γνώμην θεμένου μὴ στρατεῦσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ Σμερδομένης ὁ Ὀτάνεω, Δαρείου ἀμ- 5

TRIBES OF THE PERSIAN GULF

80. 2. ἐκ τῆς Ἑρυθρῆς θαλάσσης: = ἡ νοτιή θάλασσα, *i.e.* the Indian Ocean with the Arabian and Persian gulfs. Here the Persian Gulf is esp. meant. — νήσων δέ: resumes νησιωτικά (= ἐκ νήσων) of the islands, namely. Cp. Θέρμη δέ 7. 121. 4. — 3. τοὺς ἀνασπάστους: *i.e.* those transplanted to other regions. — 6. δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων: *in the year after these events, i.e.* 479 B.C. (9. 102). δευτέρῳ as comparative governs gen. Cp. 6. 46. 1.

CHIEF COMMANDERS. THE IMMORTALS (CC. 81-83)

81. 2. τεταγμένα ἐς τὸν πεζόν: cp. 7. 21. 6. — 5. οἱ μυριάρχαι: *sc.* ἦσαν οἱ ἀποδέξαντες. — 6. τελέων: larger military divisions = τάξεων, as 7. 87. 4, 7. 211. 18. — ἄλλοι σημάντορες: *different commanders*, poetical term.

82. 4. τοῦ γνώμην θεμένου: see 7. 10. — 5. καὶ Σμερδομένης ὁ Ὀτάνεω: there is no mention elsewhere of Otanes as brother of Darius, though Artabanus was. The difficulty would be removed by as-

φότεροι οὔτοι ἀδελφεῶν παῖδες, Ξέρξης δὲ ἐγίνοντο ἀνεψιοί, καὶ Μασίστης ὁ Δαρείου τε καὶ Ἀτόσσης παῖς καὶ Γέργης ὁ Ἀριάζου καὶ Μεγάβυζος ὁ Ζωπύρου. 83 οὔτοι ἦσαν στρατηγοὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος πεζοῦ χωρὶς τῶν μυρίων. τῶν δὲ μυρίων τούτων Περσέων τῶν ἀπολελεγμένων ἐστρατήγει μὲν Ὑδάρνης ὁ Ὑδάρνεος, ἐκαλέοντο δὲ ἀθάνατοι οἱ Πέρσαι οὔτοι ἐπὶ τοῦδε· εἴ τις αὐτῶν ἐξέλιπε τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἢ θανάτῳ βιηθείς ἢ νούσῳ, ἄλλος ἀνὴρ ἀραίρητο, καὶ ἐγίνοντο οὐδαμὰ οὔτε πλέονες μυρίων οὔτε ἐλάσσονες. κόσμον δὲ πλείστον παρείχοντο διὰ πάντων Πέρσαι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἄριστοι ἦσαν. σκευὴν μὲν τοιαύτην εἶχον ἣ περ εἴρηται, χωρὶς δὲ χρυσόν τε πολλὸν καὶ ἄφθονον ἔχοντες ἐνέπρεπον. ἄρμαμάξας 10 τε ἅμα ἤγοντο, ἐν δὲ παλλακὰς καὶ θεραπῆϊν πολλήν τε καὶ εὖ ἐσκευασμένην. σῖτα δέ σφι, χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν, κάμηλοί τε καὶ ὑποζύγια ἤγον.

84 Ἰππεύει δὲ ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνεα· πλὴν οὐ πάντα παρείχετο ἵππον, ἀλλὰ τοσάδε μούνα, Πέρσαι μὲν τὴν αὐτὴν

suming that the words belong after ἀνέψιοι. — 6. ἀδελφεῶν παῖδες: Mar-donius was a sister's son. — 8. Ζω-πύρου: who won Babylon for Darius. See 3. 153 ff.

83. 2. τούτων: in attrib. position, S. 1181; HA. 673 c. — τῶν ἀπολελεγμένων: select. — 4. ἐπὶ τοῦδε: see on 7. 40. 11. — ἐξέλιπε: indic. for opt. in gen. cond. GMT. 467. — 6. ἀραίρητο: was chosen already. Dial. § 4. 2. — 8. διὰ πάντων: above all. Cp. 6. 63. 15 ἀνὴρ εὐδοκίμειν διὰ πάντων, and

1. 25. 6, 8. 37. 13, 8. 69. 6, 8. 142. 8. The const. is Homeric. Cp. M 104 ὁ δ' ἐπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων. — 10. πολλὸν καὶ ἄφθονον: abundant and rich. Cp. Hes. W. and D. 118; Xen. Anab. 5. 6. 25. — ἔχοντες ἐνέπρεπον: as 7. 67. 5.

#### CAVALRY (CC. 84-88)

84. 1. ταῦτα: here looks forward. — πλὴν: as 7. 32. 3. — παρείχετο: impf. after pres.; the one is general, the other refers to the specific case. — 2. τὴν αὐ-

ἐσκευασμένοι καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτῶν· πλὴν ἐπὶ τῇσι  
 κεφαλῇσι εἶχον μετεξέτεροι αὐτῶν καὶ χάλκεα καὶ σι-  
 85 δήρεα ἐξεληλαμένα ποιήματα. εἰσὶ δέ τινες νομάδες  
 ἄνθρωποι, Σαγάρτιοι καλεόμενοι, ἔθνος μὲν Περσικὸν  
 καὶ φωνῇ, σκευὴν δὲ μεταξύ ἔχουσι πεποιημένην τῆς  
 τε Περσικῆς καὶ τῆς Πακτυϊκῆς· οἱ παρεῖχοντο μὲν  
 ἵππον ὀκτακισχιλίν, ὅπλα δὲ οὐ νομίζουσι ἔχειν οὔτε 5  
 χάλκεα οὔτε σιδήρεα ἔξω ἐγχειριδίων, χρέωνται δὲ σει-  
 ρῇσι πεπλεγμένῃσι ἐξ ἱμάντων. ταύτῃσι πίσυνοι ἔρ-  
 χονται ἐς πόλεμον· ἡ δὲ μάχη τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν  
 ἦδε· ἐπεὰν συμμίσγωσι τοῖσι πολεμίοισι, βάλλουσι  
 τὰς σειράς ἐπ' ἄκρῳ βρόχους ἐχούσας· ὅτεο δ' ἂν 10  
 τύχη, ἣν τε ἵππου ἣν τε ἀνθρώπου, ἐπ' ἐωυτὸν ἔλκει· οἱ  
 δὲ ἐν ἔρκεσι ἐμπαλασσόμενοι διαφθείρονται. τούτων  
 μὲν αὕτη ἡ μάχη, καὶ ἐπετετάχατο ἐς τοὺς Πέρσας.  
 86 Μῆδοι δὲ τήν περ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ εἶχον σκευήν, καὶ Κίσσιοι

τήν· *sc.* σκευήν. — 3. ἐσκευασμέ-  
 νοι: agreeing with Πέρσαι, where  
 ἐσκευασμένην (ἵππον) was to be  
 expected. — 5. ἐξεληλαμένα ποιή-  
 ματα: *beaten works*. Cp. εἰκὼ  
 σφυρήλατον 7. 69. 15. A kind of  
 helmet is meant, instead of *τιάρας*  
 (7. 61. 2).

85. 2. ἔθνος . . . καὶ φωνῇ: note  
 combination of acc. of specifica-  
 tion and dat. of manner with Περ-  
 σικόν. — 3. μεταξύ τῆς τε . . .  
 Πακτυϊκῆς: the prep. phrase as adv.  
 modifier to πεποιημένην. Cp. 2.  
 42. 18 φωνὴν μεταξύ ἀμφοτέρων  
 νομίζοντες. — 5. οὐ νομίζουσι: *are*

*not wont*. — 6. σειρῇσι: *lassos*.

— 7. πίσυνοι: poetical and He-  
 rodotean; in Attic prose only in  
 Thuc. Cp. 7. 10. 5. — 8. ἡ μάχη:  
 as 7. 9. a 1. — 10. ἐπ' ἄκρῳ: *at*  
*the end*. — 11. τύχη: *sc.* ὁ βάλ-  
 λων, transition to more vivid sing.  
 — οἱ ἐν ἔρκεσι ἐμπαλασσόμενοι:  
*those entangled in the toils*. The  
 rare verb as in Thuc. 7. 84. 15.  
 ἔρκος is a poetical term. — 13. ἐπε-  
 τετάχατο ἐς τοὺς Πέρσας: cp. 7.  
 81. 2.

86. 1. Μῆδοι: on the Median  
 and Kissian armor, see 7. 62.  
 — εἶχον: common to both princi-

ὡσαύτως. Ἴνδοι δὲ σκευὴ μὲν ἐσεσάχατο τῇ αὐτῇ  
 ἐν τῷ πεζῷ, ἥλαυνον δὲ κέλητας καὶ ἄρματα· ὑπ  
 τοῖσι ἄρμασι ὑπῆσαν ἵπποι καὶ ὄνοι ἄγριοι. ]  
 τριοι δὲ ἐσκενάδατο ὡσαύτως καὶ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ,  
 Κάσπιοι ὁμοίως. Λίβυες δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ κατὰ περ εἰ  
 πεζῷ· ἥλαυνον δὲ καὶ οὗτοι πάντες ἄρματα. ὦ  
 αὐτῶς Κάσπιοι καὶ Παρικάνιοι ἐσεσάχατο ὁμοίως  
 ἐν τῷ πεζῷ. Ἀράβιοι δὲ σκευὴν μὲν εἶχον τὴν αἰ  
 καὶ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ, ἥλαυνον δὲ πάντες καμήλους ταχυ  
 87 οὐ λειπομένους ἵππων. ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνεα μούνα ἵππ  
 ἀριθμὸς δὲ τῆς ἵππου ἐγένετο ὀκτὼ μυριάδες, π  
 τῶν καμήλων καὶ τῶν ἀρμάτων. οἱ μὲν νυν αἱ  
 ἵππεῖς ἐτετάχατο κατὰ τέλεα, Ἀράβιοι δὲ ἔσχ  
 ἐπετετάχατο. ἄτε γὰρ τῶν ἵππων οὔτι ἀνεχομ  
 τὰς καμήλους ὕστεροι ἐτετάχατο, ἵνα μὴ φοβε  
 88 τὸ ἱππικόν. ἵππαρχοι δὲ ἦσαν Ἀρμαμίθρης τε  
 Τίθαιος Δάτιος παῖδες. ὁ δὲ τρίτος σφι συνίπ  
 χος Φαρνούχης κατελέλειπτο ἐν Σάρδισι νοσέων.  
 γὰρ ὀρμῶντο ἐκ Σαρδίων, ἐπὶ συμφορὴν περιεί  
 ἀνεθέλητον. ἐλαύνοντι γάρ οἱ ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας

pal and rel. clause.—2. ἐσεσά-  
 χατο: as 7. 62. 11.—3. ὑπὸ . . .  
 ὑπῆσαν: were yoked to the chariots.  
 The yoke was regarded as part of  
 the chariot. Cp. Hom. ζ 73 ἡμῶ-  
 νους θ' ὑπαγον ζεύξαν θ' ὑπ'  
 ἀπήνη.—7. ὡς δ' αὐτῶς: separa-  
 tion as in Homer.—10. καμή-  
 λους . . . ἵππων: cp. 3. 102. 19  
 κάμηλοι ἵππων οὐκ ἦσσονες ἐς ταχυ-  
 τῆτα. For λείπεσθαι c. gen., to be

*inferior to*, cp. 7. 8. a 12, 7. 4

87. 1. ταῦτα . . . ἱππεύει:  
 84. 1.—4. τέλεα: cp. 7. 81.  
 5. ἄτε: cp. 7. 6. 1, 7. 23. 11.—  
 μὴ φοβέοιτο τὸ ἱππικόν: con-  
 the device of Cyrus to frighten  
 the horses of Croesus' army

88. 2. σφι συνίππαρχος:  
 dependent on συν. The  
 only here.—4. ἐπὶ συμφορῇ  
 κρίτισσε ἀνεθέλητον: unusual c



ἵππον ὑπέδραμε κύων, καὶ ὁ ἵππος οὐ προῖδ' ἔφοβήθη  
 τε καὶ στας ὀρθὸς ἀπεσείσατο τὸν Φαρνούχεια, πεσὼν  
 δὲ αἱμά τε ἡμεῖ καὶ ἐς φθίσιν περιῆλθε ἡ νοῦσος. τὸν  
 δὲ ἵππον αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐποίησαν ὡς ἐκέλευε· ἀπα-  
 γαγόντες οἱ οἰκέται ἐς τὸν χῶρον ἐν τῷ περ κατέβαλε 10  
 τὸν δεσπότην, ἐν τοῖσι γούνασι ἀπέταμον τὰ σκέλεα.  
 Φαρνούχης μὲν οὕτω παρελύθη τῆς ἡγεμονίης.

89 Τῶν δὲ τριηρέων ἀριθμὸς μὲν ἐγένετο ἑπτὰ καὶ  
 διηκόσιαι καὶ χίλιαι, παρείχοντο δὲ αὐτὰς οἶδε, Φοίνικες  
 μὲν σὺν Σύροισι τοῖσι ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ τριηκοσίας,  
 ὧδε ἐσκευασμένοι· περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κυνέας  
 εἶχον ἀγχοτάτω πεποιημένας τρόπον τὸν Ἑλληνικόν, 5  
 ἐνδευκότες δὲ θώρηκας λινέους, ἀσπίδας δὲ ἵτυς οὐκ  
 ἐχούσας εἶχον καὶ ἀκόντια. οὗτοι δὲ οἱ Φοίνικες τὸ  
 παλαιὸν οἶκεον, ὡς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι, ἐπὶ τῇ Ἐρυθρῇ θα-  
 λάσσει, ἐνθεύτην δὲ ὑπερβάντες τῆς Συρίας οἰκέουσι τὸ  
 παρὰ θάλασσαν. τῆς δὲ Συρίας τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον καὶ 10  
 τὸ μέχρι Αἰγύπτου πᾶν Παλαιστίνῃ καλεῖται. Αἰγύπ-  
 τιοι δὲ νέας παρείχοντο διηκοσίας. οὗτοι δὲ εἶχον  
 περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα χηλεντά, ἀσπίδας δὲ  
 κοῖλας, τὰς ἵτυς μεγάλας ἐχούσας, καὶ δόρατά τε ναύ-

for dat. or dat. with ἐν. ἀνεθέλη-  
 τον as 7. 133. 9 = ἀχαρις 7. 190.  
 11. — 8. φθίσιν: *consumption*. —  
 9. αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς: as 7. 148.  
 6, 7. 220. 12.

#### THE FLEET (CC. 89-98)

89. 1. ἑπτὰ καὶ διηκόσιαι καὶ  
 χίλιαι: cp. Aesch. *Pers.* 344 f. —  
 5. ἀγχοτάτω: *very nearly*, modi-

fying the adv. acc. τρόπον τὸν  
 Ἑλληνικόν. — 6. ἐνδευκότες θώρη-  
 κας λινέους: *sc. ἦσαν*. Cp. 7. 63.  
 6. — 7. ἐχούσας εἶχον: note the  
 parechesis. — 8. ἐπὶ τῇ Ἐρυθρῇ  
 θαλάσσῃ: the Persian Gulf. —  
 9. τῆς Συρίας: dependent on τὸ  
 παρὰ θάλασσαν. — 13. χηλεντά:  
 = πλεκτά 7. 79. 2. — 14. μεγάλας:  
 pred. to τὰς ἵτυς. — δόρατα ναύ-

μαχα καὶ τύκους μεγάλους. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτῶν θωρη<sup>15</sup>  
 90 κοφόροι ἦσαν, μαχαίρας δὲ μεγάλας εἶχον. οὗτοι μὲν  
 οὕτω ἐστάλατο, Κύπριοι δὲ παρείχοντο νέας πεντήκοντα  
 καὶ ἑκατόν, ἐσκενασμένοι ὧδε. τὰς μὲν κεφαλὰς εἰλί-  
 χατο μίτρησι οἱ βασιλεῖς αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι εἶχον  
 κιθῶνας, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατὰ περ Ἑλληνες. τούτων δὲ 5  
 τοσάδε ἔθνεά εἰσι, οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος καὶ Ἀθηνέων,  
 οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Ἀρκαδίας, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Κύθνου, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ  
 Φοινίκης, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Αἰθιοπίας, ὥς αὐτοὶ Κύπριοι  
 91 λέγουσι. Κίλικες δὲ ἑκατόν παρείχοντο νέας. οὗτοι  
 δ' αὖ περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα ἐπιχώρια,  
 λαισήϊά τε εἶχον ἀντ' ἀσπίδων, ὠμοβοές πεπονημένα,  
 καὶ κιθῶνας εἰρινέους ἐνδεδυκότες. δύο δὲ ἀκόντια  
 ἕκαστος καὶ ξίφος εἶχον, ἀγχοτάτω τῇσι Αἰγυπτίησι 5  
 μαχαίρησι πεπονημένα. οὗτοι μὲν τὸ παλαιὸν Ὑπα-  
 χαιοὶ ἐκαλέοντο, ἐπὶ δὲ Κίλικος τοῦ Ἀγῆνορος ἀνδρὸς

μαχα: cp. Hom. O 389 ξυστὰ νάνυ-  
 μαχα. — 15. τύκους: battle axes, in  
 this sense only here.

90. 4. μίτρησι: turbans. Cp.  
 7. 62. 9. — οἱ βασιλεῖς: there were  
 nine chief cities in Cyprus each  
 with its own king. — 6. ἔθνεά εἰσι:  
 plural verb, as freq. in Hom. and  
 Xen. — ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος καὶ Ἀθη-  
 νέων: the Cyprian Salamis was  
 said to have been founded by Teu-  
 cer when banished by his father  
 on his return from Troy. The  
 island of Salamis, with its Aeacid  
 heroes, was regarded as belonging  
 to Athens. — 7. ἀπὸ Ἀρκαδίας:

according to tradition, Arcadians  
 from Tegea, led by Agapenor, on  
 the return from Troy settled at  
 Paphos. Inscriptions show strik-  
 ing similarities between the Ar-  
 cadian and Cyprian dialects. —  
 8. ἀπὸ Αἰθιοπίας: doubtful what  
 this means. Hdt. states in 2. 182.  
 13 that Amasis captured Cyprus,  
 but says nothing of a colony.

91. 3. ὠμοβοής: sc. δορῆς. —  
 5. ἀγχοτάτω πεπονημένα: = ὠμοιω-  
 μένα, hence with dat., though  
 ἀγχοτάτω elsewhere takes gen.  
 The plur. after ξίφος because a  
 plural idea is in mind. — 7. ἐπὶ δὲ

Φοίνικος ἔσχον τὴν ἐπωνυμίην. Πάμφυλοι δὲ τριή-  
 κοντα παρείχοντο νέας Ἑλληνικοῖσι ὅπλοισι ἔσκενα-  
 σμένοι. οἱ δὲ Πάμφυλοι οὗτοί εἰσὶ τῶν ἐκ Τροίης 10  
 92 ἀποσκευασθέντων ἅμα Ἀμφιλόχῳ καὶ Κάλχαντι. Λύ-  
 κιοι δὲ παρείχοντο νέας πεντήκοντα, θωρηκοφόροι τε  
 ἑόντες καὶ κνημιδοφόροι, εἶχον δὲ τόξα κρανείνα καὶ  
 ὀϊστοὺς καλαμίνους ἀπτέρους καὶ ἀκότια, ἐπὶ δὲ αἰγὸς  
 δέρματα περὶ τοὺς ὤμους αἰωρέόμενα, περὶ δὲ τῇσι 5  
 κεφαλῇσι πέλους πτεροῖσι περιεστεφανωμένους· ἐγχει-  
 ρίδια δὲ καὶ δρέπανα εἶχον. Λύκιοι δὲ Τερμίλαι ἐκαλέ-  
 οντο ἐκ Κρήτης γεγονότες, ἐπὶ δὲ Λύκου τοῦ Πανδίωνος  
 93 ἀνδρὸς Ἀθηναίου ἔσχον τὴν ἐπωνυμίην. Δωριεῖς δὲ  
 οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας τριήκοντα παρείχοντο νέας, ἔχοντές  
 τε Ἑλληνικὰ ὅπλα καὶ γεγονότες ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου.  
 Κᾶρες δὲ ἑβδομήκοντα παρείχοντο νέας, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα  
 κατὰ περ Ἑλληνες ἑσταλμένοι, εἶχον δὲ καὶ δρέπανα 5  
 καὶ ἐγχειρίδια. οὗτοι δὲ οἵτινες πρότερον ἐκαλέοντο,  
 ἐν τοῖσι πρώτοισι τῶν λόγων εἴρηται. Ἴωνες δὲ ἑκατὸν  
 94 νέας παρείχοντο, ἑσκευασμένοι ὥς Ἑλληνες. Ἴωνες δὲ  
 ὅσον μὲν χρόνον ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ οἴκεον τὴν νῦν καλεο-

ΚΩΙΚΟΣ: see on 7. 40. 12. — 10. τῶν  
 . . . ἅμα Ἀμφιλόχῳ: cp. Strabo,  
 p. 668. A second colony founded  
 by Amphilochochus is mentioned by  
 Hdt. 3. 91. 2.

92. 5. αἰωρέόμενα: cp. παραιω-  
 ρέόμενα 7. 61. 8. — 7. δρέπανα: i.e.  
 sickle-shaped swords. — 8. Παν-  
 δίωνος: son and successor of Ce-  
 crops.

93. 1. Δωριεῖς οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας:

the Dorian pentapolis or league of  
 five Dorian colonies on the coast  
 of Asia Minor (1. 144). ἐκ for ἐν  
 by a kind of attraction, *the point*  
*whence*. Cp. 7. 37. 8. — 6. οἵτι-  
 νες πρότερον ἐκαλέοντο: *as they*  
*were called formerly, i.e.* Leleges  
 (1. 171. 6).

94. 1. Ἴωνες: i.e. the Ionian  
 dodekapolis on the coast of Asia  
 Minor (1. 145). — 2. τὴν νῦν κα-

μένην Ἀχαιίην καὶ πρὶν ἣ Δαναόν τε καὶ Ἡοῦθον ἀπικέσθαι ἐς Πελοπόννησον, ὡς Ἕλληνες λέγουσι, ἐκαλέοντο Πελασγοὶ Αἰγιαλεῖς, ἐπὶ δὲ Ἴωνος τοῦ Ἡοῦ-  
 95 θον Ἴωνες. νησιῶται δὲ ἑπτακαίδεκα παρείχοντο νέας, ὠπλισμένοι ὡς Ἕλληνες. καὶ τοῦτο Πελασγικὸν ἔθνος, ὕστερον δὲ Ἴωνικὸν ἐκλήθη κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον καὶ οἱ δυωδεκαπόλιες Ἴωνες οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθηνέων. Αἰολεῖς δὲ ἐξήκοντα νέας παρείχοντο, ἐσκευασμένοι τε ὡς Ἕλληνες, καὶ τὸ πάλαι καλεόμενοι Πελασγοί, ὡς Ἑλλήνων λόγος. Ἑλλησπόντιοι δὲ πλὴν Ἀβυδηνῶν (Ἀβυδηνοῖσι γὰρ προσετέτακτο ἐκ βασιλέος κατὰ χώραν μένουσι φύλα-

λεομένην Ἀχαιίην: the district on the north coast of the Peloponnese was called Αἰγιάλεια, before the Ionians were driven out by the Achaeans (I. 145); hence the designation below Πελασγοὶ Αἰγιαλεῖς. — 3. Δαναόν: father of the Danaids. — Ἡοῦθον: acc. to tradition, Xuthus, the son of Hellen, driven from Thessaly by his brothers Aeolus and Dorus, fled to Attica and marrying Creusa, daughter of Erechtheus, became the father of Ion and Achaeus, the progenitors of the Ionians and the Achaeans. Expelled then from Attica by the sons of Erechtheus, Xuthus fled to Aegialus, where his son Ion, marrying the daughter of King Selinus, became king of the Aegiales, who were then called Αἰγιαλεῖς Ἴωνες (Pausan. 7. 1). — 5. Πελασγοὶ Αἰγια-

λεῖς: the autochthonous inhabitants of the Peloponnese were all considered Pelasgian by Hdt.

95. 1. νησιῶται: i.e. inhabitants of the islands of the Aegean, esp. of the Cyclades. For those that held to the Greeks, see 8. 46. — ἑπτακαίδεκα: Diod. 11. 3 says fifty. — 2. τοῦτο: for οὗτοι, assimilated to ἔθνος. — 3. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον καί: on the same ground as. — 4. οἱ δυωδεκαπόλιες Ἴωνες: see on 7. 94. 1. — οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθηνέων: driven by the Achaeans from the Peloponnese they betook themselves first to Athens, then to Asia Minor and the islands. Athens was regarded as μητρόπολις of the Ionian colonies (I. 147. 7). — Αἰολεῖς: also a dodekapolis (I. 149). — 6. τὸ πάλαι: cp. τὸ παλαιόν 7. 91. 6. — 8. ἐκ βασιλέος: for ἐκ see on 7. 11. 14. — μένουσι φύλακας

κας εἶναι τῶν γεφυρέων) οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου  
 στρατευόμενοι παρείχοντο μὲν ἑκατὸν νέας, ἔσκενα- 10  
 σμένοι δὲ ἦσαν ὡς Ἑλληνες. οὗτοι δὲ Ἰώνων καὶ  
 96 Δωριέων ἄποικοι. ἐπεβάτευον δὲ ἐπὶ πασέων τῶν νεῶν  
 Πέρσαι καὶ Μῆδοι καὶ Σάκαι. τούτων δὲ ἄριστα  
 πλεούσας παρείχοντο νέας Φοίνικες καὶ Φοινίκων Σι-  
 δώνιοι. τούτοις πᾶσι καὶ τοῖσι ἐς τὸν πεζὸν τεταγμέ-  
 νοις αὐτῶν ἐπῆσαν ἐκάστοις ἐπιχώριοι ἡγεμόνες, τῶν 5  
 ἐγὼ οὐ γὰρ ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέργομαι ἐς ἱστορίας λόγον, οὐ  
 παραμένημαι. οὔτε γὰρ ἔθνεος ἐκάστου ἐπάξιον ἦσαν  
 οἱ ἡγεμόνες, ἐν τε ἔθνει ἐκάστῳ ὅσαι περ πόλεις τοσού-  
 τοι καὶ ἡγεμόνες ἦσαν. εἶποντο δὲ ὡς οὐ στρατηγοὶ  
 ἀλλ' ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι στρατευόμενοι δοῦλοι, ἐπεὶ στρα- 10  
 τηγοὶ τε οἱ τὸ πᾶν ἔχοντες κράτος καὶ ἄρχοντες τῶν  
 ἐθνέων ἐκάστων, ὅσοι αὐτῶν ἦσαν Πέρσαι, εἰρέαται  
 97 μοι. τοῦ δὲ ναυτικοῦ ἐστρατήγεον οἶδε, Ἀριαβίγνης  
 τε ὁ Δαρείου καὶ Πρηξάσπης ὁ Ἀσπαθίνεω καὶ Μεγά-  
 βαζος ὁ Μεγαβάτεω καὶ Ἀχαιμένης ὁ Δαρείου, τῆς μὲν  
 Ἰάδος τε καὶ Καρικῆς στρατιῆς Ἀριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου

εἶναι: the ptc. agreeing with Ἀβυ-  
 δηνοῖσι, while φύλακας is acc. on  
 account of the inf. — 9. οἱ δὲ λοι-  
 ποί: resumption after parenthesis.  
 — τοῦ Πόντου: i.e. the Helles-  
 pont, though referring to the whole  
 region from the Aegean to the  
 Euxine (Hellespont, Propontis,  
 and Bosphorus).

96. 1. ἐπεβάτευον: cp. 7. 184. 8.  
 — 2. τούτων: as τούτοις below,  
 referring to the peoples. — 6. ἀναγ-

καίη ἐξέργομαι: as 7. 139. 1 =  
 ἐξαναγκάζομαι. — ἐς ἱστορίας λό-  
 γον: for the historical narrative.  
 — 7. ἐπάξιον: i.e. of mention. —  
 9. ὡς οὐ: for οὐκ ὡς, prob. to  
 avoid δὲ οὐ. — 10. δοῦλοι: subjects.  
 — ἐπεὶ: connecting with τῶν . . .  
 οὐ παραμένημαι.

97. 1. οἶδε: see App. — Ἀρια-  
 βίγνης: fell at Salamis (8. 89). —  
 — 2. Μεγάβαζος: see 5. 32. —  
 3. Ἀχαιμένης: see 3. 12. — 4. στρα-

τε παῖς καὶ τῆς Γωβρύεω θυγατρός· Αἰγυπτίῳ  
 ἐστρατήγει Ἀχαιμένη, Ξέρξεω ἐὼν ἀπ' ἀμφοτ  
 ἀδελφεός, τῆς δὲ ἄλλης στρατιῆς ἐστρατήγεον οἱ  
 τριηκόντεροι δὲ καὶ πεντηκόντεροι καὶ κέρκουροι  
 ἵππαγωγὰ πλοῖα σμικρὰ συνελθόντα ἐς τὸν ἄρι  
 98 ἐφάνη τρισχίλια. τῶν δὲ ἐπιπλεόντων μετὰ γε  
 στρατηγούς οἶδε ἦσαν οἱ ὀνομαστότατοι, Σίδι  
 Τετράμνηστος Ἀνύσου, καὶ Τύριος Ματτὴν Σιρι  
 καὶ Ἀράδιος Μέρβαλος Ἀγβάλου, καὶ Κίλιξ Σύνει  
 Ὀρομέδοντος, καὶ Λύκιος Κυβερνίσκος Σίκα, καὶ  
 πριοι Γόργος τε ὁ Χέρσιος καὶ Τιμώνας ὁ Τιμαγι  
 καὶ Καρῶν Ἰστιάιός τε ὁ Τύμνεω καὶ Πίγρης ὁ Ὑο  
 99 δώμου καὶ Δαμασίθυμος ὁ Κανδαύλεω. τῶν μὲν  
 ἄλλων οὐ παραμένημαι ταξιάρχων ὥς οὐκ ἀναγι  
 μενος, Ἀρτεμισίης δέ τῆς μάλιστα θῶμα ποιεόμα  
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατευσάμενης γυναικός, ἥτις ἀπ  
 νόντος τοῦ ἀνδρὸς αὐτὴ τε ἔχουσα τὴν τυραννίδα  
 παιδὸς ὑπάρχοντος νεηνίῳ ὑπὸ λήματός τε καὶ

τῆς: *fleet*, 7. 44. 9. — 6. ἀπ' ἀμφο-  
 τέρων: *i.e.* ἀπὸ πατρὸς καὶ μητρός.  
 — 7. οἱ δύο: *i.e.* the other two  
 (Prexaspes and Megabazus).

98. 2. οἱ ὀνομαστότατοι: vas-  
 sal princes, who were ἐπιχώριοι  
 ἡγεμόνες. — 3. Ματτὴν Σιρώμου:  
 the father (Phoen. Hirdm, Hiram)  
 reigned at Tyre till 532 B.C. —  
 4. Ἀράδιος: from a Phoenician  
 town, Aradus. — Σύνεισις: ap-  
 parently the title of the rulers  
 of Cilicia. Cp. 1. 74. 16; Xen.  
*Anab.* 1. 2. 12. — 6. Γόργος: prince

of the Cyprian Salamis. 104, 115. — 7. Ἰστιάιος ὁ Τ.  
 mentioned also 5. 37. 3. — Ξ  
 μασίθυμος: prince of the  
 city of Kalynda (8. 87. 12).

## ARTEMISIA

99. 2. οὐ παραμένημαι  
 the intrusion of this non-a  
 tive element, as not infreq. in  
 — 3. θῶμα ποιεόμαι: periγ  
 for θανμάζω. Cp. ἐποίησατο  
 7. 105. 2. — 6. παιδὸς ὑπάρχ  
 prob. Pisindelis, by whos

δρηίης, ἐστρατεύετο, οὐδεμιῆς ἐούσης οἱ ἀναγκαίης. οἰνομα μὲν δὴ ἦν αὐτῇ Ἀρτεμισίη, θυγάτηρ δὲ ἦν Λυγδάμιος, γένος δὲ ἐξ Ἀλικαρνησσοῦ τὰ πρὸς πατρός, τὰ μητρόθεν δὲ Κρήσσα. ἡγεμόνευε δὲ Ἀλικαρ-<sup>10</sup> νισσέων τε καὶ Κώων καὶ Νισυρίων τε καὶ Καλυδονίων, πέντε νέας παρεχομένη. καὶ συναπάσης τῆς στρατιῆς, μετὰ γε τὰς Σιδωνίων, νέας εὐξοτάτας παρείχετο, πάντων δὲ τῶν συμμάχων γνώμας ἀρίστας βασιλεῖ ἀπεδέξατο. τῶν δὲ κατέλεξα πολλίων ἡγεμονεύειν αὐτήν,<sup>15</sup> τὸ ἔθνος ἀποφαίνω πᾶν ἔον Δωρικόν, Ἀλικαρνησσεῖας μὲν Τροιζηνίους, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους Ἐπιδaurίους.

<sup>100</sup> Ἐς μὲν τοσόνδε ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς εἴρηται. Ξέρξης δὲ ἐπεὶ ἡριθμήθη τε καὶ διετάχθη ὁ στρατός, ἐπεθύμησε αὐτὸς σφεας διεξελάσας θεήσασθαι. μετὰ δὲ ἐποίει ταῦτα, καὶ διεξελαύνων ἐπὶ ἄρματος παρὰ ἔθνος ἐν ἑκάστον ἐπυνθάνετο, καὶ ἀπέγραφον οἱ γραμματισταί, <sup>5</sup> ἕως ἐξ ἑσχάτων ἐς ἑσχατὰ ἀπίκετο καὶ τῆς ἵππου καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ. ὥς δὲ ταῦτά οἱ ἐπεποιήτο, τῶν νεῶν κατελκυσθεισῶν ἐς θάλασσαν, ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Ξέρξης μετεκβὰς ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος ἐς νέα Σιδωνίην ἵζετο ὑπὸ σκηνῇ χρυσῇ καὶ παρέπλει παρὰ τὰς πύργους τῶν νεῶν, ἐπει-<sup>10</sup>

Lygdamis, Herodotus was later banished from Halicarnassus. —

9. τὰ πρὸς πατρός: *on the father's side*. — 14. γνώμας ἀρίστας βασιλεῖ ἀπεδέξατο: see 8. 68, 69, 101-103.

Hdt. is fond of characterizations of women. Besides Artemisia, his most notable woman, see for Gorgo of Sparta 5. 51, 7. 239; Nitocris 1. 185-187; Tomyris 1.

205-214; Amestris 9. 109-113. —

16. ἀποφαίνω: *I declare*.

#### REVIEW OF THE HOST

100. 5. ἀπέγραφον οἱ γραμματισταί: *the (royal) scribes made lists*. To these lists Hdt. prob. had access. — 9. νέα Σιδωνίην: the Sidonian ships were regarded as the best in the fleet. Cp. 7. 44.

ρωτῶν τε ἐκάστας ὁμοίως καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ ἀπογρ  
μενος. τὰς δὲ νέας οἱ ναύαρχοι ἀναγαγόντες ὅσ  
τέσσερα πλέθρα ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ ἀνεκώχενον,  
πρώρας ἐς γῆν τρέψαντες πάντες μετωπηδὸν καὶ  
πλίσαντες τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ὥς ἐς πόλεμον. ὁ δ' α  
τῶν προφρέων πλέων ἐθιγεῖτο καὶ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ.

- 101 Ὡς δὲ καὶ ταύτας διεξέπλωσε καὶ ἐξέβη ἐκ τῆς  
μετεπέμψατο Δημάρητον τὸν Ἀρίστωνος συστρα  
μενον αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καλέσας δ' αὐτὸν εἰ  
τάδε· Δημάρητε, νῦν μοί σε ἡδύ τι ἐστὶ εἰρεῖσθα  
θέλω. σὺ εἰς Ἑλλήν τε, καὶ ὥς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι  
τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἐμοὶ ἐς λόγους  
νεομένων, πόλιος οὐτ' ἐλαχίστης οὐτ' ἀσθενεσσι  
νῦν ὦν μοι τόδε φράσον, εἰ Ἑλληνες ὑπομενέ  
χεῖρας ἐμοὶ ἀνταειρόμενοι. οὐ γάρ, ὥς ἐγὼ δοκέω,  
εἰ πάντες Ἑλληνες καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ οἱ πρὸς ἐσπ  
οικέοντες ἄνθρωποι συλλεχθείησαν, οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοί  
ἐμὲ ἐπιόντα ὑπομεῖναι, μὴ ἐόντες ἄρθμιοι. θέλω μ  
καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ σέο, ὁκοῖόν τι λέγεις περὶ αὐτῶν, πυνθέ

8, 7. 96. 2, 7. 99. 13, 7. 128. 10. —  
11. ἀπογραφόμενος: *having a rec-  
ord made*. S. 1725; HA. 815; GS.  
150. — 15. ἐντός: unusual for μεταξύ.

XERXES TALKS WITH DEMARATUS  
(CC. 101-104)

101. 2. Δημάρητον: see 7. 3.  
2 and 6. 61-70. — 4. ἡδύ τι ἐστὶ:  
cp. ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστι 7. 15. 12; ἡδονή  
(ἐστι) 7. 160. 12. — 7. ἐλαχίστης:  
absolute superl. *very small*. Note

the litotes. — 8. νῦν ὦν: *now*  
continuative, as 7. 16. β 1. —  
μενέουσι: *will dare*, with  
ptc., as 7. 209. 18, for inf.  
const. reappearing in late w  
— 9. οὐδ' εἰ . . . συλλεχθε  
οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοί εἰσι: mixed  
tion. Note the heaping c  
negatives for emphasis. ἀξιέ  
with inf. as 7. 138. 8. — 12.  
μεῖναι: with acc. *to withsta*  
13. τὸ ἀπὸ σέο: *thy view*, expl



ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἰρώτα, ὁ δὲ ὑπολαβὼν ἔφη· βασιλεῦ, κότερα ἀληθείῃ χρῆσωμαι πρὸς σέ ἢ ἡδονῇ; ὁ δέ μιν <sup>15</sup> ἀληθείῃ χρῆσασθαι ἐκέλευε, φὰς οὐδέν οἱ ἀηδέστερον <sup>102</sup> ἔσεσθαι ἢ πρότερον ἦν. ὥς δὲ ταῦτα ἤκουσε Δημάρητος, ἔλεγε τάδε· Βασιλεῦ, ἐπειδὴ ἀληθείῃ διαχρήσασθαι πάντως κελεύεις ταῦτα λέγοντα τὰ μὴ ψευδόμενός τις ὕστερον ὑπὸ σέο ἀλώσεται, τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενίῃ μὲν αἰεὶ κοτε σύντροφός ἐστι, ἀρετὴ δὲ ἑπακτός <sup>5</sup> ἐστὶ, ἀπὸ τε σοφίης κατεργασμένη καὶ νόμου ἰσχυροῦ· τῇ διαχρεωμένη ἢ Ἑλλὰς τήν τε πενίην ἀπαμύνεται καὶ τὴν δεσποσύνην. αἰνέω μὲν νυν πάντας Ἑλληνας τοὺς περὶ ἐκείνους τοὺς Δωρικοὺς χώρους οἰκημένους, ἔρχομαι δὲ λέξων οὐ περὶ πάντων τούσδε τοὺς λόγους, ἀλλὰ <sup>10</sup> περὶ Λακεδαιμονίων μούνων, πρῶτα μὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι ὅπως κοτὲ σοὺς δέξονται λόγους δουλοσύνην φέροντας τῇ Ἑλλάδι, αὐτὶς δὲ ὥς ἀντιώσονται τοι ἐς μάχην καὶ ἦν οἱ ἄλλοι Ἑλληνες πάντες τὰ σὰ φρονέωσι. ἀριθμοῦ δὲ πέρι μὴ πύθῃ ὅσοι τινὲς ἐόντες ταῦτα ποιεῖν οἰοί <sup>15</sup>

by ὁκοῖόν τι. Cp. I. 159. 7, 4. 139. 12, 9. 7. a 11. — 15. ἡδονῇ: sc. χρῆσωμαι = πρὸς ἡδονὴν λέξω. — 17. ἔσεσθαι: sc. αὐτόν. Such omission of subj.-of inf. freq. in Hom., e.g. θ 520.

102. 3. τὰ μὴ ψευδόμενός τις . . . ἀλώσεται: the ptc. is suppl. μὴ because the rel. clause has the force of result aimed at. GMT. 576. — 5. αἰεὶ κοτε: forever and ever; freq. in Thuc. and tragedy. — σύντροφος: bred with, innate = ἰνδημος. The term is medical. Cp. Thuc. 2. 50. 4. τῶν ξυντρό-

φων (νοσημάτων). — ἑπακτος: imported, acquired. For the thought, cp. Eur. frg. 642 πενία δὲ σοφίαν ἔλαχε διὰ τὸ δυστυχές, and Theocr. 21. 1 ἂ πενία, Διόφαντε, μόνα τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει, Αὐτὰ τῷ μόχθῳ διδάσκαλος, Plaut. Stich. 1. 3. 24 *paupertas omnes artes perdocet*. — 6. ἀπὸ σοφίης: from (by means of) common sense. — 9. ἔρχομαι λέξων: see on 7. 49. 14. — 13. ὥς: for variety after ὅτι. — 14. τὰ σὰ φρονέωσι: take your side, as 2. 162. 27, 8. 34. 9, 8. 75. 11, 9. 99. 6.

εἰσι· ἦν τε γὰρ τύχῳσι ἐξεστρατευμένοι χίλιοι, οὗτοι  
 μαχήσονταιί τοι, ἦν τε ἐλάσσονες τούτων, ἦν τε καὶ  
 103 πλέονες. ταῦτα ἀκούσας Ξέρξης γελάσας ἔφη· Δη-  
 μάρητε, οἷον ἐφθέγξω ἔπος, ἄνδρας χιλίους στρατιῇ  
 τοσῆδε μαχήσεσθαι. ἄγε, εἰπέ μοι, σὺ φῆς τούτων  
 τῶν ἀνδρῶν βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς γενέσθαι. σὺ ὦν ἐβελήσεις  
 αὐτίκα μάλα πρὸς ἄνδρας δέκα μάχεσθαι; καίτοι εἰ τὸς  
 πολιτικὸν ὑμῖν πᾶν ἐστι τοιοῦτο οἷον σὺ διαιρεῖς, σέ γε  
 τὸν κείνων βασιλεία πρέπει πρὸς τὸ διπλήσιον ἀντιτάσ-  
 σεσθαι κατὰ νόμους τοὺς ὑμετέρους. εἰ γὰρ κείνων  
 ἕκαστος δέκα ἀνδρῶν τῆς στρατιῆς τῆς ἐμῆς ἀντάξιός  
 ἐστι, σέ δέ γε δίζημαι εἴκοσι εἶναι ἀντάξιον· καὶ οὕτω  
 μὲν ὀρθοῖτ' ἂν ὁ λόγος ὁ παρὰ σέο εἰρημένος. εἰ δέ  
 τοιοῦτοί τε ἐόντες καὶ μεγάθεα τοσοῦτοι, ὅσοι σὺ τε  
 καὶ οἱ παρ' ἐμέ φοιτῶσι Ἑλλήνων ἐς λόγους, αὐχεῖτε  
 τοσοῦτο, ὅρα μὴ μάτην κόμπος ὁ λόγος οὗτος εἰρημένος  
 ᾗ. ἐπεὶ φέρε ἴδω παντὶ τῷ οἰκότη· κῶς ἂν δυναίατο 15  
 χίλιοι ἢ καὶ μύριοι ἢ καὶ πεντακισμύριοι, ἐόντες γε

103. 2. οἷον ἐφθέγξω ἔπος: cp. the Homeric ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων (Δ 350, α 64). — 5. αὐτίκα μάλα: in prose μάλα is reg. postpos. with αὐτίκα. — τὸ πολιτικόν: = οἱ πολῖται, abstract for concrete. Cp. τὸ ἱππικόν 7. 87. 7. — 6. διαιρεῖς: cp. 7. 16. γ 2. — 7. τὸ διπλήσιον: alluding to the double portion of kings at meals (6. 57). — 10. σὲ δέ: for δέ in apod., see on 7. 51. 3. — δίζημαι: require. — 11. ὀρθοῖτ' ἂν: = ὀρθὸς ἀνέστη (2. 17. 6). — παρὰ σέο: παρὰ

c. gen. as 6. 54. 2. The const. is personal and almost restricted to verbs of giving and saying. — 12. μεγάθεα: as τὰ μεγάθεα and μέγαθος in Hdt., acc. of specification. — 13. αὐχεῖτε: poetic term. Cp. 2. 160. 2; Thuc. 2. 39. 18. — 14. μάτην κόμπος: vain boasting. Cp. Eur. Ion. 275 τί δαὶ τόδ'; ἀρ' ἀληθές ἢ μάτην λόγος; Rare const. of adv. qualifying noun, as 6. 30. 14. — 15. φέρε ἴδω: let me see. GMT. 257; GS. 374. — παντὶ τῷ οἰκότη: in all probability. τὸ οἰκός

ἐλεύθεροι πάντες ὁμοίως καὶ ἢ ὑπ' ἐνὸς ἀρχόμενοι, στρατῷ τοσῶδε ἀντιστῆναι; ἐπεὶ τοὶ πλέονες περὶ ἓνα ἕκαστον γινόμεθα ἢ χίλιοι, ἐόντων ἐκείνων πέντε χιλιάδων. ὑπὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐνὸς ἀρχόμενοι κατὰ τρόπον τὸν 20 ἡμέτερον γενοίαιτ' ἂν δειμαίνοντες τοῦτον καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἑωυτῶν φύσιν ἀμείνονες καὶ ἴοιεν ἀναγκαζόμενοι μάστιγι ἐς πλέονας ἐλάσσονες ἐόντες· ἀνειμένους δὲ ἐς τὸ ἐλεύθερον οὐκ ἂν ποιεοίεν ταύτων οὐδέτερα. δοκέω δὲ ἔγωγε καὶ ἀνισωθέντας πλήθει χαλεπῶς ἂν Ἑλλήνας 25 Πέρσῃσι μούνοισι μάχεσθαι. ἀλλὰ παρ' ἡμῖν τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ σὺ λέγεις, ἔστι γε μὲν οὐ πολλὸν ἀλλὰ σπάνιον· εἰσὶ γὰρ Περσέων τῶν ἐμῶν αἰχμοφόρων οἱ ἐθελήσουσι Ἑλλήνων ἀνδράσι τρισὶ ὁμοῦ μάχεσθαι· τῶν σὺ ἐὼν 104 ἄπειρος πολλὰ φλυηρεῖς. πρὸς ταῦτα Δημάρητος λέγει· ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἀρχῇθεν ἠπιστάμην ὅτι ἀληθεῖη χρεώμενος οὐ φίλα τοι ἐρέω. σὺ δὲ ἐπεὶ ἠνάγκασας λέγειν τῶν λόγων τοὺς ἀληθεστάτους, ἔλεγον τὰ κατήκοντα Σπαρτιήτησι. καίτοι ὡς ἐγὼ τυγχάνω τὰ νῦν τάδε ἔστοργώς 5 ἐκείνους, αὐτὸς μάλιστα ἐξεπίστεται, οἱ με τιμὴν τε καὶ

as 7. 239. 7. — 18. περὶ ἓνα ἕκαστον: as if each Spartan were to fight singly. Acc. to the enumeration in cc. 185, 186 Xerxes' host numbered 5,283,220 men; but half were non-combatants. — 21. δειμαίνοντες: Ionic and poetic; in Attic prose only in Plato. — παρὰ τὴν ἑωυτῶν φύσιν: *contrary to their own nature*, instead of gen. or ἢ. S. 1073; H.A. 648. — 24. οὐδέτερα: neut. pl. treated as sing., as often. Cp.

δεύτερα 7. 53. 2. — 26. τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ σὺ λέγεις: referring to 7. 102. 16 f. — 27. ἔστι γε μὲν: *it is, however*.

104. 3. τῶν λόγων τοὺς ἀληθεστάτους: for the force of the part. gen. cp. 7. 108. 13 τῷ δικαιστάτῳ τῶν λόγων. — 4. τὰ κατήκοντα Σπαρτιήτησι: *what belongs to, is characteristic of, the Spartans*. Cp. 8. 40. 7, 8. 102. 3. — 5. τὰ νῦν τάδε: *as to these present matters*. — ἔστοργώς ἐκείνους: *ironical*. — 6. οἱ

γέρεα ἀπελόμενοι πατρῶα ἄπολὼν τε καὶ φηγάδα πεποιήκασι, πατήρ δὲ σὸς ὑποδεξάμενος βίον τέ μοι καὶ οἶκον ἔδωκε. οὐκ ὦν οἶκός ἐστι ἄνδρα τὸν σῶφρονα εὐνοίην φαινομένην διωθεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ στέργειν μάλιστα.<sup>10</sup> ἐγὼ δὲ οὔτε δέκα ἀνδράσι ὑπίσχομαι οἷός τε εἶναι μάχεσθαι οὔτε δυοῖσι, ἐκὼν τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μουννομαχέοιμι. εἰ δὲ ἀναγκαίη εἴη ἢ μέγας τις ὁ ἐποτρύνων ἀγών, μαχοίμην ἂν πάντων ἥδιστα ἐνὶ τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἱ Ἑλλήνων ἕκαστός φησι τριῶν ἄξιός εἶναι. ὥς δὲ καὶ<sup>15</sup> Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ μὲν ἓνα μαχόμενοι οὐδαμῶν εἰσι κακίονες ἀνδρῶν, ἀλείς δὲ ἄριστοι ἀνδρῶν ἀπάντων. ἐλεύθεροι γὰρ ἔοντες οὐ πάντα ἐλεύθεροί εἰσι· ἔπεστι γάρ σφι δεσπότης νόμος, τὸν ὑποδειαίνουσι πολλῶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ σοὶ σέ. ποιέουσιν γὼν τὰ ἂν ἐκείνος<sup>20</sup> ἀνώγη· ἀνώγει δὲ τὸ αἰεὶ, οὐκ ἔων φεύγειν οὐδὲν πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἐκ μάχης, ἀλλὰ μένοντας ἐν τῇ τάξει ἐπικρατεῖν ἢ ἀπόλλυσθαι. σοὶ δὲ εἰ φαίνομαι ταῦτα λέγων φλυηρεῖν, τᾶλλα σιγᾶν θέλω τὸ λοιπόν· νῦν δὲ

με . . . πεποιήκασι: see 6. 61-70. — 8. βίον τέ μοι καὶ οἶκον ἔδωκε: cp. 6. 70. 12. — 10. εὐνοίην φαινομένην: *good will manifested*. — 11. ὑπίσχομαι: *profiteor*, as 2. 28. 3. — 12. δυοῖσι: Dial. § 3. i. 1. — ἐκὼν εἶναι: *willingly*. S. 2012 c; HA. 956 a. This abs. inf. in Attic writers only in negative sentences, as here. — 15. ἕκαστός φησι: the verb takes the number of the nearer appos. distributive. — ὥς δὲ καὶ: as καὶ (οὐδ', μὴδ') ὥς, freq. in Hdt. The simple demonstrative ὥς

= οὕτως once in Hdt. (9. 18. 11) and once in Thuc. (3. 37. 26); freq. in Hom. and other poets, but rare in Attic prose and poetry. — 18. ἔπεστι γάρ σφι δεσπότης νόμος: cp. Pindar's νόμον πάντων βασιλέα quoted by Hdt. 3. 38. 22. — 21. ἀνώγη· ἀνώγει: note the epianastrophe. — οὐδὲν πλῆθος: object of φεύγειν. — 22. ἀλλά: sc. κελεύων. — μένοντας . . . ἀπόλλυσθαι: compare the example of Leonidas 7. 220. 4, and the conduct of Amompharetus 9. 53 ff.

ἀναγκασθεὶς ἐλεξα. γένοιτο μέντοι κατὰ νόον τοι, <sup>25</sup>  
 βασιλεῦ.

- 105 Ὁ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἀμείψατο, Ξέρξης δὲ ἐς γέλωτά τε  
 ἔτρεψε καὶ οὐκ ἐποιήσατο ὀργὴν οὐδεμίαν, ἀλλ' ἡπίως  
 αὐτὸν ἀπεπέμψατο. τούτῳ δὲ ἐς λόγους ἐλθὼν Ξέρξης  
 καὶ ὑπαρχον ἐν τῷ Δορίσκῳ τούτῳ καταστήσας Μασκά-  
 μην τὸν Μεγαδόστω, τὸν δὲ ὑπὸ Δαρείου σταθέντα <sup>5</sup>  
 καταπαύσας, ἐξήλαυνε τὸν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Θρήκης  
 106 ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. κατέλιπε δὲ ἄνδρα τοιόνδε Μασκά-  
 μην γενόμενον, τῷ μούνῳ Ξέρξης δῶρα πέμπεσκε ὥς  
 ἀριστεύοντι πάντων ὅσους αὐτὸς κατέστησε ἢ Δαρεῖος  
 ὑπάρχους, πέμπεσκε δὲ ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος· ὥς δὲ καὶ Ἀρτο-  
 ξέρξης ὁ Ξέρξεω τοῖσι Μασκαμείοισι ἐκγόνοισι. κατ- <sup>5</sup>  
 ἔστασαν γὰρ ἔτι πρότερον ταύτης τῆς ἐλάσιος ὑπαρχοι  
 ἐν τῇ Θρήκῃ καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου πανταχῇ. οὗτοι  
 ὦν πάντες, οἳ τε ἐκ Θρήκης καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου,  
 πλὴν τοῦ ἐν Δορίσκῳ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων ὕστερον ταύτης τῆς  
 στρατηλασίης ἐξαιρέθησαν· τὸν δὲ ἐν Δορίσκῳ Μα- <sup>10</sup>

MASCAMES AND BOGES (CC. 105-  
 107)

105. 1. ἐς γέλωτά ἔτρεψε: sc. τὸ  
 πρῆγμα. Cp. Thuc. 6. 35. 6; Ar.  
*Vesp.* 1260. — 2. ἐποιήσατο ὀργήν:  
 periphrasis for ὀργίσθη. Cp. 7.  
 99. 3. — 4. τῷ Δορίσκῳ τούτῳ:  
 where the review of the army and  
 the just reported conversation oc-  
 curred; last mentioned 7. 59.

106. 1. ἄνδρα τοιόνδε: ex-  
 plained by the following consecu-  
 tive clause τῷ . . . πέμπεσκε, such a

HERODOTUS — 12

man that to him (lit. to whom). —

2. μούνῳ: on the reading, see App.

— δῶρα πέμπεσκε κτέ.: cp 3. 160.

9 δῶρά οἱ (sc. Ζωπύρῳ) ἀνὰ πᾶν  
 ἔτος ἐδίδου ταῦτα τὰ Πέρσῃσι  
 ἐστὶ τιμώματα. — 4. ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος:  
*yearly*. ἀνὰ distrib. only with

πᾶς and ἕκαστος and numerals. —

5. Μασκαμείοισι: such patronymic

adjs. are poetical. — 7. τοῦ Ἑλλησ-  
 πόντου πανταχῇ: cp. 7. 126. 6

οὐδαμῶθι τῆς Εὐρώπης. Ἑλλησπον-  
 τος stands for the region about, as

Πόντος 7. 95. 9. — 10. ἐξαιρέθη-

σκάμην οὐδαμοί κω ἐδυνάσθησαν ἐξελεῖν, πολλῶν πειρησαμένων. διὰ τοῦτο δέ οἱ τὰ δῶρα πέμπεται παρὰ  
 107 τοῦ βασιλεύοντος αἰεὶ ἐν Πέρσῃσι. τῶν δὲ ἐξαιρεθέντων ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων οὐδένα βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης ἐνόμισε εἶναι ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν εἰ μὴ Βόγην· μῦνον τὸν ἐξ Ἱονός. τοῦτον δὲ αἰνέων οὐκ ἐπαύετο καὶ τοὺς περιέοντας αὐτοῦ ἐν Πέρσῃσι παῖδας ἐτίμα μάλιστα, ἐπεὶ καὶ 5 ἄξιος αἴνου μεγάλου ἐγένετο Βόγης· ὃς ἐπειδὴ ἐπολιορκεῖτο ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων καὶ Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδεω, παρεὼν αὐτῷ ὑπόσπονδον ἐξελεῖν καὶ νοστήσαι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην, οὐκ ἠθέλησε, μὴ δειλήν δόξειε περιεῖναι βασιλεῖ, ἀλλὰ διεκαρτέρει ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον. ὥς δ' οὐδὲν 10 ἔτι φορβῆς ἐνῆν ἐν τῷ τείχει, συννήσας πυρὴν μεγάλην ἔσφαξε τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ τὰς παλλακὰς καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας καὶ ἔπειτα ἐσέβαλε ἐς τὸ πῦρ, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸν χρυσὸν ἅπαντα τὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος καὶ τὸν ἄργυρον ἔσπειρε ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχεος ἐς τὸν Στρυμόνα, 15 ποιήσας δὲ ταῦτα ἑωυτὸν ἐσέβαλε ἐς τὸ πῦρ. οὕτω

σαν: *e.g.* the commandant at Ses-tos 478 B.C. (9. 118), at Eion 476 (7. 107). — 11. ἐδυνάσθησαν: Ionic aor. = ἐδυνήθησαν. — πειρησαμένων: Hdt. like Homer uses the aor. mid. form of this verb as well as aor. pass. The aor. pass. is almost exclusively used by Attic writers except Thuc., who prefers aor. mid.

107. 3. Βόγην: called Βούτης by Plut. (*Cim.* 7), Βοῆς by Pausan. (8. 8. 9). — Ἱόνος: on the Strymon. See on 7. 25. 11. —

5. αὐτοῦ ἐν Πέρσῃσι: *there among the Persians*. Cp. αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ 6. 72. 6. The const. is esp. freq. in Hom. — 6. αἴνου: poetical word = ἔπαινος. — ἐπολιορκεῖτο: 470 B.C. — 11. φορβῆς: *food* for men in Hdt.; *fodder* for horses and asses in Hom. — 12. ἔσφαξε τὰ τέκνα κτλ.: note the effect of the circumstantial details. See Plut. *Cim.* 7. — 15. ἔσπειρε: *sowed*, *i.e.* scattered broadcast, to render recovery more difficult.

μὲν οὗτος δικαίως αἰνεῖται ἔτι καὶ ἐς τὸδε ὑπὸ Περσέων.  
 108 Ξέρξης δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Δορίσκου ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα,  
 τοὺς δὲ αἰεὶ γινομένους ἐμποδὼν συστρατεύεσθαι ἠνάγκαι.  
 ἐδεδούλωτο γάρ, ὥς καὶ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται,  
 ἡ μέχρι Θεσσαλίας πᾶσα καὶ ἦν ὑπὸ βασιλέα δασμο-  
 φόρος, Μεγαβάζου τε καταστρεψαμένου καὶ ὕστερον 5  
 Μαρδονίου. παραμείβετο δὲ πορευόμενος ἐκ Δορίσκου  
 πρῶτα μὲν τὰ Σαμοθρήκια τείχεα, τῶν ἐσχάτη πεπό-  
 λισται πρὸς ἐσπέρης πόλις τῇ οὐνομά ἐστι Μεσαμβρίη.  
 ἔχειται δὲ ταύτης Θασίων πόλις Στρώμη, διὰ δὲ σφεν  
 τοῦ μέσου Λίσος ποταμὸς διαρρεῖ, ὃς τότε οὐκ ἀντέσχε 10  
 τὸ ὕδωρ παρέχων τῷ Ξέρξῳ στρατῷ ἀλλ' ἐπέλιπε. ἡ  
 δὲ χώρα αὕτη πάλαι μὲν ἐκαλεῖτο Γαλλαϊκή, νῦν δὲ  
 Βριαντική· ἔστι μέντοι τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ τῶν λόγων καὶ  
 109 αὕτη Κικόνων. διαβὰς δὲ τοῦ Λίσου ποταμοῦ τὸ  
 ρεῖθρον ἀπεξηρασμένον πόλιας Ἑλληνίδας τάσδε παρα-  
 μείβετο, Μαρώνειαν, Δίκαιαν, Ἀβδηρα. ταύτας τε δὴ  
 παρεξῆε καὶ κατὰ ταύτας λίμνας ὀνομαστὰς τάσδε,  
 Μαρωνεῖς μὲν μεταξὺ καὶ Στρώμης κειμένην Ἴσμα- 5

**MARCH THROUGH THRACE FROM  
 DORISCUS TO ACANTHUS (CC.  
 108-116)**

108. 3. πρότερον: 5. I ff., 6.  
 44 f. — 4. ἦν ὑπὸ βασιλέα δασμο-  
 φόρος: for more usual dat. the idea  
 being "had been brought as tribu-  
 taries under the king." — 5. Μεγα-  
 βάζου: cp. 4. 143 f., 5. I ff. —  
 7. τὰ Σαμοθρήκια τείχεα: see on  
 7. 59. 11. — 8. Μεσαμβρίη: to be

distinguished from Mesambria on  
 the Pontus (6. 33. 11). — 9. ἔχε-  
 ται ταύτης: *is next to, borders on,  
 this.* — 10. οὐκ ἀντέσχε: cp. 7.  
 43. 3, 7. 58. 14. — 13. καὶ αὕτη:  
 as well as Doriscus (7. 59. 15).

109. 1. τὸ ρεῖθρον ἀπεξηρασμέ-  
 νον: *i.e.* which had been drunk  
 dry by Xerxes' army. — 3. ταύτας:  
*sc.* τὰς πόλεις. — 4. λίμνας . . .  
 τάσδε: *sc.* παρεξῆε. — 5. μεταξὺ:  
 for position, cp. 7. 33. 4. — Ἴσμα-

- ρίδα, κατὰ δὲ Δίκαιαν Βιστονίδα, ἐς τὴν ποταμοὶ δύο ἐσιεῖσι τὸ ὕδωρ, Τραυὸς τε καὶ Κόμφατος. κατὰ δὲ \*Αβδηρα λίμνην μὲν οὐδεμίαν ἐοῦσαν ὀνομαστήν παραμείφατο Ξέρξης, ποταμὸν δὲ Νέστον ῥέοντα ἐς θάλασσαν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτας τὰς χώρας ἰὼν τὰς ἡπειρώτιδας πόλιν παρῆε, τῶν ἐν μιῇ λίμνῃ ἐοῦσα τυγχάνει ὥσεί τριήκοντα σταδίων μάλιστα κη τὴν περίοδον, ἰχθυώδης τε καὶ κάρτα ἀλμυρή· ταύτην τὰ ὑποζύγια μούνα ἀρδόμενα ἀνεξήρηνε. τῇ δὲ πόλει ταύτῃ οὐνομά ἐστι
- 110 Πίστυρος. ταύτας μὲν δὴ τὰς πόλιν τὰς παραθαλασσίας τε καὶ Ἑλληνίδας ἐξ εὐωνύμου χειρὸς ἀπέργων παρεξῆε, ἔθνεα δὲ Θρηκῶν δι' ὧν τῆς χώρας ὁδὸν ἐποιεῖτο τοσάδε, Παῖτοι, Κίκονες, Βίστονες, Σαπαῖοι, Δερσαῖοι, Ἡδωνοί, Σάτραι. τούτων οἱ μὲν παρὰ θάλασσαν κατοικημένοι ἐν τῇσι νηυσὶ εἶποντο· οἱ δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν μεσόγαιαν οἰκόντες καταλεχθέντες τε ὑπ' ἐμέο, πλὴν Σατρέων οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες πεζῇ ἀναγκαζόμενοι
- 111 εἶποντο. Σάτραι δὲ οὐδενὸς κω ἀνθρώπων ὑπήκοοι ἐγένοντο, ὅσον ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν, ἀλλὰ διατελέουσι τὸ μέχρι

ρίδα: named from the Ciconian town Ismarus mentioned Hom. *ι* 40.—7. ἐσιεῖσι τὸ ὕδωρ: = ἐσβάλλει τὸ ὕδωρ, only here.—9. ποταμὸν: *sc.* διέβη from παραμείφατο.—10. τὰς ἡπειρώτιδας πόλιν: *i.e.* the coast towns opposite Samothrace and Thasos, as shown by the repetition in 7. 110. 1 πόλιν τὰς παραθαλασσίας.—11. ἐν: *at* or *near*.—ὥσεί . . . μάλιστα κη: *cp.* ὡς . . . μάλιστα κη 7. 30. 6.

ὥσεί, *about*, only here in Hdt. *Cp.* Xen. *Hell.* 1. 2. 9.—14. ἀρδόμενα: *being watered*.

110. 2. ἀπέργων: see on 7. 43. 11.—3. δι' ὧν τῆς χώρας: limiting gen. between prep. and its case, as freq. in Hdt.—6. οἱ δὲ αὐτῶν . . . οἰκόντες: part. gen. between art. and ptc., as not infreq. in Hdt. and Thuc. *Cp.* 7. 129. 3.—8. οἱ ἄλλοι: part. appos. to οἱ . . . οἰκόντες.

111. 2. τὸ μέχρι ἐμέο: *up to my*



ἐμέο αἰεὶ ἐόντες ἐλεύθεροι μῦνοι Ἑλλήνων · οἰκέουσιν τε γὰρ ὄρεα ὑψηλά, ἰδρσί τε παντοίησι καὶ χιόνι συνηρεφέα, καὶ εἰσὶ τὰ πολέμια ἄκροι, οὔτοι οἱ τοῦ Διονύσου τὸ μαντήϊόν εἰσι ἐκτεμένοι. τὸ δὲ μαντήϊον τοῦτο ἔστι μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων, Βησσοὶ δὲ τῶν Σατρῶν εἰσὶ οἱ προφητεύοντες τοῦ ἱεροῦ, πρόμαντις δὲ ἡ χρέωσα κατὰ περ ἐν Δελφοῖσι, καὶ οὐδὲν ποικιλωτέρον.

10

- 112 Παραμευψάμενος δὲ ὁ Ξέρξης τὴν εἰρημένην δεύτερα τούτων παραμεΐβετο τείχεα τὰ Πιέρων, τῶν ἐνὶ Φάγρης ἐστὶ οὐνομα καὶ ἐτέρω Πέργαμος. ταύτῃ μὲν δὴ παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ τείχεα τὴν ὁδὸν ἐποιεῖτο, ἐκ δεξιῆς χειρὸς τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος ἀπέργων, ἐδὼν μέγα τε καὶ ὑψηλόν, ἐν τῷ χρύσεά τε καὶ ἀργύρεα ἐνὶ μέταλλα, τὰ νέμονται

time, as 7. 115. 15. Cp. τὸ πρὸς μεσαμβρίας 7. 20. 15. — 4. ἰδρσί: forests. The term is freq. used as prop. name for forest-covered mountains, e.g. Mt. Ida in the Troad. — συνηρεφέα: thickly covered (lit. roofed). Cp. 1. 110. 12 ὑψηλή τε καὶ ἰδρσί συνηρεφής. — 5. ἄκροι: see on 7. 5. 18. — τοῦ Διονύσου τὸ μαντήϊον: the art. (τό) points to the oracle as well known. Cp. Eur. *Hec.* 1267; *Rhes.* 972; Suet. *Aug.* 94; Paus. 9. 30. 9. — 8. οἱ προφητεύοντες τοῦ ἱεροῦ: i.e. those out of whom was chosen the προφήτης, who interpreted the signs or dreams sent by the deity, or arranged and expounded the ecstatic utterances

of the πρόμαντις. — πρόμαντις ἡ χρέωσα: cp. 7. 141. 11. χρῆν = *oraculum edere*, χρῆσθαι = *oraculum consulere*. — 9. οὐδὲν ποικιλωτέρον: either of the manner of the oracle, *nothing more artificial* or unusual; or of the content of the oracle, *nothing more enigmatical*.

112. 1. τὴν εἰρημένην: sc. χώρην. — δεύτερα τούτων: for const., see on 7. 80. 6. — 2. τείχεα: *castella*. — Πιέρων: driven from their original seats in Pieria they had settled (in the 7th cent.) at the foot of Mt. Pangaeus, east of the Strymon. Cp. Thuc. 2. 99. 10. But the name Pieria still clung esp. to the old haunt of the muses. —

113 Πιέρές τε καὶ Ὀδόμαντοι καὶ μάλιστα Σάτραι. ὑπερο-  
κένοντας δὲ τὸ Πάγγαιον πρὸς βορέῳ ἀνέμον Παίονας  
Δόβηράς τε καὶ Παιόπλας παρεξιὼν ἦε πρὸς ἐσπέρην,  
ἐς ὃ ἀπίκετο ἐπὶ ποταμόν τε Στρυμόνα καὶ πόλιν Ἱιόνα,  
τῆς ἔτι ζωὸς ἐὼν ἦρχε Βόγης, τοῦ περ ὀλίγῳ πρότερον  
τούτων λόγον ἐποιεόμην. ἡ δὲ γῆ αὕτη ἡ περὶ τὸ Πάγ-  
γαιον ὄρος καλεῖται Φυλλίς, κατατείνουσα τὰ μὲν πρὸς  
ἐσπέρην ἐπὶ ποταμὸν Ἀγγίτην ἐκδιδόντα ἐς τὸν Στρυ-  
μόνα, τὰ δὲ πρὸς μεσαμβρίην τείνουσά ἐς αὐτὸν τὸν  
Στρυμόνα· ἐς τὸν οἱ Μάγοι ἐκαλλιερéοντο σφάζοντες

114 ἵππους λευκοῦς. φαρμακεύσαντες δὲ ταῦτα ἐς τὸν ποτα-  
μὸν καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ πρὸς τούτοισι ἐν Ἑννέα ὁδοῖσι  
τῇσι Ἡδωνῶν ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ τὰς γεφύρας, τὸν Στρυ-  
μόνα εὐρόντες ἐξευγμένον. Ἑννέα δὲ ὁδοὺς πυνθανό-  
μενοι τὸν χῶρον τούτον καλεῖσθαι τοσοῦτους ἐν αὐτῷ  
παῖδάς τε καὶ παρθένους ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐπιχωρίων ζῶντας  
κατάρυσσον. Περσικὸν δὲ τὸ ζῶντας κατορύσσειν,  
ἐπεὶ καὶ Ἀμηστριν τὴν Ξέρξῳ γυναικα πυνθάνομαι

7. Ὀδόμαντοι: a Thracian people  
between the Strymon and Nestus.

113. 1. ὑπεροκένοντας: with acc.,  
elsewhere with gen.—4. ἐς ὃ:  
until. GMT. 616.—Ἱιόνα: see  
on 7. 25. 11, 7. 107. 4.—5. πρό-  
τερον τούτων: cp. δεύτερα τούτων  
7. 112. 1.—6. λόγον ἐποιεόμην: =  
ἔλεγον.—7. τὰ μὲν πρὸς ἐσπέρην:  
see on 7. 20. 15.—10. ἐς τόν: with  
σφάζοντες, i.e. slaughtering so that  
the blood flowed into the river.—  
ἐκαλλιερéοντο: = ἐθύοντο, 6. 82.  
9, 7. 167. 6. The act. καλλιερéειν,

used impers. = καλὰ γίνεσθαι, sc.  
ἱρά.

114. 1. φαρμακεύσαντες . . . πο-  
ταμόν: having performed these  
magic rites to propitiate the river.  
For the const., cp. ἐς τόν 7. 113. 10.  
—2. ἐν Ἑννέα ὁδοῖσι: where in  
437 B.C. the Athenians planted  
the colony of Amphipolis.—3. τὸν  
Στρυμόνα . . . ἐξευγμένον: cp. 7. 24.  
8.—7. Περσικὸν . . . κατορύσσειν:  
cp. 3. 35. 20, where Cambyes  
buries alive twelve noble Persians  
head downward.—8. Ἀμηστριν:

γηράσασαν δις ἑπτὰ Περσέων παῖδας, ἐόντων ἐπιφανέων ἀνδρῶν, ὑπὲρ ἑωυτῆς τῷ ὑπὸ γῆν λεγομένῳ εἶναι 10  
 115 θεῷ ἀντιχαρίζεσθαι κατορύσσουσιν. ὥς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Στρυμόνος ἔπορεύετο ὁ στρατός, ἐνθαῦτα πρὸς ἡλίου δυσμέων ἐστὶ αἰγιαλὸς ἐν τῷ οἰκημένην Ἀργίλον πόλιν Ἑλλάδα παρεξῆεν· αὕτη δὲ καὶ ἡ κατ' ὑπερθε ταύτης καλεῖται Βισαλτίη. ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ κόλπον τὸν ἐπὶ Πο- 5  
 σιδιῆι ἐξ ἀριστερῆς χειρὸς ἔχων ἦε διὰ Συλῆος πεδίου καλεομένου, Στάγειρον πόλιν Ἑλλάδα παραμειβόμενος, καὶ ἀπῆκετο εἰς Ἀκανθον, ἅμα ἀγόμενος τούτων ἕκαστον τῶν ἐθνέων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος οἰκόντων, ὁμοίως καὶ τῶν πρότερον κατέλεξα, τοὺς μὲν παρὰ 10  
 θάλασσαν ἔχων οἰκημένους ἐν νηυσὶ στρατευομένους, τοὺς δ' ὑπὲρ θαλάσσης περὶ ἑπομένους. τὴν δὲ ὁδὸν ταύτην, τῇ βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης τὸν στρατὸν ἤλασε, οὔτε

cp. Ctes. *Exc. Pers.* 42. See also 9. 112.—10. τῷ ὑπὸ γῆν λεγομένῳ εἶναι θεῷ: *i.e.* Ahriman (Angramainjus), god of the spirits of darkness, the antithesis of Ormuzd (Ahuramazda), god of the world of light.—11. ἀντιχαρίζεσθαι κατορύσσουσιν: *by burying tried to requite* (inf. impf.), *i.e.* for the old age granted her (γηράσασαν).

115. 3. ἐν τῷ . . . παρεξῆεν: short for ἐν τῷ κεῖται Ἀργίλος, πόλις Ἑλλάς, ἣν παρεξῆεν. Argilus, like Stagirus and Acanthus, a colony of the Andrians.—4. αὕτη: *sc.* ἡ γῆ.—5. Βισαλτίη: cp. 8. 116. 2.—ἐπὶ Ποσιδιῆι: *near Posideium*. This seems to have

been a promontory on the Strymonian Gulf.—6. ἐξ ἀριστερῆς χειρὸς ἔχων: cp. ἐξ εὐωνύμου χειρὸς ἀπέργων 7. 110. 2.—διὰ Συλῆος πεδίου: in Chalcidice. Syleus represented in Greek mythology as son of Poseidon and slain by Heracles for mistreatment of strangers.—7. Στάγειρον: birthplace of Aristotle.—8. Ἀκανθον: a chief station, as also on the expedition of Mardonius (6. 44. 10).—ἅμα ἀγόμενος: as if Ξέρξης were subject.—10. ὁμοίως καὶ: *in like manner as*. Cp. 7. 15. 14, 7. 50. 10.—τῶν = τούτων ἅ.—τοὺς μὲν . . . στρατευομένους: cp. 7. 110.—11. ἔχων: intruded into obj. clause.

συγχέουσι Θρήκες οὐτ' ἐπισπείρουσι, σέβονται τε μεγά-  
 116 λως τὸ μέχρι ἐμέο. ὥς δὲ ἄρα ἐς τὴν Ἀκανθὸν ἀπίκετο,  
 ξεινίην τε ὁ Ξέρξης τοῖσι Ἀκανθίοισι προεῖπε καὶ  
 ἐδωρήσατό σφας ἐσθήτι Μηδικῇ ἐπαίνει τε, ὁρῶν  
 καὶ αὐτοὺς προθύμους ἔοντας ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὸ  
 117 ὄρυγμα ἀκούων. ἐν Ἀκάνθῳ δὲ ἔοντος Ξέρξεω συνή-  
 νεικε ὑπὸ νούσου ἀποθανεῖν τὸν ἐπεστεῶτα τῆς διώρυχος  
 Ἀρταχαίην, δόκιμον ἔοντα παρὰ Ξέρξῃ καὶ γένος Ἀχαι-  
 μενίδην, μεγάλῃ τε μέγιστον ἔοντα Περσέων (ἀπὸ γὰρ  
 πέντε πηχέων βασιλῆων ἀπέλειπε τέσσερας δακτύλους)<sup>5</sup>  
 φωνέοντά τε μέγιστον ἀνθρώπων, ὥστε Ξέρξην συμφο-  
 ρὴν ποιησάμενον μεγάλην ἐξενεῖκαί τε αὐτὸν κάλλιστα  
 καὶ θάψαι· ἐτυμβοχόει δὲ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιή. τούτῳ δὲ  
 τῷ Ἀρταχαίῃ θύουσι Ἀκάνθιοι ἐκ θεοπροπίου ὥς ἤρῃαι,

— 14. *συγχέουσι*: *obliterate*, as 4.  
 127. 11, 7. 225. 16, 8. 71. 7. This  
 road, still used in 185 B.C., is called  
*vetus via regia* Liv. 39. 27. — 15. τὸ  
 μέχρι ἐμέο: cp. 7. 111. 2.

116. 2. *ξεινίην προεῖπε*: *made  
 proclamation of guest friendship*.  
 Cp. 7. 29. 9, 8. 120. 3. — 3. *ἐσθήτι  
 Μηδικῇ*: the official dress of those  
 highest in honor, to wear which  
 was a privilege conferred only by  
 the king. Cp. 3. 84. 5. It is the  
 στολὴ Περσικὴ of Xen. *Anab.* 1. 2.  
 27. — 4. τὸ ὄρυγμα ἀκούων: *hear-  
 ing of the canal*. The accus. as in  
 Hom. α 287 εἰ μὲν κεν πατρὸς βί-  
 οτον καὶ νόστον ἀκούσῃς, and Aesch.  
*Prom.* 288 τὰς προσερπούσας τύχας  
 ἀκούσατε.

#### DEATH OF ARTACHAEES

117. 1. *συνήνεικε*: cp. 7. 4. 4.  
 — 2. τὸν ἐπεστεῶτα τῆς διώρυχος:  
 for gen. cp. 7. 22. 9 ἐπεστάτεον τοῦ  
 ἔργου. In Att. only dative, as 7. 35.  
 12. — 3. Ἀρταχαίην: cp. 7. 22. 8.  
 — 4. μεγάλῃ μέγιστον: cp. 7. 128.  
 2, and πλήθει πολλὰς 6. 44. 12.  
 — ἀπὸ γὰρ . . . δακτύλους: *i.e.*  
 about 8 ft. 2 in. (Rawlinson). Cp.  
 1. 60. 17 μέγας ἀπὸ τεσσέρων  
 πηχέων ἀπολείπουσα τρεῖς δακτύ-  
 λους. — 6. φωνέοντα μέγιστον: as  
 4. 141. 2. Cp. ἀμβώσας μέγα 7.  
 18. 4. — 7. ἐξενεῖκαί: technical term  
 for funeral procession. — 8. ἐτυμ-  
 βοχόει: only here and Hom. Φ 323.  
 — 9. ἐκ θεοπροπίου: Epic and

- 118 ἐπονομάζοντες τὸ οὖνομα. βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ Ξέρξης ἀπολομένον Ἀρταχαιέω ἐποιεῖτο συμφορὴν· οἱ δὲ ὑποδεκόμενοι Ἑλλήνων τὴν στρατιὴν καὶ δειπνίζοντες Ξέρξην ἐς πᾶν κακοῦ ἀπύκατο, οὕτω ὥστε ἀνάστατοι ἐκ τῶν οἰκῶν ἐγίνοντο, ὅκου γε Θασίοισι ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν τῇ 5 ἡπείρῳ πολίων τῶν σφετέρων δεξαμένοισι τὴν Ξέρξεω στρατιὴν καὶ δειπνίσασι Ἀντίπατρος ὁ Ὀργέος ἀραιρημένος, τῶν ἀστῶν ἀνὴρ δόκιμος ὅμοια τῷ μάλιστα, ἀπέδεξε ἐς τὸ δαῖπνον τετρακόσια τάλαντα ἀργυρίου
- 119 τετελεσμένα. ὥς δὲ παραπλησίως καὶ ἐν τῇσι ἄλλῃσι πόλιν οἱ ἐπεστεῶτες ἀπεδείκνυσαν τὸν λόγον. τὸ γὰρ δαῖπνον τοιόνδε τι ἐγίνετο, οἷα ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου προειρημένον καὶ περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεομένων. τοῦτο μὲν, ὥς ἐπύθοντο τάχιστα τῶν κηρύκων τῶν περιαγγελλόντων, 5 δασάμενοι σίτον ἐν τῇσι πόλιν οἱ ἀστοὶ ἄλευρά τε καὶ ἄλφιτα ἐποίουν πάντες ἐπὶ μῆνας συχνοῦς· τοῦτο δὲ

Herodotean. — 10. ἐπονομάζοντες: calling thereby, invoking.

HOW THE ARMY OF XERXES WAS FED (CC. 118-120)

118. 4. ἐς πᾶν κακοῦ: to the extremity of ill fortune, as 9. 118.

1. Cp. 8. 52. 7 ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ ἀπυγμένοι. — οὕτω ὥστε . . . ἐγίνοντο: for indic., see S. 2274; GMT. 601. — ἀνάστατοι: cp. 7. 56. 7. — 5. ὅκου γε: quando quidem. — Θασίοισι: depends on ἀπέδεξε. — 7. ἀραιρημένος: sc. δέξασθαι . . . καὶ δειπνίσαι. — 8. ὅμοια: adv., esp. freq. in Hdt. and Thuc. — τῷ μά-

λιστα: sc. δοκίμῳ. Cp. 7. 141. 4. — 9. ἀπέδεξε: i.e. on rendering his account. Cp. 7. 119. 2. — τετρακόσια τάλαντα: the annual revenue of the Thasians was only 200 to 300 talents (6. 46). — 10. τετελεσμένα: expended.

119. 3. οἷα: see on 7. 6. 2. — 4. ποιεομένων: sc. αὐτῶν. Note coördination of ptcs. in different cases. — τοῦτο μὲν . . . τοῦτο δὲ . . . τοῦτο δέ: this anaphora is freq. in Hdt. — 6. δασάμενοι σίτον: i.e. the corn purchased by the state was distributed among the citizens to be ground. — 7. ἐπὶ μῆνας συχ-

κτῆνεα ἐσίτευον ἐξευρίσκοντες τιμῆς τὰ κάλλιστα, ἔτρε-  
φόν τε ὄρνιθας χερσαίους καὶ λιμναίους ἐν τε οἰκήμασι  
καὶ λάκκοισι, ἐς ὑποδοχὰς τοῦ στρατοῦ· τοῦτο δὲ<sup>10</sup>  
χρυσέα τε καὶ ἀργύρεα ποτήριά τε καὶ κρητῆρας ἐποι-  
έοντο καὶ τᾶλλα ὅσα ἐπὶ τράπεζαν τιθέαται πάντα.  
ταῦτα μὲν αὐτῷ τε βασιλεῖ καὶ τοῖσι ὁμοσίτοισι μετ'  
ἐκείνου ἐπεποιήτο, τῇ δὲ ἄλλῃ στρατιῇ τὰ ἐς φορβὴν  
μοῦνα τασσόμενα. ὅκως δὲ ἀπίκοιτο ἡ στρατιή, σκηνὴ<sup>15</sup>  
μὲν ἔσκε πεπηγυῖα ἐτοίμη ἐς τὴν αὐτὸς σταθμὸν ποιέ-  
σκετο Ξέρξης, ἡ δὲ ἄλλῃ στρατιῇ ἔσκε ὑπαίθριος.  
ὥς δὲ δείπνου γίνοιτο ὥρη, οἱ μὲν δεκόμενοι ἔχесκον  
πόνον, οἱ δὲ ὅκως πλησθέντες νύκτα αὐτοῦ ἀγάγοιεν, τῇ  
ὑστεραίῃ τὴν τε σκηνὴν ἀνασπᾶσαντες καὶ τὰ ἔπιπλα<sup>20</sup>  
πάντα λαβόντες οὕτω ἀπελαύνεσκον, λείποντες οὐδὲν  
<sup>120</sup> ἀλλὰ φερόμενοι. ἔνθα δὴ Μεγακρέοντος ἀνδρὸς Ἀβδη-  
ρίτεω ἔπος εὖ εἰρημένον ἐγένετο, ὃς συνεβούλευσε Ἀβ-  
δηρίτῃσι πανδημεὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας, ἐλθόντας ἐς τὰ  
σφέτερα ἱρὰ ἰζεσθαι ἱκέτας τῶν θεῶν παραιτεομένους  
καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν σφι ἀπαμύνειν τῶν ἐπιόντων κακῶν τὰς  
ἡμίσεα, τῶν τε παροιχομένων ἔχειν σφι μεγάλην χάριν,

νοῖς: see on 7. 1. 10. — 8. τιμῆς: at  
a (high) price. — 13. ὁμοσίτοισι:  
only here in Hdt. = ὁμοτραπέ-  
ζοις (3. 132. 3). Cp. ὁμοσιτῆσαι  
1. 146. 17. — 15. ὅκως ἀπίκοιτο:  
for ὅκως with iterative opt., see  
7. 6. 21. — 16. ἔσκε πεπηγυῖα:  
periphr. plpf. with iterative force.  
For ἔσκε see Syn. § 15. 2 a. — ἐς  
τὴν αὐτὸς σταθμὸν ποιέσκετο: in  
which he himself took up his

quarters. The accus. on account  
of implied antecedent motion. —  
17. ἔσκε: for reading, see App. —  
18. ὥς: with iter. opt., as 1. 17. 7,  
rare for ὅκως. — 20. σκηνὴν ἀνα-  
σπᾶσαντες: for Attic σκηνὴν ἀνε-  
λόντες (διαλύσαντες).

120. 3. πανδημεὶ: en masse,  
explained by αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας.  
— 5. τὰ ἡμίσεα: takes gender and  
number of limiting gen. — 6. τῶν

οἱ βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης οὐ δις ἐκάστης ἡμέρης ἐνόμισε σίτον αἰρεῖσθαι· παρέχειν γὰρ ἂν Ἀβδηρίτῃσι, εἰ καὶ ἄριστον προεῖρητο ὅμοια τῷ δείπνῳ παρασκευάζειν, ἢ μὴ ὑπομένειν Ξέρξην ἐπιόντα ἢ καταμείναντας κάκιστα ἰο πάντων ἀνθρώπων διατριβῆναι.

- 121 Οἱ μὲν δὴ πιεζόμενοι ὅμως τὸ ἐπιτασσόμενον ἐπετέλεον, Ξέρξης δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀκάνθου ἐντειλάμενος τοῖσι στρατηγοῖσι τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν ὑπομένειν ἐν Θέρμῃ ἀπῆκε ἀπ' ἐωυτοῦ πορεύεσθαι τὰς νέας, Θέρμῃ δὲ τῇ ἐν τῷ θερμαίῳ κόλπῳ οἰκημένη, ἀπ' ἧς καὶ ὁ κόλπος οὗτος 5 τὴν ἐπωνυμίην ἔχει· ταύτῃ γὰρ ἐπυνθάνετο συντομώτατον εἶναι. μέχρι μὲν γὰρ Ἀκάνθου ὤδε τεταγμένος ὁ στρατὸς ἐκ Δορισκού τὴν ὁδὸν ἐποιεῖτο· τρεῖς μοῖρας ὁ Ξέρξης δασάμενος πάντα τὸν πεζὸν [στρατόν], μίαν αἰτέων ἔταξε παρὰ θάλασσαν ἰέναι ὁμοῦ τῷ ναυτικῷ· 10 ταύτης μὲν δὴ ἐστρατήγεον Μαρδόνιός τε καὶ Μασίσσης, ἐτέρῃ δὲ τεταγμένη ἦε τοῦ στρατοῦ τριτημορίας τὴν μεσόγαιαν, τῆς ἐστρατήγεον Τριτανταίχμης τε καὶ Γέργης. ἢ δὲ τρίτῃ τῶν μοιρέων, μετ' ἧς ἐπορεύετο

τε παροχομένων . . . χάριν: and to be very grateful to them for the past.—7. ἐνόμισε: had been wont.—8. παρέχειν ἂν: inf. of impers. verb, it would remain. Cp. 8. 8. 8, 8. 30. 7.—11. διατριβῆναι: = ἀπολείσθαι. Cp. Thuc. 8. 78. 10, 8. 87. 14.

THE FLEET SAILS TO THERMA  
(CC. 121–123)

121. 3. στρατόν: subj. of ὑπομένειν.—4. ἀπῆκε πορεύεσθαι:

epexeg. inf., dismissed to proceed.—Θέρμῃ δέ: Therma namely. See on 7. 80. 2.—6. ταύτῃ: by that way, i.e. straight to Therma.—συντομώτατον εἶναι: was the shortest cut across.—8. τρεῖς μοῖρας . . . τὸν πεζόν: obj. and cognate accus. S. 1626; HA. 725 b. Cp. 2. 147. 8 δυνώδεκα μοῖρας δασάμενοι Αἴγυπτον πᾶσαν.—9. [στρατόν]: for reading, see App.—13. τὴν μεσόγαιαν: cognate acc., as τὸ μέσον below.

αὐτὸς Ξέρξης, ἦε μὲν τὸ μέσον αὐτέων, στρατηγούς δὲ 15  
παρείχετο Σμερδομένεά τε καὶ Μεγάβυζόν.

- 122 Ὁ μὲν νυν ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ὡς ἀπείθη ὑπὸ Ξέρξεω  
καὶ διεξέπλωσε τὴν διώρυχα τὴν ἐν τῷ \*Αθῶ γενομένην,  
διέχουσιν δὲ ἐς κόλπον ἐν τῷ \*Ασσα τε πόλις καὶ  
Πίλωρος καὶ Σίγγος καὶ Σάρτη οἴκηται, ἐνθὺτεν, ὡς  
καὶ ἐκ τούτων τῶν πολίων στρατιὴν παρέλαβε, ἔπλει  
ἀπιέμενος ἐς τὸν Θερμαῖον κόλπον, κάμπτων δὲ \*Αμπελον  
τὴν Τορωναίην ἄκρην παραμείβετο Ἑλληνίδας τάσδε  
πόλις, ἐκ τῶν νέας τε καὶ στρατιὴν παρελάμβανε, Τορώ-  
νην, Γαληψόν, Σερμύλην, Μηκύβερναν, \*Ολυνθον. ἡ μὲν  
123 νυν χώρα αὕτη Σιθωνίη καλεῖται. ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς στρα-  
τὸς ὁ Ξέρξεω συντάμνων ἀπ' Ἀμπέλου ἄκρης ἐπὶ  
Καναστραίου ἄκρην, τὸ δὴ πάσης τῆς Παλλήνης ἀνέχει  
μάλιστα, ἐνθὺτεν νέας τε καὶ στρατιὴν παρελάμβανε  
ἐκ Ποτιδαίης καὶ Ἀφύτιος καὶ Νέης πόλιος καὶ Αἰγῆς  
καὶ Θεράμβω καὶ Σκιώνης καὶ Μένδης καὶ Σάνης.

122. 1. ὡς ἀπείθη: referring to 7. 121. 4. — 2. τὴν διώρυχα: see 7. 22. — 3. διέχουσιν: *reaching*. — κόλπον: the *Singiticus Sinus*, on the west coast of which lay the towns mentioned. — 6. ἀπιέμενος: *let go*, i.e. when it had got off from these places. — κάμπτων: *rounding*. Cp. 7. 193. 3. — \*Αμπελον: the southern promontory of Sithone. — 7. παραμείβετο: with-out stopping, as shown by 7. 123. 2. — 8. Τορώνην: cp. 7. 22. 15; Thuc. 4. 110 ff. — 9. \*Ολυνθον: the most important of the Greek colonies

on the Macedonian and Thracian coast, sixty stades north of Potidaea. Cp. also 8. 127. — 10. Σιθωνίη: between Athos and Pallene.

123. 2. συντάμνων: *sc. τὴν ὁδόν, cutting across*. Cp. 7. 121. 7. — 3. τό: referring loosely to ἄκρην. — ἀνέχει: *juts out*. — 5. Ποτιδαίης: a Corinthian colony. Cp. 8. 126. — 6. Θεράμβω: nom. Θεράμβως. Cp. \*Αθως, \*Αθω. S. 237; HA. 161. — Σκιώνης καὶ Μένδης καὶ Σάνης: on the western side of Pallene; the other towns lay on the eastern side. Scione was, after



αὗται γάρ εἰσι αἱ τὴν νῦν Παλλήνην, πρότερον δὲ Φλέγρην καλεομένην νεμόμεναι. παραπλέων δὲ καὶ ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἔπλει ἐς τὸ προειρημένον, παραλαμβάνων στρατιὴν καὶ ἐκ τῶν προσεχέων πολιῶν τῇ 10 Παλλήνῃ, ὁμουρεουσέων δὲ τῷ Θερμαίῳ κόλπῳ, τῇσι οὐνόματά ἐστι τάδε, Λίπαξος, Κώμβρεια, Λισαί, Γίγνωνος, Κάμψα, Σμίλα, Αἴνεια. ἡ δὲ τούτων χώρα Κροσσαίῃ ἐτι καὶ ἐς τόδε καλεῖται. ἀπὸ δὲ Αἰνείης, ἐς τὴν 15 ἐτελεύτων καταλέγων τὰς πόλεις, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἤδη ἐς αὐτὸν τε τὸν Θερμαῖον κόλπον ἐγένετο τῷ ναυτικῷ στρατῷ ὁ πλόος καὶ γῆν τὴν Μυγδονίην, πλέων δὲ ἀπίκετο ἐς τε τὴν προειρημένην Θέρμην καὶ Σίνδον τε πόλιν καὶ Χαλέστρην ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄξιον ποταμόν, ὃς οὐρίζει 20 χώραν τὴν Μυγδονίην τε καὶ Βοττιαίδα, τῆς ἔχουσι τὸ 20

Potidaea, the most important town of Pallene. Cp. 8. 128; Thuc. 4. 120 ff. This Sane is to be distinguished from that mentioned 7. 22. 16.—8. *Φλέγρην καλεομένην*: i.e. the scene of the mythical battles of the giants with the gods. *Φλέγρη*, *Fireland*, doubtless so-called with reference to the volcanic nature of the region (*φλέγειν*). Cp. τὰ Φλεγραία πεδία about Cumae in Campania.—9. *ἐς τὸ προειρημένον*: to the appointed place, i.e. Therma (7. 121. 3). Cp. 18 below.—10. *προσεχέων τῇ Παλλήνῃ*: adjacent to Pallene. Cp. 9. 28. 11.—12. *Λισαί*: this is the reading of the MSS., for which prob. should be substituted either *Αἴσα*,

from the tribute lists, or *Αἴσα*. Cp. Steph. Byz. s.v. *Αἴσα*, πόλις Θράκης προσεχὴς τῇ Παλλήνῃ. See Stein.—14. *ἐς τόδε*: = ἐς τόνδε τὸν χρόνον.—15. *ἐτελεύτων καταλέγων*: const. of ptc. as with *παύεσθαι* and *λήγειν*.—*ἀπὸ ταύτης ἤδη*: from this point on. Cp. 6. 76. 6.—17. *γῆν τὴν Μυγδονίην*: the district in eastern Macedonia between the Axios and Lake Bolbe (Thuc. 1. 58. 15), so called after its former inhabitants.—20. *Βοττιαίδα*: on the right bank of the lower Axios, so called from its former inhabitants (*Βοττιαῖοι*), who driven out by the Macedonians had found new seats in Chalcidice (8. 127. 4;

παρὰ θάλασσαν, στεινὸν χωρίον, πόλεις Ἰχναί τε καὶ Πέλλα.

- 124 Ὁ μὲν δὴ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς αὐτοῦ περὶ Ἀξίον ποταμὸν καὶ πόλιν Θέρμην καὶ τὰς μεταξὺ πόλιας τούτων περιμένων βασιλέα ἐστρατοπεδεύετο, Ξέρξης δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατὸς ἐπορεύετο ἐκ τῆς Ἀκάνθου τὴν μεσόγαιαν τάμνων τῆς ὁδοῦ, βουλόμενος ἐς τὴν Θέρμην ἀπικέσθαι. ἐπορεύετο δὲ διὰ τῆς Παιονικῆς καὶ Κρηστωνικῆς ἐπὶ ποταμὸν Ἐχείδωρον, ὃς ἐκ Κρηστωναίων ἀρξάμενος ρεῖ διὰ Μυγδονίης χώρας καὶ ἐξίει παρὰ τὸ
- 125 ἔλος τὸ ἐπ' Ἀξίῳ ποταμῷ. πορευομένῳ δὲ ταύτῃ λέοντες οἱ ἐπεθήκαντο τῇσι σιτοφόροισι καμήλοισι καταφοιτούντες γὰρ οἱ λέοντες τὰς νύκτας καὶ λείποντες

Thuc. 2. 99. 14). — 21. *στεινὸν χωρίον*: a wedge-shaped district of Bottiaea between the lower Axios and the united Lydias and Haliacmon. — 22. *Πέλλα*: an old city of the Bottiaeans, and from the time of Philip, father of Alexander, who was brought up there, a residence of the Macedonian kings.

#### MARCH TO THERMA (CC. 124-126)

124. 1. *αὐτοῦ περὶ Ἀξίον*: cp. 7. 107. 5. — 2. *τὰς μεταξὺ πόλιας τούτων*: note the irregular position of *τούτων*. — 4. *τὴν μεσόγαιαν τάμνων τῆς ὁδοῦ*: *taking the course through the interior*, as 9. 89. 21. Cp. the Homeric const. *τέμνειν θάλασσαν*. The addition of *τῆς ὁδοῦ* prob. after the analogy of τὰ

*σύντομα τῆς ὁδοῦ* (1. 185. 32, 4. 136. 10). We should expect simply *τὴν μεσόγαιαν οἱ τὴν μέσῃ ὁδῷ*. Cp. 4. 12. 11 *ἐς μεσόγαιαν τῆς ὁδοῦ τραφθέντες* and 5. 83. 10 *ιδρύσαντο τῆς σφετέρης χώρας ἐς τὴν μεσόγαιαν*. — 6. *Παιονικῆς*: the land of the Sirio-Paeonians on the Strymon. West of these dwelt the Crestoneaeans about the headwaters of the Echeidorus. — 7. *ἐκ Κρηστωναίων ἀρξάμενος*: cp. 7. 127. 4.

125. 2. *οἱ*: dat. of disadvantage. S. 1481; HA. 767. — *ἐπεθήκαντο*: 1st aor. freq. in Hdt. for Att. *ἐπέθεντο*. — *σιτοφόροις*: freq. in Hdt.; elsewhere only in late writers. — 3. *καταφοιτούντες*: Herodotean word. — *τὰς νύκτας*:

τὰ σφέτερα ἤθεα ἄλλου μὲν οὐδενὸς ἄπτοντο οὔτε ὑπο-  
 ζυγίου οὔτε ἀνθρώπου, οἱ δὲ τὰς καμήλους ἐκεραΐζουσιν  
 μούνας. θωμάζω δὲ τὸ αἴτιον, ὃ τι κοτὲ ἦν τῶν ἄλλων  
 τὸ ἀναγκάζον ἀπεχομένους τοὺς λέοντας τῇσι καμή-  
 λουσι ἐπιτίθεσθαι, τὸ μήτε πρότερον ὁπώπεσαν θηρίον  
 126 μὴτ' ἐπεπειρέατο αὐτοῦ. εἰσὶ δὲ κατὰ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία  
 καὶ λέοντες πολλοὶ καὶ βόες ἄγριοι, τῶν τὰ κέρα ὑπερ-  
 μεγάθεά ἐστι τὰ ἐς Ἑλληνας φοιτέοντα. οὗρος δὲ  
 τοῖσι λέουσιν ἐστι ὃ τε δι' Ἀβδήρων ῥέων ποταμὸς  
 Νέστος καὶ ὁ δι' Ἀκαρνανίης ῥέων Ἀχελῷος· οὔτε γὰρ  
 τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ τοῦ Νέστου οὐδαμόθι πάσης τῆς ἔμ-  
 προσθε Εὐρώπης ἴδοι τις ἂν λέοντα, οὔτε πρὸς ἐσπέρης  
 τοῦ Ἀχελῷου ἐν τῇ ἐπιλοίπῃ ἡπείρῳ, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ μεταξὺ  
 127 τούτων τῶν ποταμῶν γίνονται. ὥς δὲ ἐς τὴν Θέρμην  
 ἀπύκετο ὁ Ξέρξης, ἵδρυσεν αὐτοῦ τὴν στρατιήν. ἐπέσχε  
 δὲ ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοῦ στρατοπεδευόμενος τὴν παρὰ θά-  
 λασσαν χώραν τοσὴνδε, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Θέρμης πόλιος  
 καὶ τῆς Μυγδονίης μέχρι Λυδίας τε ποταμοῦ καὶ  
 Ἀλιάκμονος, οἱ οὐρίζουσι γῆν τὴν Βοττιαίδα τε καὶ  
 Μακεδονίδα, ἐς τὸν ῥεῖθρον τὸ ὕδωρ συμμίσγοντες.

acc. of time, as 7. 50. 23, 7. 181. 4.  
 — 5. οἱ δέ: see on 7. 6. 24. —  
 ἐκεραΐζον: Homeric word, freq. in  
 Hdt. — 6. τῶν ἄλλων: note the em-  
 phatic separation from ἀπεχομένους.  
 — 8. τὸ: the rel. takes gender and  
 number of the appos. noun which  
 it attracts into its own clause —  
 an animal, which. — μήτε: in rel.  
 clause with indef. antecedent. S.  
 2705 g; GMT. 520. — 9. αὐτοῦ:

transition to personal pron., as 7.  
 59. 12. S. 2517; HA. 1005.

126. 3. φοιτέοντα: i.e. in trade,  
 as 3. 115. 13. — 6. τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ:  
 see on 7. 20. 15. — τῆς ἔμπροσθε  
 Εὐρώπης: Hdt.'s point of view  
 being Asia.

ENCAMPMENT AT THERMA; TEMPE  
 (CC. 127-130)

127. 7. συμμίσγοντες: the re-

ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο μὲν δὴ ἐν τούτοισι τοῖσι χωρίοισι οἱ  
βάρβαροι, τῶν δὲ καταλεχθέντων τούτων ποταμῶν ἐκ  
Κρηστωναίων ῥέων Ἐχρίδωρος μῦθος οὐκ ἀντέχρησε<sup>10</sup>  
τῇ στρατιῇ πινόμενος ἀλλ' ἐπέλιπε.

- 128 Ξέρξης δὲ ὁρῶν ἐκ τῆς Θέρμης ὄρεα τὰ Θεσσαλικά,  
τόν τε Ὀλυμπον καὶ τὴν Ὀσσαν, μεγάλῃ τε ὑπερμήκεα  
έόντα, διὰ μέσου τε αὐτῶν αὐλῶνα στεινὸν πυνθανό-  
μενος εἶναι, δι' οὗ ρεῖ ὁ Πηνειός, ἀκούων τε ταύτῃ εἶναι  
ὁδὸν ἐς Θεσσαλίην φέρουσαν, ἐπεθύμησε πλώσας θεή-  
σασθαι τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Πηνειοῦ, ὅτι τὴν ἄνω ὁδὸν  
ἔμελλε ἔλαν διὰ Μακεδόνων τῶν κατύπερθε οἰκημένων  
ἐς Περραιβοὺς παρὰ Γόννον πόλιν· ταύτῃ γὰρ ἀσφα-  
λέστατον ἐπυνθάνετο εἶναι. ὥς δὲ ἐπεθύμησε, καὶ

gion is alluvial. Later the Lydias had a separate mouth (cp. Scylax 66); now it unites with the Axios.

— 9. *τούτων*: for position cp. 7. 15. 14. S. 1181; HA. 673 c. — 10. *οὐκ ἀντέχρησε . . . ἀλλ' ἐπέλιπε*: cp. 7. 58. 14.

128. 2. *μεγάλοι ὑπερμήκεα*: cp. 7. 117. 4. — 3. *διὰ μέσου τε*: note the correlation with the preceding clause, as if *αὐλῶνα στεινὸν έόντα* were to follow. — *αὐλῶνα στεινόν*: the Vale of Tempe. Cp. 7. 173. 6 ff. — 6. *τὴν ἄνω ὁδόν*: three ways led from lower Macedonia to Thessaly. (1) along the narrow strip of coast by the east foot of Olympus to the mouth of the Peneus, then up the gorge of this river to Gonnus (pass of Tempe);

(2) through the depression between Olympus and the Pierian mountains to the headwaters of the Titaesius or Europus and the land of the Perrhaebians (pass of Petra); (3) up the Haliacmon, then turning S.E., through a saddle of the Cambunian mts. (pass of Volustana, now Volutza), to the upper Titaesius. Cp. Liv. 42. 53. This last is the route called here *τὴν ἄνω ὁδόν*. Another division of the army prob. went by the Petra pass. (Stein.) — 7. *διὰ Μακεδόνων τῶν κατύπερθε οἰκημένων*: i.e. through the district of Elimia west of Olympus and about the upper Haliacmon. — 8. *ἐς Περραιβοὺς*: south of Elimia and west of Olympus. — *παρὰ Γόννον*: on

ἐποίει ταῦτα· ἐσβὰς ἐς Σιδωνίην νέα, ἐς τὴν περ ἐσέ-  
 βαυε αἰεὶ ὅκως τι ἐθέλοι τοιοῦτο ποιῆσαι, ἀνδρεξε  
 σημήιον καὶ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι ἀνάγεσθαι, καταλιπὼν αὐτοῦ  
 τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπῖκετο καὶ ἐθεήσατο  
 Ξέρξης τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Πηνειοῦ, ἐν θώματι μεγάλῳ  
 ἐνέσχετο, καλέσας δὲ τοὺς κατηγεμόνας τῆς ὁδοῦ εἶρετο  
 εἰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔστι παρατρέψαντα ἐτέρῃ ἐς θάλασσαν  
 129 ἐξαγαγεῖν. τὴν δὲ Θεσσαλίην λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ παλαιὸν  
 εἶναι λίμνην, ὥστε γε συγκεκλημένην πάντοθεν ὑπερ-  
 μήκεσι ὄρεσι. τὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῆς πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ ἔχοντα  
 τό τε Πήλιον ὄρος καὶ ἡ Ὑσσά ἀποκλήει συμμίσγοντα  
 τὰς ὑπὸ ρέας ἀλλήλοισι, τὰ δὲ πρὸς βορέῳ ἀνέμους  
 Ὀλυμπος, τὰ δὲ πρὸς ἐσπέρην Πίνδος, τὰ δὲ πρὸς  
 μεσαμβρίην τε καὶ ἄνεμον νότον ἡ Ὀθρυς· τὸ μέσον  
 δὲ τούτων τῶν λεχθέντων ὀρέων ἡ Θεσσαλίη ἐστὶ  
 εὐστα κοίλῃ. ὥστε ὧν ποταμῶν ἐς αὐτὴν καὶ ἄλλων  
 συγχῶν ἐσβαλλόντων, πέντε δὲ τῶν δοκίμων μάλιστα 10

the Peneus at the entrance to the pass of Tempe.—10. ἐς Σιδωνίην νέα: see on 7. 100. 9.—14. ἐν θώματι μεγάλῳ ἐνέσχετο: cp. 8. 135. 11, 9. 37. 20. ἐνέσχετο intr., to be rendered passively. The idiom is freq. in Homer.—15. τοὺς κατηγεμόνας: as 7. 197. 2, for Attic simple ἡγεμόνας. Cp. οἱ κατηγεμόνοι 7. 130. 1.—εἶρετο: for the answer, see 7. 130.

129. 2. εἶναι: impf. inf.—ὥστε: as 9 with ptc., because of. See on οἷα 7. 6. 2.—3. αὐτῆς: part. gen. in attrib. position

because of another modifier. S. 1181; HA. 673 c.—4. ἀποκλήει: sing. because Πήλιον and Ὑσσά are thought of as a unit (*the range of*—).—συμμίσγοντα: neuter agreeing with the natural rather than the gram. gender.—6. πρὸς μεσαμβρίην τε καὶ ἄνεμον νότον: note the superabundance, as 7. 201. 8.—8. ἐστὶ εὐστα: parechesis, as 3. 108. 4. 7. 176. 10. Cp. 7. 89. 7.—10. τῶν δοκίμων μάλιστα τῶνδε: of these five the Apidanus (cp. 7. 196. 12) and the Enipeus after their union were called by the an-

τῶνδε, Πηνειοῦ καὶ Ἀπιδανοῦ καὶ Ὀνοχώνου καὶ Ἐνι-  
 πέος καὶ Παμίσου, οἱ μὲν νυν ἐς τὸ πεδίον τοῦτο  
 συλλεγόμενοι ἐκ τῶν ὁρέων τῶν περικληόντων τὴν  
 Θεσσαλίην ὀνομαζόμενοι δι' ἐνὸς αὐλῶνος καὶ τούτου  
 στεينوῦ ἔκροον ἔχουσι ἐς θάλασσαν, προσυμμίσγοντες<sup>15</sup>  
 τὸ ὕδωρ πάντες ἐς τῶντό. ἐπεὰν δὲ συμμιχθῶσι  
 τάχιστα, ἐνθεῦτεν ἤδη ὁ Πηνειὸς τῷ οὐνόματι κατακρα-  
 τέων ἀωνύμους τοὺς ἄλλους εἶναι ποιεῖ. τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν  
 λέγεται, οὐκ ἐόντος κω τοῦ αὐλῶνος καὶ διεκρόου τούτου,  
 τοὺς ποταμοὺς τούτους καὶ πρὸς τοῖσι ποταμοῖσι τού-<sup>20</sup>  
 τοισι τὴν Βοιβηίδα λίμνην οὔτε ὀνομάζεσθαι κατὰ περ  
 νῦν, ῥεῖν τε οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ἢ νῦν, ῥέοντας δὲ ποιεῖν τὴν  
 Θεσσαλίην πᾶσαν πέλαγος. αὐτοὶ μὲν νυν Θεσσαλοὶ  
 φασι Ποσειδέωνα ποιῆσαι τὸν αὐλῶνα δι' οὗ ῥεῖ ὁ  
 Πηνειός, οὐκότα λέγοντες. ὅστις γὰρ νομίζει Ποσει-<sup>25</sup>  
 δέωνα τὴν γῆν σείειν καὶ τὰ διεστέωτα ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ

cients sometimes Apidanus, some-  
 times, as nowadays, Enipeus; the  
 Onochonus (cp. 7. 196. 9) and the  
 Pamisus seem to have been small  
 tributaries of the Peneus. One  
 misses in this enumeration the  
 larger tributary Europus (or Tita-  
 resius).—12. οἱ μὲν νυν: renews  
 after the gen. abs. the subj. con-  
 tained therein (πέντε οἱ δόκιμοι).  
 14. ὀνομαζόμενοι: *with names of*  
*their own*, i.e. before they were  
 all absorbed in the Peneus.—  
 15. ἔκροον: prob. coined by Hdt.,  
 afterwards in Arist. and later  
 writers.—προσυμμίσγοντες . . . ἐς

τῶντό: cp. 7. 127. 7. The verb  
 only here.—17. ἐνθεῦτεν ἤδη:  
*right from that point*. Cp. 6.  
 76. 6.—19. διεκρόου: only here.  
 —21. οὔτε ὀνομάζεσθαι: i.e. before  
 the cleft was made at the pass of  
 Tempe neither the rivers nor Lake  
 Boibe had separate names, the  
 lake not even a separate existence,  
 for all Thessaly was then a great  
 lake.—25. οὐκότα λέγοντες: *saying*  
*what is likely*.—26. τὴν γῆν  
 σείειν: hence the Homeric epi-  
 thets ἐνοσίχθων, ἐννοσίγαιος, σει-  
 σίχθων. In Thessaly Poseidon  
 was worshipped as Πετράιος.—τὰ

τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου ἔργα εἶναι, καὶ ἂν ἐκεῖνο ἰδὼν φαίη Ποσειδέωνα ποιῆσαι · ἔστι γὰρ σεισμοῦ ἔργον, ὥς ἐροῖ ἐφαίνετο εἶναι, ἢ διάστασις τῶν ὁρέων.

- 130 Οἱ δὲ κατηγεόμενοι εἰρομένου Ξέρξεω εἰ ἔστι ἄλλη ἔξοδος ἐς θάλασσαν τῷ Πηνειῷ, ἐξεπιστάμενοι ἀτρεκέως εἶπον · Βασιλεῦ, ποταμῷ τούτῳ οὐκ ἔστι ἄλλη ἐξήλυσις ἐς θάλασσαν κατήκουσα, ἀλλ' ἦδε αὐτή · ὄρεσι γὰρ περιεστεφάνωται πᾶσα Θεσσαλίη. Ξέρξην δὲ λέγεται εἰπεῖν πρὸς ταῦτα · Σοφοὶ ἄνδρες εἰσὶ Θεσσαλοί· ταῦτ' ἄρα πρὸ πολλοῦ ἐφυλάξαντο γνωσιμαχέοντες καὶ τᾶλλα καὶ ὅτι χώρην ἄρα εἶχον εὐαίρετόν τε καὶ ταχυάλωτον · τὸν γὰρ ποταμὸν πρήγμα ἂν ἦν μόνον ἐπειναί σφεων ἐπὶ τὴν χώρην, χώματι ἐκ τοῦ αἰλῶνος ἐκβ·βάσαντα καὶ παρατρέψαντα δι' ὧν νῦν αἰλῶνος ἐκβ·βάσαντα καὶ παρατρέψαντα δι' ὧν νῦν ρεῖ ρεῖθρων, ὥστε Θεσσαλὴν πᾶσαν ἔξω τῶν ὁρέων

διωτάτα: *the chasms cleft*, neut. pl., concrete for abstract (ἢ διάστασις, 29). — 29. ἐφαίνετο: impf. of the time when Hdt. saw it.

130. 1. οἱ κατηγεόμενοι: cp. 7. 128. 15. — 3. ποταμῷ τούτῳ: for omission of art. with deictic dem., cp. 7. 49. 1. — 4. ἐξήλυσις: = ἔξοδος. Herodotean word. Cp. 3. 117. 15, 5. 101. 9. — αὐτή: *itself*, i.e. alone. — 6. λέγεται εἰπεῖν: see on 7. 56. 4. — 7. ταῦτ' ἄρα . . . ἐφυλάξαντο: *for this then long ago they took precautions*. ταῦτα adv. acc. S. 1610; HA. 719 c; Kr. *Spr.* 46. 3. 4. But for the appositional τᾶλλα καὶ ὅτι κτέ, this acc. might be explained as cognate. For ἄρα,

see on 7. 35. 11. — γνωσιμαχέοντες: lit. *recognizing their own strength*, and consequently *submitting* without resistance. The fundamental meaning here adopted will suit all three Herodotean passages (cp. 3. 25. 18, 8. 29. 3). See on 8. 29. 3. Editors generally adopt the other ancient interpretation, “change one’s opinion,” “come to a better view,” which fits all three passages, if the etymology be admissible. — 9. ταχυάλωτον: only here. — πρήγμα ἂν ἦν μόνον: *it would have been necessary only*. See on 7. 12. 3. — 11. παρατρέψαντα δι' ὧν νῦν ρεῖ ρεῖθρων: for π. τὰ ρεῖθρα δι' ὧν νῦν ρεῖ, the antecedent being

ὑπόβρυχα γενέσθαι. ταῦτα δὲ ἔχοντα ἔλεγε ἐς τοὺς Ἀλεύεω παῖδας, ὅτι πρῶτοι Ἑλλήνων ἔοντες Θεσσαλοὶ ἔδοσαν ἐνωτοὺς βασιλεῖ, δοκέων ὁ Ξέρξης ἀπὸ παντός<sup>15</sup> σφεας τοῦ ἔθνους ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι φιλίην. εἶπας δὲ ταῦτα καὶ θεησάμενος ἀπέπλει ἐς τὴν Θέρμην.

- 131 Ὁ μὲν δὴ περὶ Πιερίην διέτριβε ἡμέρας συχνάς· τὸ γὰρ δὴ ὅρος τὸ Μακεδονικὸν ἔκειρε τῆς στρατιῆς τριτημορίς, ἵνα ταύτῃ διεξίῃ ἅπασα ἡ στρατιὴ ἐς Περραιβούς· οἱ δὲ δὴ κήρυκες οἱ ἀποπεμφθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπὶ γῆς αἴτησιν ἀπίκατο οἱ μὲν κεινοί, οἱ δὲ φέροντες<sup>5</sup>
- 132 γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ. τῶν δὲ δόντων ταῦτα ἐγένοντο οἶδε, Θεσσαλοί, Δόλοπες, Ἐνιῆνες, Περραιβοί, Λοκροί, Μάγνητες, Μηλιεῖς, Ἀχαιοὶ οἱ Φθιώται καὶ Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Βοιωτοὶ πλὴν Θεσπιέων τε καὶ Πλαταιέων. ἐπὶ τούτοισι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔταμον ὄρκιον οἱ τῷ βαρβάρῳ<sup>5</sup> πόλεμον ἀειράμενοι. τὸ δὲ ὄρκιον ὧδε εἶχε, ὅσοι τῷ

attracted into the rel. clause and assimilated. — 13. ὑπόβρυχα: metaphoric accus., as Hom. ε 319. For the usual form, cp. ὑποβρύχιον 1. 189. 10. — ἔχοντα ἐς: referring to. Cp. 7. 143. 6, 7. 152. 13. — 15. δοκέων ὁ Ξέρξης: the subj. added for clearness.

#### RECEPTION OF XERXES' HERALDS (CC. 131-133)

131. 1. Πιερίην: named from its earlier inhabitants (see on 7. 112. 2); it lay along the coast between the Haliacmon and the Peneus. — 2. ὅρος τὸ Μακεδονι-

κόν: i.e. the range on the pass of Petra or on the pass of Volustana. — ἔκειρε: cleared of trees. — 4. οἱ δὲ κήρυκες: cp. 7. 32. — 5. ἐπὶ γῆς αἴτησιν: see on 7. 32. 2. — κεινοί: empty-handed. Cp. Hom. B 298 αἰσχρόν τοι δηρόν τε μένιν κενεὸν τε νέεσθαι.

132. 2. Περραιβοί: cp. 128. 8. — 3. Ἀχαιοὶ οἱ Φθιώται: i.e. Pthiotis in Southern Thessaly, which was called also Ἀχαιή (7. 173. 4). — 4. ἐπὶ τούτοις: against these, of hostile intent. Cp. 6. 74. 5, 6. 88. 2, 7. 148. 2. — 5. ἔταμον ὄρκιον: as 4. 201. 12. Homeric idiom. Cp.



- Πέρση ἔδοσαν σφέας αὐτοὺς Ἕλληνες ἔόντες, μὴ ἀναγκασθέντες καταστάντων σφι εὖ τῶν πρηγμάτων, τούτους  
 133 δεκατεῦσαι τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖσι θεῷ. τὸ μὲν δὴ ὄρκιον ᾧδε εἶχε τοῖσι Ἕλλησι· ἐς δὲ Ἀθήνας καὶ Σπάρτην οὐκ ἀπέπεμψε Ξέρξης ἐπὶ γῆς αἴτησιν κήρυκας τῶνδε εἵνεκα· πρότερον Δαρείου πέμψαντος ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν τοὺς αἰτέοντας ἐς τὸ βάραθρον, οἱ δ' ἐς 5 φρέαρ ἐσβαλόντες ἐκέλευον γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ ἐκ τούτων φέραν παρὰ βασιλέα. τούτων μὲν εἵνεκα οὐκ ἔπεμψε Ξέρξης τοὺς αἰτήσοντας. ὃ τι δὲ τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ταῦτα ποιήσασι τοὺς κήρυκας συνήνεικε ἀνεθέλhton γενέσθαι, οὐκ ἔχω εἶπαι, πλὴν ὅτι σφέων ἡ χώρα καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐδῆώθη. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο οὐ διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίην  
 134 δοκέω γενέσθαι. τοῖσι δὲ ὦν Λακεδαιμονίοισι μῆνις κατέσκηψε Ταλθυβίου τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος κήρυκος. ἐν γὰρ Σπάρτῃ ἐστὶ Ταλθυβίου ἱρόν, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἀπόγονοι

*foedus icere.*—8. καταστάντων σφι εὖ τῶν πρηγμάτων: explanatory of μὴ ἀναγκασθέντες, *when matters had been well established for them*, as 6. 105. 11. Cp. 7. 158. 13.—τούτους δεκατεῦσαι . . . θεῷ: *to make these pay a tithe to the god at Delphi*, as usually taken and as the words literally mean; or *to dedicate these to the god at Delphi*, as Stein and Sitzler, since a tithe would be a light punishment for traitors.

133. 1. ᾧδε: here looking backward, though just above (7. 132. 6) forward.—4. πρότερον: cp. 6. 48. 4.—οἱ μὲν: the Athenians.—

5. ἐς τὸ βάραθρον: a pit at Athens into which condemned criminals were thrown.—9. συνήνεικε: see on 7. 4. 3.—ἀνεθέλhton: see on 7. 88. 5.—10. οὐκ ἔχω εἶπαι: Pausanias (3. 12. 7) says that Miltiades had been responsible for the act and that the blood-guiltiness pursued him and his house.

SPERTHIAS AND BULIS (CC. 134-137)

134. 1. δὲ ὦν: see on 7. 9. γ 7.—2. κατέσκηψε: rare with dat. Cp. 7. 137. 7.—Ταλθυβίου: Homeric herald. Cp. Hom. A 320.—

Ταλθυβίου Ταλθυβιάδαι καλεόμενοι, τοῖσι αἱ κηρυκῆαι αἱ ἐκ Σπάρτης πᾶσαι γέρας δέδονται. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῖσι Σπαρτιήτησι καλλιερῆσαι θυομένοισι οὐκ ἐδύνατο. τοῦτο δ' ἐπὶ χρόνον συχνὸν ἦν σφι. ἀχθομένων δὲ καὶ συμφορῇ χρεωμένων Λακεδαιμονίων, ἀλῆς τε πολ- λάκις συλλεγομένης καὶ κήρυγμα τοιόνδε ποιεομένων, εἴ τις βούλοιτο Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸ τῆς Σπάρτης ἀπο-<sup>10</sup> θνήσκειν, Σπερθίης τε ὁ Ἀνηρίστου καὶ Βούλις ὁ Νικό- λεω, ἄνδρες Σπαρτιῆται φύσι τε γεγονότες εὖ καὶ χρήμασι ἀνήκοντες ἐς τὰ πρῶτα, ἐβελονταὶ ὑπέδυσαν ποινὴν τεῖσαι Ξέρξῃ τῶν Δαρείου κηρύκων τῶν ἐν Σπάρτῃ ἀπολομένων. οὕτω Σπαρτιῆται τούτους ὥς<sup>15</sup> 135 ἀποθανεομένους ἐς Μήδους ἀπέπεμψαν. αὕτη τε ἡ τόλμα τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν θώματος ἀξίη καὶ τάδε πρὸς τούτοισι τὰ ἔπεα. πορευόμενοι γὰρ ἐς Σοῦσα ἀπικνέ- ονται παρὰ Ὑδάρνεα. ὁ δὲ Ὑδάρνης ἦν μὲν γένος Πέρσης, στρατηγὸς δὲ τῶν παραθαλασσίων ἀνθρώπων, τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ· ὃς σφεας ξείνια προθέμενος ἰστία,

5. αἱ ἐκ Σπάρτης: *i.e.* those on mat-  
ters of state or worship. — γέρας δέ-  
δονται: on inherited offices and  
occupations at Sparta, see 6. 60.  
— μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα: *i.e.* after the  
killing of the heralds. — 6. καλ-  
λιερῆσαι: *impers. to get favorable*  
*omens.* — 7. ἐπὶ χρόνον: see on 7.  
1. 10. — 8. συμφορῇ χρεωμένων: as  
7. 141. 1. Cp. 7. 117. 6. While  
the omens continued unfavorable,  
public business dependent thereon  
had to be suspended. — ἀλῆς:  
Doric word = Attic ἐκκλησία. —

12. φύσι γεγονότες εὖ: *by family*  
*well born.* The position of εὖ is  
to avoid hiatus. Cp. 3. 69. 4.  
— 13. χρήμασι ἀνήκοντες ἐς τὰ  
πρῶτα: *in property belonging to*  
*the first.* Cp. ἀνῆκω 7. 9. γ 4.  
7. 13. 7.

135. 4. Ὑδάρνεα: prob. the Hy-  
darnes mentioned 7. 83. 3 and 7.  
211. 4 as leader of the ἀθάνατοι, and  
son of the Hydarnes who was one  
of the seven conspirators (3. 70).  
— 6. σφεας ἰστία: *entertained*  
*them.* — ξείνια προθέμενος: cp. 7.

ξενίζων δὲ εἶρετο [λέγων] τάδε· \*Ἄνδρες Λακεδαι-  
 μόνιοι, τί δὴ φεύγετε βασιλεῖ φίλοι γενέσθαι; ὁρᾶτε  
 γὰρ ὡς ἐπίσταται βασιλεὺς ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς τιμᾶν, ἐς  
 ἐμέ τε καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ πρήγματα ἀποβλέποντες. οὕτω δὲ καὶ 10  
 ὑμεῖς εἰ δοίητε ὑμέας αὐτοὺς βασιλεῖ (δεδόξωσθε γὰρ  
 πρὸς αὐτοῦ ἄνδρες εἶναι ἀγαθοί), ἕκαστος ἂν ὑμέων  
 ἄρχοι γῆς Ἑλλάδος δόντος βασιλέος. πρὸς ταῦτα  
 ὑπεκρίναντο τάδε· Ὑδαρνες, οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου γίνεται ἡ  
 συμβουλή ἢ ἐς ἡμέας τείνουσα. τοῦ μὲν γὰρ πεπειρη- 15  
 μένος συμβουλευείς, τοῦ δὲ ἄπειρος ἐὼν· τὸ μὲν γὰρ  
 δοῦλος εἶναι ἐξεπίσται, ἐλευθερίας δὲ οὐκ ἔπειρήθης,  
 οὐτ' εἰ ἐστὶ γλυκὺ οὐτ' εἰ μῆ. εἰ γὰρ αὐτῆς πειρήσαιο,  
 οὐκ ἂν δόρασι συμβουλευοῖς ἡμῖν περὶ αὐτῆς μάχεσθαι,  
 136 ἀλλὰ καὶ πελέκσι. ταῦτα μὲν Ὑδάρνεα ἀμεύσαντο·  
 ἐνθῆπεν δὲ ὡς ἀνέβησαν ἐς Σοῦσα καὶ βασιλεῖ ἐς ὅσιν  
 ἦλθον, πρῶτα μὲν τῶν δορυφόρων κελεύοντων καὶ ἀνάγ-  
 κην σφί προσφερόντων προσκυνεῖν βασιλέα προσπί-  
 πτοντας οὐκ ἔφασαν ὠθεόμενοι πρὸς αὐτῶν ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν 5

29. 4.—8. τί δὴ: *Why, pray?*—

11. ὑμεῖς εἰ δοίητε: note emphatic position of the pron. — δεδόξωσθε: as 9. 48. 19. Herodotean word = Att. δοξάζω. Fut. pf. denotes certainty. GMT. 79.—12. πρὸς αὐτοῦ: see on 7. 2. 12.—ἐκαστος: shows that by ὑμέων all the Spartans are meant.—13. ἄρχοι γῆς Ἑλλάδος: compare the promises of Cyrus to the Greeks, Xen. *Anab.* 1. 7. 6, 7.—14. οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου . . . τείνουσα: the advice as pertaining to us is unequal, i.e. one-

sided.—17. ἐπειρήθης, πειρήσαιο: note aor. pass. and aor. mid. with same force.

136. 1. ταῦτα μὲν Ὑδάρνεα ἀμεύσαντο: cognate and personal acc., as 2. 173. 21, 3. 52. 23; usually acc. of pers. and dat. of thing (7. 161. 3).—2. βασιλεῖ ἐς ὅσιν ἦλθον: dat. of interest, practically possession. Cp. 7. 146. 12.—4. προσκυνεῖν βασιλέα προσπίπτοντας: to do obeisance to the king by falling down before him.—5. οὐκ ἔφασαν . . . οὐδαμὰ: they said that

ποιήσῃν ταῦτα οὐδαμά· οὔτε γὰρ σφίσι ἐν νόμῳ  
 ἄνθρωπον προσκυνεῖν οὔτε κατὰ ταῦτα ἤκειν· ὡς  
 ἀπεμαχέσαντο τοῦτο, δευτέρᾳ σφί λέγουσι τάδε  
 λόγου τοιοῦδε ἐχόμενα· Ὡ βασιλεῦ Μήδων, ἔπει  
 ἡμέας Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντὶ τῶν ἐν Σπάρτῃ ἀπολομ  
 κηρύκων ποιήνῃ ἐκείνων τεύσσοντας, λέγουσι δὲ αὐτὰ  
 ταῦτα Ξέρξης ὑπὸ μεγαλοφροσύνης οὐκ ἔφη ὄμ  
 ἔσεσθαι Λακεδαιμονίοισι· κείνους μὲν γὰρ συγχέει  
 πάντων ἀνθρώπων νόμιμα ἀποκτείναντας κήρυκας, α  
 δὲ τὰ ἐκείνοις ἐπιπλήσσει ταῦτα οὐ ποιήσῃν,  
 ἀνταποκτείνας ἐκείνους ἀπολύσειν Λακεδαιμονίους  
 137 αἰτίας. οὕτω ἡ Ταλθυβίου μῆνις καὶ ταῦτα ποιησά  
 Σπαρτιητέων ἐπαύσατο τὸ παραντῖκα, καίπερ ἀπονο  
 σάντων ἐς Σπάρτῃ Σπερθιέω τε καὶ Βούλιος. Χι  
 δὲ μετέπειτα πολλῶ ἐπηγέρθη κατὰ τὸν Πελοποννη  
 καὶ Ἀθηναίων πόλεμον, ὡς λέγουσι Λακεδαιμό  
 τοῦτό μοι ἐν τοῖσι θειότατον φαίνεται γενέσθαι.  
 μὲν γὰρ κατέσκηψε ἐς ἀγγέλους ἡ Ταλθυβίου μ  
 οὐδὲ ἐπαύσατο πρὶν ἢ ἐξῆλθε, τὸ δίκαιον οὕτω ἔφ  
 τὸ δὲ συμπεσεῖν ἐς τοὺς παῖδας τῶν ἀνδρῶν το

*even if they were thrust head  
 downwards they would not do this.*  
 Cp. Verg. *Aen.* 1. 116 *pronus vol-  
 vitur in caput*. — 7. κατὰ ταῦτα:  
*for this purpose*. — 8. σφί λέγουσι:  
 repeated in 11 (λέγουσι δὲ αὐ-  
 τοῖσι) and dependent on ἔφη (12).  
 — 9. λόγου τοιοῦδε ἐχόμενα: *things  
 of such purport*. Cp. 7. 5. 8.—  
 12. μεγαλοφροσύνης: for other in-  
 stances of X.'s magnanimity, cp.

7. 27-29, 7. 146, 147. — 1  
 ἐκείνοις ἐπιπλήσσει: *what h  
 sures in those*.

137. 1. καί: connects οὐτ  
 genitive absolute. — 6. ἐν  
 θειότατον: *among the most d*  
*S.* 1089; *HA.* 652. The  
 occurs ten times in Th  
 9. συμπεσεῖν: substituted fr  
 riety for κατασκήψαι, hence  
 ἐς *c. acc.*; otherwise *c. dat*.

τῶν ἀναβάντων πρὸς βασιλέα διὰ τὴν μῆνιν, ἐς Νικόλαν<sup>10</sup>  
 τε τὸν Βούλιος καὶ ἐς Ἀνήριπτον τὸν Σπερθίεω, ὃς εἶλε  
 Ἀλίας τοὺς ἐκ Τίρυνθος ὀλκάδι καταπλώσας πλήρει  
 ἀνδρῶν, δῆλον ὦν μοι ὅτι θεῖον ἐγένετο τὸ πρῆγμα [ἐκ  
 τῆς μῆνιος]. οἱ πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἄγγε-  
 λοι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην, προδοθέντες δὲ ὑπὸ Σιτάλκεω τοῦ<sup>15</sup>  
 Τήρεω Θρηκῶν βασιλέος καὶ Νυμφοδώρου τοῦ Πυθέω  
 ἀνδρὸς Ἀβδηρίτεω, ἤλωσαν κατὰ Βισάνθην τὴν ἐν  
 Ἑλλησπόντῳ, καὶ ἀπαχθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἀπτικὴν ἀπέθανον  
 ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ Ἀριστέας ὁ Ἀδει-  
 μάντου Κορίνθιος ἀνὴρ.

20

Ταῦτα μὲν νυν πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι ὕστερον ἐγένετο τοῦ  
 βασιλέος στόλου, ἐπάνειμι δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον.  
<sup>138</sup> ἡ δὲ στρατηλασίῃ ἡ βασιλέος οὐνομα μὲν εἶχε ὡς ἐπ'  
 Ἀθήνας ἐλαύνει, κατίετο δὲ ἐς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα.  
 πυρθανόμενοι δὲ ταῦτα πρὸ πολλοῦ οἱ Ἕλληνες οὐκ ἐν  
 ὁμοίῳ πάντες ἐποιέοντο. οἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν δόντες γῆν

τοῖς παῖδας: *i.e.* as an example  
 of the law that children suffer for  
 their father's crimes. Cp. 7. 197.  
 21.—12. Ἀλίας: Halieis, a town  
 in Argolis near Hermione, had  
 been colonized from Tiryns.—  
 13. δῆλον ὦν μοι: *sc.* ἐστίν. Ana-  
 coluthon, owing to length of sent.,  
 τὸ πρῆγμα resuming τὸ συμπε-  
 σῶν.—[ἐκ τῆς μῆνιος]: see App.  
 —14. οἱ πεμφθέντες: 430 B.C.—  
 15. Σιτάλκεω: an ally of the Athe-  
 nians.—16. Νυμφοδώρου: brother-  
 in-law of Sitalces and proxenus of  
 the Athenians.—17. Βισάνθην τὴν

ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ: more exactly on  
 the Propontis, the Hellespont be-  
 ing loosely used for the whole re-  
 gion. See on 7. 95. 9.—19. Ἀρι-  
 στέας: Ἀριστεύς in Thuc. 2. 67. 1.

DREAD OF THE PERSIAN: ATHENS  
 THE SAVIOR OF GREECE (CC.  
 138, 139)

138. 3. πρὸ πολλοῦ: cp. 7. 130.  
 7.—οὐκ ἐν ὁμοίῳ πάντες ἐποιέοντο:  
*did not all regard it in like man-  
 ner*, as 8. 109. 16. For the verb  
 in this sense in the middle voice,  
 cp. 7. 14. 6, 7. 117. 7, 7. 181. 8.

τε καὶ ὕδωρ τῷ Πέρσῃ εἶχον θάρσος ὥς οὐδὲν πεισόμενοι ἄχαρι πρὸς τοῦ βαρβάρου· οἱ δὲ οὐ δόντες ἐν δείματι μεγάλῳ κατέστασαν, ἅτε οὔτε νεῶν ἐουσέων ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἀριθμὸν ἀξιομάχων δέκεσθαι τὸν ἐπιόντα, οὔτε βουλομένων τῶν πολλῶν ἀντάπτεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, 139 μηδιζόντων δὲ προθύμως. ἐνθαῦτα ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέργομαι γνώμην ἀποδέξασθαι ἐπίφθονον μὲν πρὸς τῶν πλεόνων ἀνθρώπων, ὅμως δέ, τῇ γέ μοι φαίνεται εἶναι ἀληθές, οὐκ ἐπισχίσω. εἰ Ἀθηναῖοι καταρρωδήσαντες τὸν ἐπιόντα κίνδυνον ἐξέλιπον τὴν σφετέρην, ἥ καὶ μὴς ἐκλιπόντες ἀλλὰ μείναντες ἔδοσαν σφέας αὐτοὺς Ξέρῃ, κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν οὐδαμοὶ ἂν ἐπειρῶντο ἀντιοῦμενοι βασιλεῖ. εἰ τοῖνυν κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν μηδεὶς ἡντιούτο Ξέρῃ, κατὰ γε ἂν τὴν ἡπειρον τοιάδε ἐγώετο. εἰ καὶ πολλοὶ τειχέων κιθῶνες ἦσαν ἐληλαμένοι διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ Πελοποννησίοισι, προδοθέντες ἂν Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἐκόντων ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης,

— 5. οὐδὲν πεισόμενοι ἄχαρι: cp. 7. 50. 25. — 8. ἀριθμόν: acc. of spec. Cp. ἐς τὸν ἀριθμόν 7. 97. 9. — ἀξιομάχων: cp. 7. 101. 11, 7. 157. 16.

139. 1. ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέργομαι: as 7. 96. 6. — 2. ἐπίφθονον . . . ἀνθρώπων: *invidious in the eyes of most of the Greeks*. This was perhaps written by Hdt. about the time of the opening of the Peloponnesian War when so many Greek states were arrayed against Athens. — 4. οὐκ ἐπισχίσω: *sc. γνώμην ἀποδέξασθαι*. — καταρρωδήσαντες: cp. 7. 38. 2. — 5. ἐξέλιπον τὴν σφετέρην:

cp. 7. 143. 17. — 7. ἐπειρῶντο ἀντιοῦμενοι: suppl. *ptc.*, as 7. 148. 8, 7. 172. 19. — 10. τειχέων κιθῶνες: poetic for *τείχη*. As the coat protects the body, so the walls the city. Cp. 1. 181. 1 τὸ τεῖχος θώρηξ ἐστί, Xen. *Sympos.* 4. 38 πᾶν μὲν ἀλλεῖνοι κιθῶνες οἱ τοῖχοί μοι δοκοῦσι εἶναι, Demades, *apud Athen.* 3. 99. 9, (τὸ τεῖχος) ἐσθῆτα τῆς πόλεως. Cp. also λαῖνον χιτῶνα Hom. *Γ* 57. — διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ: a wall was hastily built across after the battle of Thermopylae (8. 71). — 11. προδοθέντες: *deserted*. —

κατὰ πόλιν ἀλισκομένων ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ  
 βαρβάρου, ἐμουνώθησαν, μουνωθέντες δὲ ἂν καὶ ἀποδε-  
 ξάμενοι ἔργα μεγάλα ἀπέθανον γενναίως. ἥ ταῦτα ἂν<sup>15</sup>  
 ἔπαθον, ἥ πρὸ τοῦ ὀρώντες ἂν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλλη-  
 νας μηδίζοντας ὁμολογίῃ ἂν ἐχρήσαντο πρὸς Ξέρξην.  
 καὶ οὕτω ἂν ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ἢ Ἑλλὰς ἐγίνετο ὑπὸ Πέρ-  
 σης. τὴν γὰρ ὠφελίην τὴν τῶν τειχέων τῶν διὰ τοῦ  
 Ἰσθμοῦ ἐλληλαμένων οὐ δύναμαι πυθέσθαι ἥτις ἂν ἦν<sup>20</sup>  
 βασιλέος ἐπικρατέοντος τῆς θαλάσσης. νῦν δὲ Ἀθη-  
 ναίους ἂν τις λέγων σωτήρας γενέσθαι τῆς Ἑλλάδος  
 οὐκ ἂν ἀμαρτάνοι τὸ ἀληθές· οὗτοι γὰρ ἐπὶ ὁκότερα  
 τῶν πρηγμάτων ἐτράποντο, ταῦτα ῥέψειν ἔμελλε· ἐλό-  
 μενοι δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα περιεῖναι ἐλευθέρην, τοῦτο τὸ<sup>25</sup>  
 Ἑλληνικὸν πᾶν τὸ λοιπόν, ὅσον μὴ ἐμήδισε, αὐτοὶ  
 οὗτοι ἦσαν οἱ ἐπεγείραντες καὶ βασιλέα μετὰ γε θεοὺς  
 ἀνωσάμενοι. οὐδέ σφεας χρηστήρια φοβερά ἐλθόντα  
 ἐκ Δελφῶν καὶ ἐς δεῖμα βαλόντα ἔπεισε ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν  
 Ἑλλάδα, ἀλλὰ καταμείναντες ἀνέσχοντο τὸν ἐπιόντα<sup>30</sup>  
 ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν δέξασθαι.

13. κατὰ πόλιν: *city after city*. —

14. καὶ: *even* = καίπερ. — 16. πρὸ  
 τοῦ: cp. 7. 16. β 9. — 17. ἂν:  
 note repetition of ἂν, as 23 below.  
 — 18. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα: *in both cases*,  
*i.e.* whether they died nobly or  
 came to terms. — 19. τὴν ὠφελίην:  
 prolepsis. — 21. νῦν δέ: cp. 7.  
 50. 20. — 23. ἀμαρτάνοι τὸ ἀληθές:  
 note the rare const. of the acc. —  
 ἐπὶ ὁκότερα τῶν πρηγμάτων: *i.e.* to  
 whichever side, Greek or Persian.

— 24. ταῦτα ῥέψειν ἔμελλε: *that was*  
*going to (weigh down) preponder-*  
*ate*. — 26. μή: because the rel.  
 clause is conditional. — 27. οὗτοι  
 . . . οἱ ἐπεγείραντες: for art. and  
 ptc. as pred., cp. 7. 2. 12, 7. 10.  
 η 7. — 29. ἐς δεῖμα βαλόντα: poeti-  
 cal form of expression for δεῖμα  
 ἐνέβαλον αὐτοῖς. — 30. ἀνέσχοντο:  
 = *sustinuerunt*, *they endured*;  
 here construed with infinitive,  
 usually with participle.

140 Πέμφαντες γὰρ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς Δελφοὺς θεοπρόπους  
 χρηστηριάζεσθαι ἦσαν ἔτοιμοι· καὶ σφι ποιήσασι  
 περὶ τὸ ἱρὸν τὰ νομιζόμενα, ὥς ἐς τὸ μέγαρον ἐσελ-  
 θόντες ἴζοντο, χρῆ ἡ Πυθίῃ, τῇ οὐνομα ἦν Ἀριστονίκη,  
 τάδε·

5

ὦ μέλει, τί κάθησθε; λιπὼν φεύγ' ἔσχατα γαίης  
 δώματα καὶ πόλιος τροχοειδέος ἄκρα κάρηνα.  
 Οὔτε γὰρ ἡ κεφαλὴ μένει ἔμπεδον οὔτε τὸ σῶμα,  
 Οὔτε πόδες νέατοι οὔτ' ὦν χέρες, οὔτε τι μέσσης  
 Λείπεται, ἀλλ' ἄζηλα πέλει· κατὰ γὰρ μιν ἐρείπει 15  
 Πῦρ τε καὶ ὄξυς Ἄρης, Συριηγενὲς ἄρμα διώκων.

ORACLES: THE WOODEN WALL;  
 THEMISTOCLES' INTERPRETA-  
 TION. HIS BUILDING OF THE  
 FLEET (CC. 140-144)

140. 1. *πέμφαντες*: about 482 B.C., as may be inferred from 7. 145.—2. *χρηστηριάζεσθαι* = *χρησθαι τῷ χρηστηρίῳ* 7. 141. 6.—3. *τὸ ἱρὸν*: the whole sacred precinct including the temple and all that belonged thereto; *νηός* the temple itself; *τὸ μέγαρον* the inner shrine (or *ἄδυτον* 17). In the *ἄδυτον* of the temple at Delphi was a golden statue of Apollo and back in the shadowy recess the tripod of the Pythia over a deep fissure in the rock.—*τὰ νομιζόμενα*: *i.e.* the customary preparatory purifications and sacrifices.—4. *ἡ Πυθίῃ*: the Pythian priestess who uttered from the tripod the oracles which

were taken down by the *προφῆται* and promulgated in hexameter. See on 7. 111. 8.—6. *λιπὼν*: connect with *δώματα . . . κάρηνα*. The address is through the *θεοπρόποι* to the people at Athens.—*ἔσχατα γαίης*: as Hes. *Theog.* 731. For the terminal acc., see S. 1588; HA. 722.—7. *τροχοειδέος*: referring to the circular city wall (called *κύκλος* 1. 98. 21).—*ἄκρα κάρηνα*: = *Ἀκρόπολις*. Cp. Hom. B 869 *Μυκάλῃς αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα*.—8. *μένει ἔμπεδον*: as Hom. E 527, P 434.—9. *πόδες νέατοι*: *the feet below*. So in Hom. B 824, of a mountain, *πόδα νεάτοιν Ἴδης*.—*οὔτ' ὦν*: *nor yet*. Cp. Hom. β 200.—*μέσσης*: *sc. τῆς πόλιος*.—10. *ἄζηλα*: = *ἀδηλα, unseen, i.e. annihilated*.—*μιν*: *i.e. τὴν πόλιν*.—11. *ὄξυς Ἄρης*: as often in Homer; here referring to Xerxes.—*Συριηγενὲς ἄρμα*



Πολλὰ δὲ κίλλ' ἀπολεῖ πυργώματα, κοῦ τὸ σὸν οἶον ·  
 Πολλοὺς δ' ἀθανάτων νηοὺς μαλερῶ πυρὶ δώσει,  
 Οἳ που νῦν ἰδρῶτι ρεούμενοι ἐστήκασι,  
 Δείματι παλλόμενοι, κατὰ δ' ἀκροτάτοις ὀρόφοισι 15  
 Αἷμα μέλαν κέχυται, προῖδὸν κακότητος ἀνάγκας.  
 Ἄλλ' ἴτον ἐξ ἀδύτοιο, κακοῖς δ' ἐπικίδνατε θυμόν.

141 ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων θεοπρόποι συμ-  
 φορῇ τῇ μεγίστῃ ἐχρέωντο. προβάλλουσι δὲ σφέας  
 αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ τοῦ κεχρησμένου Τίμων ὁ Ἀν-  
 δροβούλου, τῶν Δελφῶν ἀνὴρ δόκιμος ὅμοια τῷ μάλι-  
 στα, συνεβούλευέ σφι ἱκετηρίας λαβοῦσι δεύτερα αὐτῖς 5  
 ἐλθόντας χρῆσθαι τῷ χρηστηρίῳ ὥς ἰκέτας. πειθομέ-

*διέκων*: driving a Syrian chariot.

Cp. Aesch. *Pers.* 85 Σύριον ἄρμα  
*διέκων*. The term Syrian in both  
 Hdt. and Aesch. means no more  
 than Asiatic. — 14. ἰδρῶτι ρεούμε-  
 νοι: what is usually said of statues  
 of the gods here applied to their  
 temples. For the portent, cp. schol.  
 ὅταν μέλλῃ τι συμβαίνειν χαλε-  
 πόν, εἴωθε τὰ ἀγάλματα ἰδροῦν. —

15. δείματι παλλόμενοι: quivering  
 with fear, as hymn to Demeter 294.  
 — ὀρόφοισι: dat. with κατακέχυται,  
 as Hom. *Γ* 10, *Υ* 282, for more usual  
 gen. With the passage, cp. Hom.  
*ν* 354 αἵματι δ' ἐρράδαται τοῖχοι  
 καλαί τε μεσόδμοι sprinkled with  
 blood are the walls and the fair  
 compartments. — 16. προῖδόν: =  
 προφαῖνον. The blood, thought  
 of here as endowed with life, sees  
 the approach of unavoidable evil

(κακότητος ἀνάγκας). — 17. Ἄλλ'  
 ἴτον: the Pythia addresses now  
 directly the θεοπρόποι, evidently  
 two in number. — κακοῖς δ' ἐπικί-  
 δνατε θυμόν: "brood on the ills that  
 await you" (Rawl.), lit. *spread*  
*your soul over your ills*.

141. 1. συμφορῇ . . . ἐχρέωντο:  
 because the utter destruction of  
 the city was foretold. For the  
 expression, cp. 7. 134. 8. — 2. προ-  
 βάλλουσι σφέας αὐτοὺς: giving  
 themselves up for lost, from the  
 habit of casting one's self upon  
 the ground in despair. — 4. ὅμοια  
 τῷ μάλιστα: see on 7. 118. 7. —  
 5. ἱκετηρίας: i.e. the olive branches  
 carried by suppliants. — δεύτερα  
 αὐτῖς: also 4. 76. 3, like Homer.  
 — 6. ἐλθόντας χρῆσθαι: the inf.  
 attracts the ptc. into the acc. —  
 χρῆσθαι τῷ χρηστηρίῳ: = χρηστη-

νοισι δὲ ταῦτα τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι καὶ λέγουσι· Ὡναξ,  
 χρήσον ἡμῖν ἄμεινόν τι περὶ τῆς πατρίδος, αἰδεσθεὶς  
 τὰς ἱκετηρίας τάσδε τὰς τοι ἤκομεν φέροντες· ἢ οὐ τοι  
 ἄπιμεν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδύτου, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ τῇδε μενέομεν ἔστ' ἂν <sup>10</sup>  
 καὶ τελευτήσωμεν, ταῦτα δὲ λέγουσι ἢ πρόμαντις χρῆ  
 δεύτερα τάδε·

Οὐ δύναται Παλλὰς Δί' Ὀλύμπιον ἐξιλάσασθαι,  
 Λισσομένη πολλοῖσι λόγοις καὶ μήτιδι πυκνῇ.  
 Σοὶ δὲ τόδ' αὖτις ἔπος ἐρέω, ἀδάμαντι πελάσσας· <sup>15</sup>  
 Τῶν ἄλλων γὰρ ἀλίσκομένων ὅσα Κέκροπος οὔρος  
 Ἐντὸς ἔχει κευθμών τε Κιθαιρῶνος ζαθέοιο,  
 Τείχος Τριτογενεῖ ξύλινον διδοῖ εὐρύσπα Ζεὺς  
 Μοῦνον ἀπόρθητον τελέθειν, τὸ σὲ τέκνα τ' ὀνήσει.  
 Μηδὲ σύ γ' ἵπποσύνην τε μένειν καὶ πεζὸν ἰόντα <sup>20</sup>  
 Πολλὸν ἀπ' ἡπείρου στρατὸν ἡσυχος, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρεῖν

ριάζεσθαι 7. 140. 2. — 8. χρῆσον: for act. and mid. see on 7. 111. 9. — 9. τοι: for thee, dat. of interest. — οὐ τοι: τοι strictly perhaps ethical dat. — 10. αὐτοῦ τῇδε: see on 7. 10. θ 12. — 11. ταῦτα δὲ λέγουσι: repeats beginning of sentence (7). Cp. 7. 136. 8, 11. — ἢ πρόμαντις: as 7. 111. 9. Cp. 7. 140. 4. — 13. Παλλὰς: as πολιοῦχος or patron goddess of Athens. — 15. ἀδάμαντι πελάσσας: bringing it nigh to (i.e. making it firm as) adamant. The meaning is the same as the Homeric formula τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται, i.e. this second answer is unchangeable. The

ptc. is masc. because Apollo speaks. — 16. Κέκροπος οὔρος: the Acropolis, reputed to have been first settled by Cecrops. — 17. κευθμών Κιθαιρῶνος: the Vale of Cithaeron, this mountain being on the natural boundary between Attica and Boeotia. — 18. Τριτογενεῖ: for the usual Τριτογενεῖά, also *Hom. hymn* 28. 4; *Ar. Eq.* 1189. — εὐρύσπα: wide-voiced, far-sounding. — 20. ἵπποσύνην: cavalry, poetical; abstract for concrete, as *κελευσμοσύνης* 1. 157. 8, *σίτησιν* 3. 23. 5, *παχύτης* 4. 23. 15, *χρησμοσύνης* 9. 33. 22. — μένειν: await; inf. for imv., as 7. 159. 8, esp. freq. in *Hom.*

Νῶτον ἐπιστρέψας · ἔτι τοί ποτε κἀντίος ἔσση.

᾽Ω θεΐη Σαλαμΐς, ἀπολείς δὲ σὺ τέκνα γυναικῶν

ἼΗ που σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος ἥ συνιούσης.

142 Ταῦτά σφι ἡπιώτερα γὰρ τῶν προτέρων καὶ ἦν καὶ ἐδόκει εἶναι, συγγραφάμενοι ἀπαλλάσσοντο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. ὥς δὲ ἀπελθόντες οἱ θεοπρόποι ἀπήγγελλον ἐς τὸν δῆμον, γινῶμαι καὶ ἄλλαι πολλαὶ γίνονται διζημένων τὸ μαντήιον καὶ αἶδε συνεστηκυῖαι μάλιστα · 5 τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἔλεγον μετεξέτεροι δοκεῖν σφίσι τὸν θεὸν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν χρῆσαι περιέσσεσθαι · ἡ γὰρ ἀκρόπολις τὸ πάλαι τῶν Ἀθηνέων ῥήχῳ ἐπέφρακτο. οἱ μὲν δὲ [κατὰ τὸν φραγμὸν] συνεβάλλοντο τοῦτο τὸ ξύλινον τείχος εἶναι, οἱ δ' αὖ ἔλεγον τὰς νέας σημαίνειν τὸν 10 θεόν, καὶ ταύτας παραρτεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον τὰ ἄλλα ἀπέντας. τοὺς ὦν δὴ τὰς νέας λέγοντας εἶναι τὸ ξύλινον τείχος ἔσφαλλε τὰ δύο τὰ τελευταῖα ῥηθέντα ὑπὸ τῆς Πυθίης,

—22. τοί: *look you*, particle of asseveration. This line gives some encouragement to the Athenians.

—κἀντίος: = καὶ ἀντίος.—23. ἀπολείς δέ: common position of δέ in invocations in poetry. Cp. 1. 32. 3, 8. 68. a 4.—24. ἡ που κτλ.: *either perchance when the corn is scattered or gathered in*, i.e. at seed-time or harvest. The battle of Salamis occurred on Sept. 28th about the time of the autumn sowing.—Δημήτερος: by metonymy for σῖτος.

142. 1. γάρ: = ἐπεὶ, as the for-clause anticipates its logical

position. Cp. 7. 44. 2.—4. ἐς τὸν δῆμον: *unto the people*; const. with verbs of saying. Cp. εἶπε ἐς πάντας 8. 26. 13.—διζημένων τὸ μαντήιον: *seeking the meaning of the oracle*.—5. συνεστηκυῖαι: *conflating*. Cp. 7. 225. 5.—6. μετεξέτεροι: Ion. for ἐνιοι.—8. τὸ πάλαι: cp. τὸ παλαιόν, 7. 59. 13, 7. 89. 8.—ῥήχῳ: *by a thorn hedge*.—9. [κατὰ τὸν φραγμὸν]: on reading see App.—συνεβάλλοντο: *coniciebant*.—11. παραρτεῖσθαι: = *παρασκευάζεσθαι*, as 7. 20. 2.—12. ὦν δὴ: *indeed*.—13. ἔσφαλλε:

ᾧ θεῇ Σαλαμίς, ἀπολείς δὲ σὺ τέκνα γυναικῶν  
ἥ που σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος ἢ συνιούσης.

κατὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἔπεα συνεχέοντο αἱ γινῶμαι τῶν φ  
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*staggered, misled.* — 17. κατὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἔπεα: *in view of these verses.* — συνεχέοντο: *were obscured, i.e. made doubtful, confundebantur*; for if the wooden wall meant the fleet, how could safety be promised when these two verses portended defeat at Salamis (line 20)? — 18. χρησμολόγοι: see on 7. 6. 12. — 19. ταύτῃ: prospective, looking to the ὥς clause. — ἐλάμβανον: *took, i.e. understood, elsewhere in Hdt. with νόψ or φρενί.* — ὥς δει: see on 7. 2. 3. — 20. παρασκευασαμένους: conditional.

143. 2. τῶν τις Ἀθηναίων: *tis* regularly so intrudes in Hdt., whereas in Attic Greek only the addition of some other attrib. word with the noun makes this possible. — ἐς πρώτους νεωστὶ παριών: ptc. impf., *who had only lately been coming to the front.* Cp. 7. 134. 13. Themistocles belonged to the

Lycomidai, a family old, t not of the highest rank, th settled in Phlya. But his r was un-Attic (Plut. *Theo.* and he attained citizenship through the enfranchisement by Cleisthenes. As archon (Dion. Hal. *Arch.* 6. 34) he the construction of the har Piraeus; with Aristides he l center at Marathon (Plut. *A.* 5); in the war with Aegina through the decree that t come from the Laureian mines should be spent upc fleet (7. 144); since the ost of his rival Aristides in 482 ( he was as στρατηγός the firs in the state. — 4. ἐκαλεῖτο: s where the father's name is tioned. Cp. 6. 88. 4. — crasis for ὁ ἀνὴρ. — 5. ἐς Ἄ ους εἶχε: see on 7. 130. 13. possibly εἶχε εἰρημένον is per

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sis for ἄρητο (Stein). — 6. ἑόντως: belongs to εἶχε. — μιν: = ἐωντόν subj. of δοκεῖν. — 8. τοῦ: substantives the whole phrase. Cp. 7. 51. 16. — 9. ἀμφ' αὐτῇ: about it, hence for it. ἀμφί c. dat., freq. in Hdt., Hom. and other poets, not in Att. prose. — ἀλλὰ γὰρ κτ.: should properly be substantiating or causal clause for the apod. παρασκευάζεσθαι κτ., but the return to direct discourse in the second sent. causes an anacoluthon. We may render, *But in truth the oracle*, etc. — 10. συλλαμβάνοντι: in the sense of ἐλάμβανον 7. 142. 19. For dat. of observer, see S. 1497; HA. 771 b. — 11. κατὰ τὸ ὀρθόν: = ὀρθῶς. —

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γενομένων χρημάτων μεγάλων ἐν τῷ κοινῷ, τὰ ἐκ τῶν μετάλλων σφι προσήλθε τῶν ἀπὸ Λαυρείου, ἔμελλον λάξεσθαι ὀρχηδὸν ἕκαστος δέκα δραχμάς· τότε Θεμιστοκλῆς ἀνέγνωσε Ἀθηναίους τῆς διαιρέσιος ταύτης παυσαμένους νέας τούτων τῶν χρημάτων ποιήσασθαι δικησίας ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, τὸν πρὸς Αἰγινήτας λέγων. οὗτος γὰρ ὁ πόλεμος συστὰς ἔσωσε τότε τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἀναγκάσας θαλασσίους γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίους. αἱ δὲ ἐς 10 τὸ μὲν ἐποιήθησαν, οὐκ ἐχρήσθησαν, ἐς δέον δὲ οὕτω τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐγένοντο. αὐταὶ τε δὴ αἱ νέες τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι προποιεῖσθαι ὑπῆρχον, ἐτέρας τε ἔδει προσναυπηγεῖσθαι. ἔδοξέ τέ σφι μετὰ τὸ χρηστήριον βουλευομένοισι ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὸν βάρβαρον 15 δέκεσθαι τῇσι νηυσὶ πανδημεὶ τῷ θεῷ πειθομένους, ἅμα Ἑλλήνων τοῖσι βουλευομένοισι.

subj. of ἔμελλον. — 3. ἐν τῷ κοινῷ: in the public treasury. — 4. τῶν ἀπὸ Λαυρείου: for τῶν ἐν by attraction of prep. These silver mines, which extended from coast to coast just back of Sunium, belonged to the state, but were farmed out to private individuals for one twenty-fourth of the income, besides a special sum for any fresh mine. — 5. ὀρχηδόν: *virgatum*, only here. — 6. ἀνέγνωσε: ἔπεισε. — 7. τούτων τῶν χρημάτων: gen. of price. — 8. δικησίας: as the Athenian citizens at that time, acc. to Hdt. (5. 97), numbered 30,000, the sum that would accrue in this way, about 50 talents, was

far too small to build 200 ships. Other authors give the number of new ships at 100 (Nep. *Themist.* 2; Polyæn. 1. 30). Athens had seventy ships before this decree (6. 89. 9, 6. 132. 3) and at Salamis the number was 200 (8. 61. 9). — 9. συστὰς: *having arisen*. Cp. 8. 142. 20 ἔστ' ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ὅδε συνεστήκη. — 11. ἐχρήσθησαν: this pass. is rare. — 12. ἐγένοντο: = ἐποιήθησαν, this pass. being rare. — 13. ὑπῆρχον: *were ready*. — ἔδει: doubtless so decreed when preparations for war were made. Reserve ships seem actually to have been built, for the losses at Artemisium had been made good before Salamis.



145 Τὰ μὲν δὴ χρηστήρια ταῖτα τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ἐγε-  
 γόνει· συλληγομένων δὲ ἐς τὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν  
 περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὰ ἀμείνω φρονούντων καὶ διδόντων  
 σφίσι λόγον καὶ πίστιν, ἐνθαῦτα ἐδόκει βουλευομένοισι  
 αὐτοῖσι πρῶτον μὲν χρημάτων πάντων καταλλάσσεσθαι 5  
 τὰς τε ἔχθρας καὶ τοὺς κατ' ἀλλήλους ἐόντας πολέμους·  
 ἦσαν δὲ πρὸς τινὰς καὶ ἄλλους ἐγκεχειρημένοι, ὁ δὲ ὦν  
 μέγιστος Ἀθηναίοισι τε καὶ Αἰγινήτησι. μετὰ δὲ πυν-  
 θανόμενοι Ξέρξην σὺν τῷ στρατῷ εἶναι ἐν Σάρδισι  
 ἐβουλεύσαντο κατασκόπους πέμπειν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην τῶν 10  
 βασιλέως πρηγμάτων, ἐς Ἀργὸς τε ἀγγέλους ὁμαιχμίην  
 συνθησομένους πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην, καὶ ἐς Σικελίην  
 ἄλλους πέμπειν παρὰ Γέλωνα τὸν Δεινομένεος, ἔς τε  
 Κέρκυραν κελεύοντας βοηθεῖν τῇ Ἑλλάδι, καὶ ἐς  
 Κρήτην ἄλλους, φρονήσαντες εἴ πως ἔν τε γένοιτο τὸ 15  
 Ἑλληνικὸν καὶ εἰ συγκύψαντες τὸν πρῆσσοιεν πάντες,

FEDERAL CONGRESS; ALL FEUDS  
 RENOUNCED; SPIES SENT TO  
 SARDIS; MAGNANIMITY OF  
 XERXES (CC. 145-147).

145. 2. ἐς τὸν τόπον: i.e. at the  
 Isthmus as a central point where  
 all routes came together, by sea  
 and land.—τῶν . . . φρονούν-  
 των: who had the better mind  
 about Hellas, opp. to μηδίζων.  
 Cp. 7. 172. 7.—3. διδόντων . . .  
 πίστιν: taking counsel with and  
 giving pledges to one another.  
 σφίσι = ἀλλήλοις. S. 1231; HA.  
 686 b.—4. βουλευομένοισι: repeats  
 and explains διδόντων σφίσι λόγον,

as 6. 138. 16.—5. πρῶτον πάντων:  
*primum omnium*.—καταλλάσσε-  
 σθαι τὰς ἔχθρας: cp. καταλυσάμε-  
 νοι τὰς ἔχθρας 7. 146. 2.—6. κατ':  
*among or against*.—7. ἦσαν . . .  
 ἐγκεχειρημένοι: they had been hard  
 pressed in some other wars also.  
 The passage is obscure. Among  
 emendations proposed are ἐγκε-  
 κρημένοι (*concocted, stirred up*, i.e.  
 wars) and ἐγκεχειρημένοι (*taken  
 in hand*).—11. ὁμαιχμίην: spear-  
 alliance, old term for συμμαχία.  
 Cp. 8. 140. a 22; Thuc. 1. 18. 25.  
 —15. εἴ πως: if haply. S. 2354;  
 HA. 507; GMT. 489.—16. συγ-  
 κύψαντες: bending forward to

ὡς δεινῶν ἐπιόντων ὁμοίως πᾶσι Ἑλλήσι. τὰ δὲ  
Γέλωνος πρήγματα μεγάλα ἐλέγετο εἶναι, οὐδαμῶν  
146 Ἑλληνικῶν τῶν οὐ πολλὸν μέζω. ὡς δὲ ταῦτά σφι  
ἔδοξε, καταλυσάμενοι τὰς ἔχθρας πρῶτα μὲν κατασκό-  
πους πέμπουσι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην ἄνδρας τρεῖς. οἱ δὲ ἀπι-  
κόμενοί τε ἐς Σάρδεις καὶ καταμαθόντες τὴν βασιλέος  
στρατιήν, ὡς ἐπάϊστοι ἐγένοντο, βασανισθέντες ὑπὸς  
τῶν στρατηγῶν τοῦ πεζοῦ στρατοῦ ἀπήγοντο ὡς ἀπο-  
λεόμενοι. καὶ τοῖσι μὲν κατεκέκριτο θάνατος, Ξέρξης  
δὲ ὡς ἐπύθετο ταῦτα, μεμφθεὶς τῶν στρατηγῶν τὴν  
γνώμην πέμπει τῶν τινας δορυφόρων, ἐντειλάμενος, ἥν  
καταλάβωσι τοὺς κατασκόπους ζῶντας, ἄγειν παρ' ἑων-  
1 τόν. ὡς δὲ ἔτι περιέοντας αὐτοὺς κατέλαβον καὶ ἦγον  
ἐς ὄψιν τὴν βασιλέος, τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν πυθόμενος ἐπ' οἷσι  
ἦλθον, ἐκέλευσέ σφεας τοὺς δορυφόρους περιάγοντας  
ἐπιδείκνυσθαι πάντα τε τὸν πεζὸν στρατὸν καὶ τὴν  
ἵππον, ἐπεὰν δὲ ταῦτα θεγόμενοι ἔωσι πλήρεις, ἀποπέμ- 15

*gether, i.e. in concert.* — 18. οὐδα-  
μῶν . . . μέζω: *far greater than*  
*all other Hellenic powers*, οὐδα-  
μῶν τῶν οὐ (from οὐδαμὰ ἃ οὐ), for  
οὐδαμῶν ὁτέων οὐ (= πάντων) a  
case of inverse attraction, οὐδαμὰ  
being assimilated to case of rel.  
S. 2534 a; HA. 1003 a. The  
double neg. equiv. to affirmative.

146. 2. πρῶτα μὲν: *correl. is*  
*δεύτερα* 7. 148. 4. — 4. καταμαθόν-  
τες: *having carefully observed.* —  
5. ἐπάϊστοι ἐγένοντο: as 8. 128.  
9. — 7. τοῖσι μὲν κατεκέκριτο θά-  
νατος: *dat. in Hdt. more freq.*

*than gen. with comps. of κατά.* —  
8. μεμφθεὶς: *more freq. in Hdt.*  
*than 1 aor. mid., which is the usual*  
*Att. form.* — 9. τῶν τινας δορυφό-  
ρων: *for position of τινας, cp. 7.*  
*143. 2.* — 10. ζῶντας, περιέοντας:  
*note variety.* — 12. τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν: (*lit.*  
*'the next thing' then.* — ἐπ' οἷσι:  
*for what purpose?* S. 1689, 2 c;  
HA. 799, 2 c. — 14. ἐπιδείκνυσθαι  
κτέ.: *so Scipio did with the spies*  
*of Hannibal (Liv. 30. 29; Polyb.*  
*15. 5).* — 15. θεγόμενοι ἔωσι πλῆ-  
ρεις: *ptc. with εἶναι πλήρεις as with*  
*ἐμπιπλάναι. θεγόμενοι, Dial. § 4. 10.*

147 πειν ἐς τὴν ἂν αὐτοὶ ἐθέλωσι χώραν ἀσινέας. ἐπιλέγων  
 δὲ τὸν λόγον τόνδε ταῦτα ἐνετέλλετο, ὥς εἰ μὲν ἀπώ-  
 λοντο οἱ κατάσκοποι, οὐτ' ἂν τὰ ἐώντου πρήγματα  
 προεπύθοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐόντα λόγου μέζω, οὐτ' ἂν τι  
 τοὺς πολεμίους μέγα ἐσίναντο ἄνδρας τρεῖς ἀπολέσαν- 5  
 τες· νοστησάντων δὲ τούτων ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα δοκεῖν  
 ἔφη ἀκούσαντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὰ ἐώντου πρήγματα  
 πρὸ τοῦ στόλου τοῦ γινομένου παραδώσειν σφέας τὴν  
 ἰδίην ἐλευθερίην, καὶ οὕτω οὐδὲ δεήσειν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς  
 στρατηλατέοντας πρήγματα ἔχειν. οἴκε δὲ αὐτοῦ αὕτη 10  
 ἡ γνώμη τῇδε ἄλλη· ἐὼν γὰρ ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ὁ Ξέρξης εἶδε  
 πλοῖα ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου σιταγωγὰ διεκπλέοντα τὸν Ἑλλη-  
 σποντον, ἔς τε Αἴγιναν καὶ Πελοπόννησον κομιζόμενα.  
 οἱ μὲν δὴ πάρεδροι αὐτοῦ ὥς ἐπύθοντο πολέμια εἶναι τὰ  
 πλοῖα, ἔτοιμοι ἦσαν αἰρεῖν αὐτά, ἐσβλέποντες ἐς τὸν 15  
 βασιλέα ὁκότε παραγγελεῖ. ὁ δὲ Ξέρξης εἴρετο αὐτοὺς  
 ὁκῃ πλέοιεν· οἱ δὲ εἶπαν· Ἐς τοὺς σοὺς πολεμίους, ὧ  
 δέσποτα, σῖτον ἄγοντες. ὁ δὲ ὑπολαβὼν ἔφη· Οὐκ ὦν  
 καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ πλέομεν ἔνθα περ καὶ οὗτοι, τοῖσί τε  
 ἄλλοισι ἐξηρτυμένοι καὶ σίτῳ; τί δῆτα ἀδικέουσι οὗτοι 20  
 ἡμῖν σιτία παρακομίζοντες;

147. 1. ἐπιλέγων: *saying be-  
 sides, adding*. — 4. λόγου μέζω: =  
*μέζω ἢ ὥστε λέγειν, too great to be  
 told*. — 8. τοῦ γινομένου: *that was  
 in progress*. — σφέας: reiterating  
 τοὺς Ἕλληνας and emphasizing  
 τὴν ἰ. ἐ. — 10. — οἴκε: Dial. § 4.  
 1. — 12. ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου: the north-  
 west coast of the Euxine, was noted  
 anciently, as nowadays, for the

production and export of grain  
 (4. 17). This was Athens' chief  
 source of supply. — 15. ἐσβλέπον-  
 τες . . . ὁκότε παραγγελεῖ: cp.  
 Hom. v 385 πατέρα προσεδέρκετο  
 δέγμενος ὁππότε χεῖρας ἐφήσει. —  
 16. εἴρετο αὐτούς: *asked about  
 them, i.e. the sailors*. Cp. 7. 100  
 11, and see on 7. 116. 5. — 19. ἐκεῖ:  
 = ἐκεῖσε. — 21. ἡμῖν σιτία παρα-

148 Οἱ μὲν νυν κατάσκοποι οὕτω θεησάμενοί τε καὶ ἀποπεμφθέντες ἐνόστησαν ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην, οἱ δὲ συνωμόται Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ μετὰ τὴν ἀπόπεμψιν τῶν κατασκόπων δεύτερα ἔπεμπον ἐς Ἄργος ἀγγέλους. Ἄργεῖοι δὲ λέγουσι τὰ κατ' ἐωντοὺς γενέσθαι ὧδε· πν-5 θέσθαι γὰρ αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς τὰ ἐκ τοῦ βαρβάρου ἐγειρόμενα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, πυθόμενοι δὲ καὶ μαθόντες ὥς σφεας οἱ Ἕλληνες πειρήσονται παραλαμβάνοντες ἐπὶ τὸν Πέρσῃν, πέμψαι θεοπρόπους ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπειρησομένους, ὥς σφι μέλλει ἄριστον ποιεῖν 10 γίνεσθαι· νεωστὶ γὰρ σφέων τεθνάναι ἑξακισχιλίους ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Κλεομένεος τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδew, τῶν δὴ εἵνεκα πέμπειν. τὴν δὲ Πυθίην ἐπειρωτῶσι αὐτοῖσι ἀνελεῖν τάδε·

κομίζοντες: *bringing along provisions for us*; assuming that of course Greece would be conquered.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARGOS; ARGIVE ALLIANCE WITH PERSIA (CC. 148-152)

148. 2. συνωμόται . . . ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ: const. with noun same as with the verb in 7. 235. 19 συνομοσάντων ἐπὶ σοί. — 3. μετὰ τὴν ἀπόπεμψιν δεύτερα: answering to πρῶτα μὲν 7. 146. 2. — 5 τὰ κατ' ἐωντοὺς: *matters with themselves*. — 6. γὰρ: expegetic, introducing the statement promised in ὧδε. — αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς: cp. 7. 88. 9. — 7. ἐγειρόμενα: figurative, as 7. 220. 12 περὶ τοῦ πολέμου τούτου αὐτίκα

κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐγειρομένου. — 8. πειρήσονται παραλαμβάνοντες: suppl. ptc. See on 7. 139. 7. — 10. ὥς ποιεῖν: *how acting*. As here ὥς for ὅπως, so in Hdt. freq. ὅς for ὅστις in such dependent clauses. — 11. νεωστὶ: *i.e.* in the battle at Tiryns about 494. See 6. 75-82. — 12. ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Κλεομένεος: the whole thus joined to the part esp. when this is the leader, as 6. 140. 12, 7. 107. 7. The reverse order in 6. 108. 8. Cp. Hom. T 63 Ἑκτορι μὲν καὶ Τρωσὶ τὸ κέρδιον. — 13. τῶν δὴ εἵνεκα πέμπειν: *and just on this account did they send, i.e.* they had had recourse to the oracle, since after the recent heavy defeat it seemed dangerous to go into a new

Ἐχθρὲ περικτιόνεσσι, φίλ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι, 15  
 Εἴσω τὸν προβόλαιον ἔχων πεφυλαγμένος ἦσο  
 Καὶ κεφαλὴν πεφύλαξο· κάρη δὲ τὸ σῶμα σαώσκει.

ταῦτα μὲν τὴν Πυθίην χρῆσαι πρότερον, μετὰ δὲ ὡς  
 ἐλθεῖν τοὺς ἀγγέλους ἐς δὴ τὸ Ἄργος, ἐπελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ  
 βουλευτήριον καὶ λέγειν τὰ ἐντεταλμένα. τοὺς δὲ πρὸς 20  
 τὰ λεγόμενα ὑποκρίνασθαι ὡς ἔτοιμοί εἰσι Ἀργεῖοι  
 ποιεῖν ταῦτα τριήκοντα ἔτεα εἰρήνην σπεισάμενοι Λακε-  
 δαιμονίοισι καὶ ἡγεόμενοι κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ πάσης τῆς  
 συμμαχίης· καίτοι κατὰ γε τὸ δίκαιον γίνεσθαι τὴν  
 ἡγεμονίην ἑωυτῶν, ἀλλ' ὅμως σφι ἀποχρᾶν κατὰ τὸ 25  
 149 ἥμισυ ἡγεομένοισι. ταῦτα μὲν λέγουσι τὴν βουλήν  
 ὑποκρίνασθαι, καίπερ ἀπαγορεύοντός σφι τοῦ χρηστη-

war. — 15. περικτιόνεσσι: Epic form = περιοίκους. — 16. εἴσω . . . ἦσο: *keeping the spear within* (i.e. holding it back); *sit on guard*. The idea was that they should not take part in the war. For τὸν προβόλαιον, cp. 7. 76. 2. — 17. καὶ . . . σαώσκει: *guard the head, for the head will save the body*. κεφαλὴ, as also κάρη, referring to the ruling class of citizens, σῶμα to the masses; or perhaps, as some interpret it, κεφαλὴ and κάρη may refer to the acropolis. — 18. ὡς ἐλθεῖν: the inf. in the dependent clause by attraction. S. 2631; HA. 947; GMT. 755. — 19. ἐς δὴ τὸ Ἄργος: *to the aforesaid Argos*. — ἐπελθεῖν: the regular word for appearing before an assembly. Cp.

5. 97. 5. — 20. τοὺς δέ: i.e. τοὺς βουλευτάς for τὸ βουλευτήριον. — 22. τριήκοντα ἔτεα: *for thirty years*. Cp. Thuc. 5. 47. 1 σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο ἑκατὸν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτη. — σπεισάμενοι, ἡγεόμενοι: conditional. — 23. κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ: *by half*. — πάσης τῆς συμμαχίης: i.e. of the Pelop. states, dependent on ἡγεόμενοι. — 24. κατὰ γε τὸ δίκαιον . . . ἑωυτῶν: the Argive claim of the hegemony was based on the fact that in the Trojan war the supreme command was held by Agamemnon, king of Argos (Mycenae), and that Temenos, the eldest of the three Heraclidae, chose Argos as his portion of the Peloponnese. — 26. ἡγεομένοισι: ptc. for the usual inf. with ἀποχρᾶν.

ρίου μὴ ποιῆσθαι τὴν πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας συμμαχίην. σπουδὴν δὲ ἔχειν σπονδὰς γενέσθαι τριηκοντοετίδας, καίπερ τὸ χρηστήριον φοβεομένοισι, ἵνα δὴ σφί οἱ 5 παῖδες ἀνδρωθέωσι ἐν τούτοις τοῖσι ἔτεσι. μὴ δὲ σπονδέων ἐουσέων ἐπιλέγεσθαι, ἣν ἄρα σφέας καταλάβῃ πρὸς τῷ γεγονότι κακῷ ἄλλο πταῖσμα πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην, μὴ τὸ λοιπὸν ἕως Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπήκοοι. τῶν δὲ ἀγγέλων τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Σπάρτης πρὸς τὰ ῥηθέντα 10 ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς ἀμεύσασθαι τοισίδε, περὶ μὲν σπονδέων ἀνοίσειν ἐς τοὺς πλέονας, περὶ δὲ ἡγεμονίης αὐτοῖσι ἐντετάλθαι ὑποκρίνασθαι, καὶ δὴ λέγειν σφίσι μὲν εἶναι δύο βασιλέας, Ἀργείοισι δὲ ἓνα· οὐκ ὦν δυνατὸν εἶναι τῶν ἐκ Σπάρτης οὐδέτερον παῦσαι τῆς ἡγεμονίης, μετὰ 15 δὲ δύο τῶν σφετέρων ὁμόψηφον τὸν Ἀργεῖον εἶναι κωλύειν οὐδέν. οὕτω δὲ οἱ Ἀργεῖοί φασι οὐκ ἀνασχέσθαι

149. 3. μὴ ποιῆσθαι: redundant neg. after verb of negative meaning. S. 2740; HA. 1029. — 4. σπουδὴν ἔχειν: = σπουδὴν ποιῆσθαι, *were eager*, elsewhere *were in haste*. — 5. φοβεομένοισι: dat. because σφίσι is implied with γενέσθαι. — ἵνα δὴ: *in order forsooth*. — 6. μὴ δέ: conditional. μὴ δέ, as οὐ δέ usually separated by the word negated; as here, 5. 35. 22. — 7. ἐπιλέγεσθαι . . . μὴ: *were apprehensive lest*. Cp. 3. 65. 14. — ἦν ἄρα: *if perchance*. — 8. πταῖσμα πρὸς τὸν Πέρσιν: *a disaster against the Persian*. The const. after the analogy of πταίειν πρὸς. Cp. 6. 45. 9 *προσπταίσας πρὸς τοὺς*

Βρύγους. — 11. ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς: for prep., see on 7. 11. 15. — 12. ἀνοίσειν ἐς τοὺς πλέονας: *would refer it to the assembly*, by which matters of peace and war were decided. οἱ πλέονες (Att. τὸ πλῆθος) = *άλια*. — 13. καὶ δὴ λέγειν: *and in fact did say*, impf. inf. — 15. οὐδέτερον: for ἕτερον on account of preceding neg. Cp. 7. 11. 16. — μετὰ δὲ . . . ὁμόψηφον: *have an equal vote with (each of) their two*. In the field each general had an equal vote, so that the Argive would be one against two. But the Spartan envoys purposely ignore the law already in force forbidding both kings to take part in an expedition

τῶν Σπαρτιητέων τὴν πλεονεξίην, ἀλλ' ἐλέσθαι μᾶλλον  
 ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχεσθαι ἢ τι ὑπεῖξαι Λακεδαιμο-  
 νίοισι, προειπεῖν τε τοῖσι ἀγγέλοισι πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου 20  
 ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι ἐκ τῆς Ἀργείων χώρας, εἰ δὲ μή,  
 150 περιέφθεσθαι ὡς πολεμίους. αὐτοὶ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι το-  
 σαῦτα τούτων πέρι λέγουσι· ἔστι δὲ ἄλλος λόγος λεγό-  
 μενος ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὡς Ξέρξης ἔπεμψε κήρυκα ἐς  
 Ἄργος πρότερον ἢ περ ὀρμῆσαι στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Ἑλλάδα. ἐλθόντα δὲ τοῦτον λέγεται εἰπεῖν· Ἄνδρες,  
 Ἀργεῖοι, βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης τάδε ὑμῖν λέγει· Ἡμεῖς  
 νομίζομεν Πέρσῃν εἶναι ἀπ' οὗ ἡμεῖς γεγόναμεν, παῖδα  
 Περσέος τοῦ Δαϊνάης, γεγονότα ἐκ τῆς Κηφέας θυγατρὸς  
 Ἀνδρομέδης. οὕτω ἂν ὦν εἴημεν ὑμέτεροι ἀπόγονοι.  
 οὔτε ὦν ἡμέας οἰκὸς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἡμετέρους προγόνους 10  
 στρατεύεσθαι, οὔτε ὑμέας ἄλλοισι τιμωρέοντας ἡμῖν  
 ἀντιξόους γίνεσθαι, ἀλλὰ παρ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖσι ἡσυχίην  
 ἔχοντας κατῆσθαι. ἦν γὰρ ἐμοὶ γένηται κατὰ νόον,  
 οὐδαμὸς μὲζονας ὑμέων ἄξω. ταῦτα ἀκούσαντας Ἀρ-  
 γεῖους λέγεται πρῆγμα ποιήσασθαι, καὶ παραχρῆμα 15  
 μὲν οὐδὲν ἐπαγγελλομένους μεταitteῖν, ἐπεὶ δὲ σφεας

(5. 75). — 20. πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου:  
 for const., see GMT. 829 b. —  
 22. περιέφθεσθαι: fut. mid. with  
 pass. force, as 2. 115. 27. Cp. 7.  
 39. 15.

150. 2. ἔστι . . . λεγόμενος:  
*there is another story told*, as 7.  
 167. 1 and freq. — 4. πρότερον ἢ:  
 see on 7. 2. 5. — 5. τοῦτον λέγεται  
 εἰπεῖν: see on 7. 56. 4. — 7. νομί-  
 ζομεν Πέρσῃν κτέ.: see on 7. 61.

11. Cp. 6. 53, 54. — 14. ἔξω:  
*habebo*. Cp. 1. 107. 12, 2. 172. 4,  
 and Soph. *O.T.* 775 ἡγόμην δ'  
 ἀνὴρ ἀστῶν μέγιστος. — 15. πρῆγμα  
 ποιήσασθαι: *made it a matter of*  
*importance*. Cp. 6. 63. 9. —  
 16. οὐδὲν ἐπαγγελλομένους μετα-  
 τεῖν: *offered nothing and de-*  
*manded nothing in return*. The  
 neg. belongs to the ptc. as well  
 as the verb. Cp. 5. 39. 2. — ἐπει

παραλαμβάνειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, οὕτω δὲ ἐπισταμένους  
 ὅτι οὐ μεταδώσουσι τῆς ἀρχῆς Λακεδαιμόνιοι μεταιτεῖν,  
 151 ἵνα ἐπὶ προφάσιος ἡσυχίην ἄγωσι. συμπεσεῖν δὲ τού-  
 τοισι καὶ τόνδε τὸν λόγον λέγουσί τινες Ἑλλήνων,  
 πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι ὕστερον γενόμενον τούτων· τυχεῖν ἐν  
 Σούσοισι τοῖσι Μεμνονίοισι ἐόντας ἑτέρου πρήγματος  
 εἵνεκα ἀγγέλους Ἀθηναίων, Καλλίην τε τὸν Ἴππονίκου  
 καὶ τοὺς μετὰ τούτου ἀναβάντας, Ἀργεῖους δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν  
 τούτον χρόνον πέμψαντας καὶ τούτους ἐς Σούσα ἀγγέ-  
 λους εἰρωτᾶν Ἀρτοξέρξην τὸν Ξέρξω εἶ σφι ἔτι  
 ἐμμένει τὴν πρὸς Ξέρξην φιλίην συνεκεράσαντο, ἣ  
 νομιζοίατο πρὸς αὐτοῦ εἶναι πολέμοιοι. βασιλέα δὲ  
 Ἀρτοξέρξην μάλιστα ἐμμένειν φάναι καὶ οὐδεμίαν νο-  
 152 μίζειν πόλιν Ἀργεος φιλιωτέρην. εἰ μὲν νυν Ξέρξης

δέ σφας παραλαμβάνειν: *but when they tried to win them over*. For inf., see on 7. 148. 18. — 18. τῆς ἀρχῆς: common to μεταδώσουσι and μεταιτεῖν. — 19. ἐπὶ προφάσιος: elsewhere ἐπὶ προφάσει

151. 1. συμπεσεῖν: *coincided*, as 6. 18. 6. — 2. λόγον: *event*. Cp. German (colloquial) *Geschichte*. — 3. ἐν Σούσοισι τοῖσι Μεμνονίοισι: so-called as founded by Memnon, son of Eos, and king of the eastern Ethiopians, who aided the Trojans against the Greeks. — 4. ἑτέρου πρήγματος εἵνεκα: Hdt. does not state, and possibly did not know, what this was. — 5. Καλλίην: of a noble family, the richest Athenian of his time, and brother-in-

law of Cimon. Cp. 6. 121. 4. —

6. τὸν αὐτὸν τούτον χρόνον: S. 1181; HA. 673 c. This position of the dem. is freq. in Hdt. when αὐτός is the attrib. — 7. καὶ τούτους: *these also*. Cp. 6. 51. 3 ἐὼν βασιλεὺς καὶ οὗτος. — 8. Ἀρτοξέρξην: reigned 465–425 B.C. — 9. ἐμμένει: *sc. ἡ φιλία*, which is incorporated into the rel. clause. — τὴν . . . συνεκεράσαντο: *the close friendship which they had made with X.* Cp. 4. 152. 21 Ὁθηραῖοι ἐς Σαμίου ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ ἔργου πρῶτα φιλίαι μεγάλαι συνεκρήθησαν. — 10. νομιζοίατο: note change of mood from ἐμμένει. GMT. 670 a. Cp. 7. 208. 3, 7. 233. 8, 10. — πρὸς αὐτοῦ: see on 7. 2. 12.



τε ἀπέπεμψε ταῦτα λέγοντα κήρυκα ἐς Ἄργος καὶ Ἀργείων ἄγγελοι ἀναβάντες ἐς Σοῦσα ἐπειρώτων Ἀρτοξέρην περὶ φιλίας, οὐκ ἔχω ἀτρεκέως εἰπεῖν, οὐδέ τινα γνώμην περὶ αὐτῶν ἀποφαίνομαι ἄλλην γε ἢ τὴν περ 5 αὐτοὶ Ἀργεῖοι λέγουσι. ἐπίσταμαι δὲ τοσοῦτο ὅτι εἰ πάντες ἄνθρωποι τὰ οἰκία κακὰ ἐς μέσον συνενείκειεν ἀλλάξασθαι βουλόμενοι τοῖσι πλησίοισι, ἐγκύψαντες ἂν ἐς τὰ τῶν πέλας κακὰ ἀσπασίως ἕκαστοι αὐτῶν ἀποφεροῖατο ὀπίσω τὰ ἐσθνεύοντο. οὕτω οὐδ' Ἀργεῖοις 10 αἰσχιστα πεποίηται. ἐγὼ δὲ ὀφείλω λέγειν τὰ λεγόμενα, πείθεσθαι γε μὲν οὐ παντάπασιν ὀφείλω, καὶ μοι τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος ἐχέτω ἐς πάντα λόγον· ἐπεὶ καὶ ταῦτα λέγεται, ὥς ἄρα Ἀργεῖοι ἦσαν οἱ ἐπικαλεσάμενοι τὸν Πέρσην ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐπειδὴ σφί πρὸς Λακεδαι- 15

152. 7. τὰ οἰκία κακὰ: *their own misdeeds, i.e. guilt.* — 8. τοῖσι πλησίοισι: = τοῖς πέλας (9). — ἐγκύψαντες: *examining closely, lit. 'bending down and peeping into.'* — 9. ἀσπασίως . . . ἐσθνεύοντο: *they would gladly carry back what they had brought, i.e. would think the others' guilt greater than their own. And so it would be with the guilt of the Argives. Moral: Don't judge others, for we are all apt to think our neighbor's faults worse than our own; we see the mote in his eye, not the beam in our own.* — 10. οὕτω . . . πεποίηται: *not so shameful, e.g. as those done by the Thebans or Thessalians.* — 12. πείθεσθαι γε μὲν . . .

ὀφείλω: *to believe, however, I am not altogether bound.* For γε μὲν cp. 7. 103. 27. Hdt. expresses himself in this chapter with mildness as to the conduct of the Argives, trying to hide his opinion of their guilt. But at 8. 73. 16 he speaks bluntly of the Argives and others his real view, ἐκ τοῦ μέσου κατήμενοι ἐμῆδιζον *in being neutral they were medizing.* — καὶ μοι . . . λόγον: *and let this word hold for every story in my work.* τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος, *i.e. the remark in l. 12, recurs essentially elsewhere 2. 123. 2, 4. 195. 7.* — 13. ταῦτα: *prospective, for τάδε.* — 14. ὥς ἄρα: *that namely.* — 15. ἐπειδὴ σφί . . . ἐστήκει: *since the war had gone ill*

μονίους κακῶς ἢ αἰχμὴ ἐστήκει, πᾶν δὴ βουλόμενοι σφι εἶναι πρὸ τῆς παρεούσης λύπης.

- 153 Τὰ μὲν περὶ Ἀργείων εἴρηται· ἐς δὲ τὴν Σικελίην ἄλλοι τε ἀπίκατο ἄγγελοι ἀπὸ τῶν συμμάχων συμμίζοντες Γέλωνι καὶ δὴ καὶ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων Σύαγρος. τοῦ δὲ Γέλωνος τούτου πρόγονος, οἰκῆτωρ ὁ ἐν Γέλῃ, ἦν ἐκ νήσου Τήλου τῆς ἐπὶ Τριοπίῳ κειμένης· ὃς κτιζο-  
 μένης Γέλης ὑπὸ Λινδίων τε τῶν ἐκ Ρόδου καὶ Ἀντιφύμου οὐκ ἐλείφθη. ἀνὰ χρόνον δὲ αὐτοῦ οἱ ἀπόγονοι γενόμενοι ἱροφάνται τῶν χθονίων θεῶν διετελεον ἑόντες, Τηλίνεω ἐνός τεο τῶν προγόνων κτησαμένου τρόπῳ τοιῶδε· ἐς Μακτώριον πόλιν τὴν ὑπὲρ Γέλης οἰκημένην ἐξφυγον ἄνδρες Γελῶν στάσι ἐσσωθέντες. τούτους ὧν ὁ Τηλίνης κατήγαγε ἐς Γέλην, ἔχων οὐδεμίαν ἀνδρῶν δύναμιν ἀλλὰ ἱρὰ τούτων τῶν θεῶν. ὅθεν δὲ αὐτὰ

for them against the Lacedaemonians.—16. αἰχμή: poetical, = πόλεμος or μάχη, as 5. 94. 5. With ἢ αἰχμὴ ἐστήκει, cp. the Homeric φύλοπις αἰνὴ ἐστήκει (Σ 171). See on 7. 9. β 2.—πᾶν δὴ: anything whatever.—17. πρὸ: before, in preference to. Cp. 6. 12. 17.—λύπης: sad plight, i.e. their humiliating condition due to the defeat by the Spartans (7. 148. 12).

GELON OF SYRACUSE; ANCESTRY AND RISE OF GELON (CC. 153–156)

153. 2. συμμίζοντες: for a conference with. Cp. 7. 29. 3.—3. καὶ δὴ καὶ: correl. to τε, as 7. 23. 14.

See on 7. 47. 13.—4. οἰκῆτωρ: settler.—5. Τριοπίῳ: promontory south of Halicarnassus, on which Cnidus was situated, and where the league of Dorian cities held their national festivals.—κτιζομένης Γέλης: 690 B.C.—7. ἀνὰ χρόνον: in time, as 7. 10. ζ 4.—8. ἱροφάνται: who performed the secret rites and mysteries and displayed the sacred vessels and statues to the initiated (ἱρὰ φαίνειν).—τῶν χθονίων θεῶν: Demeter and Persephone.—9. τῶν προγόνων: i.e. of Gelon.—κτησαμένου: sc. τὴν ἱροφαντίην.—12. κατήγαγε: re-duxerat, regular word for bring back from exile.—13. ὅθεν δὲ αὐτὰ

ἔλαβε ἢ αὐτὸς ἐκτήσατο, τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν. τοῦ-  
 τοισι δ' ὧν πίσυνος ἔων κατήγαγε, ἐπ' ᾧ τε οἱ ἀπό-<sup>15</sup>  
 γονοὶ αὐτοῦ ἱροφάνται τῶν θεῶν ἔσονται. θῶμά μοι  
 ὧν καὶ τοῦτο γέγονε πρὸς τὰ πυνθάνομαι, κατεργάσα-  
 σθαι Τηλίνην ἔργον τοσούτο· τὰ τοιαῦτα γὰρ ἔργα οὐ  
 πρὸς [τοῦ] ἅπαντος ἀνδρὸς νενόμικα γίνεσθαι, ἀλλὰ  
 πρὸς ψυχῆς τε ἀγαθῆς καὶ ῥώμης ἀνδρηίης· ὁ δὲ <sup>20</sup>  
 λέγεται πρὸς τῆς Σικελίης τῶν οἰκητόρων τὰ ὑπεναντία  
 τοιῶν πεφυκέναι θηλυδρίης τε καὶ μαλακώτερος ἀνήρ.  
<sup>154</sup> οὕτω μὲν νυν ἐκτήσατο τοῦτο τὸ γέρας· Κλεάνδρου δὲ  
 τοῦ Παντάρους τελευτήσαντος τὸν βίον, ὃς ἐτυράννευσε  
 μὲν Γέλῃς ἐπτα ἔτεα, ἀπέθανε δὲ ὑπὸ Σαβύλλου ἀνδρὸς  
 Γελώου, ἐνθαῦτα ἀναλαμβάνει τὴν μοναρχίην Ἴππο-  
 κράτης, Κλεάνδρου ἔων ἀδελφεός. ἔχοντος δὲ Ἴππο-<sup>5</sup>  
 κράτεος τὴν τυραννίδα ὁ Γέλων, ἔων Τηλίνεω τοῦ  
 ἱροφάντεω ἀπόγονος, πολλῶν μετ' ἄλλων καὶ Αἰνη-  
 σιδήμου τοῦ Παταίου [ὃς] ἦν δορυφόρος Ἴπποκρά-

ἔλαβε ἢ αὐτὸς ἐκτήσατο: *whence he received them* (from others) or (whether) *he himself acquired them*, *i.e.* by direct inspiration. After ἢ *sc. εἰ* from ὅθεν. — 15. δ' ὧν: see on 7. 9. γ 7. — ἐπ' ᾧ τε . . . ἔσονται: fut. indic. for more common inf.; see S. 2279; GMT. 610, 2. Cp. 7. 158. 23. — 17. καὶ τοῦτο: explained by κατεργάσασθαι κτέ. — 19. οὐ πρὸς [τοῦ] ἅπαντος ἀνδρὸς . . . γίνεσθαι: *not apt to proceed from just any man*. πρὸς might be = ὑπό and γίνεσθαι = ποιεῖσθαι, but ἀλλὰ . . . ἀνδρηίης is against

this. For the text, see App. — 21. πρὸς . . . τῶν οἰκητόρων: the adnominal, as usual, before the governing gen. — 22. μαλακώτερος: *rather weak*. S. 1082 d; HA. 649 b.

154. 1. τοῦτο τὸ γέρας: *i.e.* τὴν ἱροφαντίην. — 3. ἐπτα ἔτεα: 505–498 B.C. — 7. πολλῶν μετ' ἄλλων: prep. between noun and its attribute, as rarely in prose. Cp. 7. 15. 5. — 8. [ὃς]: if this reading of the Mss. is correct, something has fallen out before it. Stein's suggestion <νίε>ος would relieve

τεος. μετὰ δὲ οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον δι' ἀρετὴν ἀπεδέχθη  
 πάσης τῆς ἵππου εἶναι ἵππαρχος· πολιορκέοντος γὰρ<sup>10</sup>  
 Ἴπποκράτεος Καλλιπολίτας τε καὶ Ναξίους καὶ Ζαγ-  
 κλαίους τε καὶ Λεοντίνους καὶ πρὸς Συρηκοσίους τε καὶ  
 τῶν βαρβάρων συχνούς ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο ἐν τούτοισι τοῖσι  
 πολέμοισι ἐὼν ὁ Γέλων λαμπρότατος. τῶν δὲ εἶπον  
 πολλῶν τούτων πλὴν Συρηκουσέων οὐδεμία ἀπέφυγε<sup>15</sup>  
 δουλοσύνην πρὸς Ἴπποκράτεος. Συρηκοσίους δὲ Κο-  
 ρίνθιοι τε καὶ Κερκυραῖοι ἐρρύσαντο μάχῃ ἐσσωθέντας  
 ἐπὶ ποταμῷ Ἐλῶρῳ· ἐρρύσαντο δὲ οὗτοι ἐπὶ τοισίδε  
 καταλλάξαντες, ἐπ' ᾧ τε Ἴπποκράτει Καμάριναν Συρη-  
 κοσίους παραδοῦναι· Συρηκοσίων δὲ ἦν Καμάρινα τὸ<sup>20</sup>  
 55 ἀρχαῖον. ὥς δὲ καὶ Ἴπποκράτεια τυραννέσαντα ἴσα  
 ἔτα τῷ ἀδελφεῷ Κλεάνδρῳ κατέλαβε ἀποθανεῖν πρὸς  
 πόλιν Ὑβλην, στρατευσάμενον ἐπὶ τοὺς Σικελούς, οὕτω  
 δὲ ὁ Γέλων τῷ λόγῳ τιμωρέων τοῖσι Ἴπποκράτεος  
 παισὶ Εὐκλείδῃ τε καὶ Κλεάνδρῳ, οὐ βουλομένων τῶν  
 πολιητέων κατηκῶν ἔτι εἶναι, τῷ ἔργῳ, ὥς ἐπεκράτησε  
 μάχῃ τῶν Γελῶν, ἦρχε αὐτὸς ἀποστερήσας τοὺς Ἴππο-

the difficulty, giving the same sense as is obtained by bracketing ὅς. See App. — 12. καὶ πρὸς: and furthermore. — 15. τούτων: epanaleptic dem. after the attracted rel. — ἀπέφυγε: the Mss. reading is πέφενγε, which can hardly be correct. Some read πεφεύγει. — 16. πρὸς Ἴπποκράτεος: agent const. on account of pass. idea in δουλοσύνην (= τὸ δουλωθῆναι). Cp. 6. 45. 5 οὐ μέντοι οὐδὲ αὐτοὶ δουλοσύνην

διέφυγον πρὸς Περσέων. — 18. ἐπὶ τοισίδε . . ., ἐπ' ᾧ τε: the plur. (τοισίδε) though referring to a single condition, as 5. 82. 13. For const., see GMT. 610, 1. — 20. Καμάρινα: founded by a colony from Syracuse, 598 B.C.

155. 1. τυραννέσαντα: 498–491 B.C. — 2. κατέλαβε: cp. 7. 38. 11. — 3. Ὑβλη: uncertain whether the Hybla just south of Aetna or that between Syracuse and Gela.

κράτεος παῖδας. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τὸ εὖρημα τοὺς γαμό-  
 ρους καλεομένους τῶν Συρηκοσίων ἐκπεσόντας ὑπὸ τε  
 τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν σφετέρων δούλων, καλεομένων δὲ 10  
 Κυλλυρίων, ὁ Γέλων καταγαγὼν τούτους ἐκ Κασμένης  
 πόλιος ἐς τὰς Συρηκούσας ἔσχε καὶ ταύτας· ὁ γὰρ  
 δῆμος ὁ τῶν Συρηκοσίων ἐπιόντι Γέλωνι παραδιδοῖ τὴν  
 156 πόλιν καὶ ἑωυτόν. ὁ δὲ ἐπέιτε παρέλαβε τὰς Συρηκού-  
 σας, Γέλῃς μὲν ἐπικρατέων λόγον ἐλάσσω ἐποιεῖτο,  
 ἐπιτρέψας αὐτὴν Ἰέρωνι ἀδελφεῷ ἑωυτοῦ, ὁ δὲ τὰς  
 Συρηκούσας ἐκράτυνε, καὶ ἦσαν οἱ πάντα αἱ Συρήκου-  
 σαι. αἱ δὲ παραντῖκα ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἀνέβλαστον· 5

—8. εὖρημα: cp. 7. 10. δ 9. —  
 τοὺς γαμόρους: Doric for γεωμό-  
 ρους, *land owners*, so-called also  
 in Samos. These were the resi-  
 dent ruling class, consisting of the  
 descendants of the first settlers  
 and immigrants who had received  
 the right to acquire land (ἐγκτη-  
 σις), *i.e.* full citizenship. To their  
 estates were attached rent-paying  
 peasants (δοῦλοι), prob. the re-  
 mains of the earliest Sicanian pop-  
 ulation, which already under the  
 Sicels had been reduced to such  
 vassalage. Their probably Sicel  
 name varies between Κυλλύριοι  
 (Κυλλύριοι), Κιλλικύριοι, Καλλικύ-  
 ριοι. In the city there was, be-  
 sides, a large number of metic  
 artisans and tradesmen, mostly na-  
 tive and earlier Phoenician settlers  
 — these forming the δῆμος (Stein).  
 — 11. τούτους: repeats τοὺς γαμό-

ρους. — Κασμένης: founded from  
 Syracuse 645 B.C. Cp. Thuc. 6. 5.  
 7. — 12. ἔσχε: acquired. Gelon  
 ruled from 485–478 B.C.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH GELON (CC. 156–162)

156. 2. ἐπικρατέων: suppl. ptc.  
 depending on λόγον ἐλάσσω ἐποι-  
 εῖτο. Cp. 9. 111. 18 μεγάλη μὲν  
 ποιέομαι ἀξιούμενος θυγατρὸς τῆς  
 σῆς. — 3. ἐπιτρέψας: 484 B.C. —  
 ὁ δέ: see on 7. 6. 24. — 4. ἐκρά-  
 τυνε: cp. 1. 13. 2, 1. 100. 2.  
 The word occurs also in Thuc.,  
 but is mostly poetical. — ἦσαν οἱ  
 πάντα αἱ Συρήκουσαι: *Syracuse*  
*was everything to him*. Cp. 3. 157.  
 20 πάντα δὲ ἦν τοῖσι Βαβυλωνίοις  
 Ζώπυρος. — 5. ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ  
 ἀνέβλαστον: Cp. 1. 66. 4, 8. 55.  
 10. Both verbs are fig. used  
 and come prob. from some Epic

τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ Καμαριναίους ἅπαντας ἐς τὰς Συρη-  
 κούσας ἀγαγὼν πολίητας ἐποίησε, Καμαρίνης δὲ τὸ  
 ἄστυ κατέσκαψε, τοῦτο δὲ Γελῶν ὑπερημίσεας τῶν  
 ἀστῶν τῶντὸ τοῖσι Καμαριναίοισι ἐποίησε. Μεγαρέας  
 τε τοὺς ἐν Σικελίῃ, ὡς πολιορκεόμενοι ἐς ὁμολογίην  
 προσεχώρησαν, τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν παχέας, ἀειραμένους τε  
 πόλεμον αὐτῷ καὶ προσδοκῶντας ἀπολείσθαι διὰ τοῦτο,  
 ἀγαγὼν ἐς τὰς Συρηκούσας πολίητας ἐποίησε. τὸν δὲ  
 δῆμον τῶν Μεγαρέων, οὐκ ἔόντα μεταίτιον τοῦ πολέμου  
 τούτου οὐδὲ προσδεκόμενον κακὸν οὐδὲν πείσεσθαι,<sup>15</sup>  
 ἀγαγὼν καὶ τούτους ἐς τὰς Συρηκούσας ἀπέδοτο ἐπ'  
 ἐξαγωγῇ ἐκ Σικελίης. τῶντὸ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ Εὐβοέας  
 τοὺς ἐν Σικελίῃ ἐποίησε διακρίνας. ἐποίει δὲ ταῦτα  
 τούτους ἀμφοτέρους νομίσας δῆμον εἶναι συνοίκημα  
 157 ἀχαριτώτατον. τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ τύραννος ἐγεγόνει  
 μέγας ὁ Γέλων. τότε δ' ὡς οἱ ἄγγελοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
 ἀπίκατο ἐς τὰς Συρηκούσας, ἐλθόντες αὐτῷ ἐς λόγους

verse. — 6. τοῦτο μὲν: cp. 7. 6. 5.  
 — 7. Καμαρίνης τὸ ἄστυ: the gen.  
 so regularly with ἄστυ. Const.  
 chiefly poetical. S. 1322; HA.  
 729 g. The lower city, not the  
 citadel, is meant. — 8. τῶν ἀστῶν:  
*his own townsmen*. — 9. τῶντὸ  
 τοῖσι Καμαριναίοισι: for dat., see  
 S. 1500; HA. 773 a. — Μεγαρέας:  
 called also Ὑβλαίους. The town  
 was a little north of Syracuse. —  
 11. τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν παχέας: part.  
 appos. to Μεγαρέας. For position  
 of part. gen., which repeats Μεγα-  
 ρέας, see on 7. 129. 3. οἱ παχεῖς

*the fat*, i.e. *rich*, the aristocrats. —  
 12. αὐτῷ: with ἀειρ. πᾶσιμον =  
 πολεμήσαντας. — 16. καὶ τούτους:  
 as 7. 151. 7. — ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ: *for*  
*deportation*. — 18. διακρίνας: *sc.*  
 τὸν δῆμον ἀπὸ τῶν παχέων. —  
 19. συνοίκημα ἀχαριτώτατον: *a*  
*most unpleasant fellowship* (ab-  
 stract for concrete), for the com-  
 mons were only metics without  
 fixed homes and rights.

157. 2. ὡς οἱ ἄγγελοι . . . ἀπί-  
 κατο: Timaeus (*apud Polyb.* 12.  
 26 b) states that it was Gelon who  
 sent envoys to the council on the

ἔλεγον τάδε· Ἐπεμψαν ἡμέας Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ τούτων σύμμαχοι παραλαμφομένους<sup>5</sup> σε πρὸς τὸν βάρβαρον· τὸν γὰρ ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πάντως κου πυνθάνειαι, ὅτι Πέρσης ἀνὴρ μέλλει ζεύξας τὸν Ἑλλησποντον καὶ ἐπάγων πάντα τὸν ἡῶν στρατὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης στρατηλατήσειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, πρόσχημα μὲν ποιεόμενος ὥς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλαύν<sup>10</sup> νει, ἐν νόῳ δὲ ἔχων πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὑπ' ἑωυτῷ ποιήσασθαι. σὺ δὲ δυνάμιός τε (γὰρ) ἦκεις μεγάλως καὶ μοῖρά τοι τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐκ ἐλαχίστη μέτα ἄρχοντί γε Σικελίης, βοήθει τε τοῖσι ἐλευθεροῦσι τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ συνελευθέρου. ἀλῆς μὲν γὰρ γενομένη πᾶσα ἡ<sup>15</sup> Ἑλλὰς χεῖρ μεγάλη συνάγεται, καὶ ἀξιόμαχοι γινόμεθα τοῖσι ἐπιούσι· ἦν δὲ ἡμέων οἱ μὲν καταπροδιδῶσι, οἱ δὲ μὴ θέλωσι τιμωρεῖν, τὸ δὲ ὑγιαῖνον τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἦ ὀλίγον, τοῦτο δὲ ἤδη δεινὸν γίνεται μὴ πέσῃ πᾶσα ἡ Ἑλλάς. μὴ γὰρ ἐλπίσης, ἦν ἡμέας καταστρέφῃται<sup>20</sup>

Isthmus, offering, for the chief command, to assist with his whole force by land or sea. — 4. **τε καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι**: on the reading, see App. — 5. **παραλαμφομένους**: Attic *παρалаμφομένους*. Sense as in 7. 148. 8, 7. 168. 2, 7. 169. 1. — 6. **τὸν ἐπιόντα**: proleptic. — 7. **πάντως κου**: *haud dubie*. Cp. 3. 73. 7 **πάντως κου μέμνησθε**. — 8. **πάντα τὸν ἡῶν στρατὸν**: cp. 7. 56. 8 **πάντας ἀνθρώπους**. — 10. **πρόσχημα**: cp. 7. 138. 1. — 11. **πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα**: including of course the colonies. — 12. **δυνάμιος γὰρ ἦκεις μεγάλως**:

*since thou hast attained to great power*. For the gen. of condition or degree, see S. 1441; HA. 757 a. — 13. **μέτα**: = *μέτεστι*. — 15. **ἀλῆς γὰρ . . . Ἑλλὰς**: the natural const. would be gen. abs., but the *union of Hellas* put forward as the main idea takes rather the relation of subj. with **χεῖρ μεγάλη συνάγεται** as pred. — 16. **χεῖρ**: see on 7. 20. 4. — 18. **τὸ ὑγιαῖνον τῆς Ἑλλάδος**: *the sound part of Hellas*, i.e. the Greeks who will unite against the foe. — 19. **τοῦτο δέ**: for **δέ** in apodosis, see on 7. 51. 3. — **δεινὸν**

ὁ Πέρσης μάχη κρατήσας, ὡς οὐκ ἤξει παρὰ σέ γε, ἀλλὰ πρὸ τούτου φύλαξαι· βοηθῶν γὰρ ἡμῖν σεωντῷ τιμωρεῖς· τῷ δὲ εὖ βουλευθέντι πρήγματι  
 158 τελευτῇ ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν χρηστή ἐθέλει ἐπιγίνεσθαι. οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεγον, Γέλων δὲ πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο λέγων τοιαύδε· Ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, λόγον ἔχοντες πλεονέκτην ἐτολμήσατε ἐμὲ σύμμαχον ἐπὶ τὸν βάρβαρον παρακαλέοντες ἔλθειν. αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐμέο πρότερον δεηθέντος, βαρβαρικοῦ στρατοῦ συνεπάσθαι, ὅτε μοι πρὸς Καρχηδονίους νείκος συνήπτο, ἐπισκῆπτοντός τε τὸν Δωριέος τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδew πρὸς Ἑγεσταίων φόνον ἐκπρήξασθαι, ὑποτείνοντός τε τὰ ἐμπόρια συνελευθεροῦν

γίνεται: as 7. 10. β 11. For obj. clause depending thereon, see S. 2224; HA. 887.—21. ὡς οὐκ ἤξει: rare const. for inf. after ἐλπίζω.—22. πρὸ τούτου: = πρότερον.—βοηθῶν . . . τιμωρεῖς: chiasitic.—24. ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν: see on 7. 50. 12.

158. 2. πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο: sc. αὐτοῖς, attacked them with vehemence. Cp. Thuc. 4. 22. 4 Κλέων . . . πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο, and Sall. Jug. 84 multus atque ferox instare.—3. πλεονέκτην: selfish.—6. βαρβαρικοῦ στρατοῦ συνεπάσθαι: that you join in attacking a barbarian army.—7. νείκος: rather poetical term freq. in Hom. and Hdt.—7. ἐπισκῆπτοντός: sc. ὑμῖν laying upon you.—τὸν Δωριέος . . . φόνον ἐκπρήξασθαι: Dorieus, disappointed in his expectation of suc-

ceeding to the throne at Sparta through the incapacity of his elder brother Cleomenes, led an expedition first to Libya, afterwards to Sicily, where he was slain by the Egestaeans (5. 42-46).—8. ἐκπρήξασθαι: avenge. Cp. 7. 169. 7.—9. ὑποτείνοντός: = ἐπισχονοῦντός, as Thuc. 8. 48. 4.—τὰ ἐμπόρια: the immediate reference is doubtless to the ports of western Sicily, but further also to the trade with the Iberian and Libyan coasts which was monopolized by the Carthaginians and Phoenicians. Gelon's plan was to unite all Hellenic states in the effort to win naval and commercial supremacy from the Phoenicians in the western Mediterranean, a plan later cherished by Alcibiades. This conflict fell later to, and was won by,



ἀπ' ὧν ὑμῖν μεγάλαι ὠφελίαι τε καὶ ἐπαυρέσεις γεγό-  
 νασι, οὔτε ἐμέο εἵνεκα ἔλθετε βοηθήσοντες οὔτε τὸν  
 Δωριέος φόνον ἐκπρηξόμενοι, τό τε κατ' ὑμέας τάδε  
 ἅπαντα ὑπὸ βαρβάροισι νέμεται. ἀλλὰ εὖ γὰρ ἡμῖν  
 καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον κατέστη. νῦν δὲ ἐπειδὴ περιελήλυθε  
 ὁ πόλεμος καὶ ἀπῖκται ἐς ὑμέας, οὕτω δὴ Γέλωνος<sup>15</sup>  
 μνήστις γέγονε. ἀτιμίας δὲ πρὸς ὑμέων κυρήσας οὐκ  
 ὁμοιώσομαι ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἔτοιμός εἰμι βοηθεῖν παρεχόμενος  
 δικασίας τε τριήρας καὶ δισμυρίους ὀπλίτας καὶ δισ-  
 χιλίην ἵππον καὶ δισχιλίους τοξότας καὶ δισχιλίους  
 σφενδονήτας καὶ δισχιλίους ἵπποδρόμους ψιλοὺς·<sup>20</sup>  
 σίτον τε ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλήνων στρατιῇ, ἔστ' ἂν δια-  
 πολεμήσωμεν, ὑποδέκομαι παρέξειν. ἐπὶ δὲ λόγῳ  
 τοιῷδε τάδε ὑπίσχομαι, ἐπ' ᾧ στρατηγός τε καὶ ἡγεμὼν  
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔσομαι πρὸς τὸν βάρβαρον· ἐπ' ἄλλῳ  
 δὲ λόγῳ οὐτ' ἂν αὐτὸς ἔλθοιμι οὐτ' ἂν ἄλλους πέμψαιμι.<sup>25</sup>  
<sup>159</sup> ταῦτα ἀκούσας οὔτε ἡνέσχετο ὁ Σύναγρος εἶπέ τε τάδε·  
 Ὅ κε μέγ' οἰμώξειε ὁ Πελοπίδης Ἀγαμέμνων πυθό-

the Romans. (Stein.) — 10. ἐπαυ-  
 ρέσεις: *gains*. Cp. Thuc. 2. 53. 6.  
 — 12. τὸ κατ' ὑμέας: *as far as*  
*you are concerned*. Cp. 5. 109. 11.  
 — 13. ὑπὸ βαρβάροισι νέμεται: *are*  
*under the power of the barbari-*  
*ans*. Cp. 7. 11. 18. — ἀλλὰ γάρ:  
 see on 7. 4. 2. — 14. ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον:  
 as 7. 8. α 7. — 16. ἀτιμίας κυρήσας:  
 = ἀτιμασθεῖς, *scorned*, hence πρὸς  
 ὑμέων (cp. 8 above). — 20. ἵππο-  
 δρόμους ψιλοὺς: prob. light infan-  
 try placed between the horsemen  
 and keeping pace with them, like

those described by Caesar among  
 the Germans, *B.G.* 1. 48, or the  
 Boeotian ἄμμιπποι of Thuc. 5. 57.  
 12; Xen. *Hellen.* 7. 5. 23. The  
 term occurs only here. — 21. δια-  
 πολεμήσωμεν: note the force of  
 δια-. — 23. ἐπ' ᾧ: see on 7. 153.  
 15.

159. 2. ὅ κε μέγ' οἰμώξειε  
 . . . Ἀγαμέμνων: imitation of Nes-  
 tor's exclamation, Hom. *H* 125 ἧ  
 κε μέγ' οἰμώξειε γέρων ἱππηλάτα  
 Πηλεΐς. The part. κε not else-  
 where in Hdt. — ὁ Πελοπίδης Ἀγα-

μενος Σπαρτιήτας τὴν ἡγεμονίην ἀπαραιρήσθαι ὑπὸ  
 Γέλωνός τε καὶ Συρηκοσίων. ἀλλὰ τούτου μὲν τοῦ  
 λόγου μηκέτι μνησθῆς, ὅκως τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοι παρα- 5  
 δώσομεν. ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν βούλει βοηθεῖν τῇ Ἑλλάδι, ἴσθι  
 ἀρξόμενος ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων· εἰ δ' ἄρα μὴ δικαιοῖς  
 160 ἄρχεσθαι, σὺ δὲ μὴ βοηθεῖν. πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ Γέλων,  
 ἐπειδὴ ὥρα ἀπεστραμμένους τοὺς λόγους τοῦ Σνάγρου,  
 τὸν τελευταῖόν σφι τόνδε ἐξέφαινε λόγον· ὦ ξεῖνε  
 Σπαρτιῆτα, ὀνειδέα κατιόντα ἀνθρώπῳ φιλεῖ ἐπανάγειν  
 τὸν θυμόν. σὺ μέντοι ἀποδεξάμενος ὑβρίσματα ἐν τῷ 5  
 λόγῳ οὗ με πείσεις ἀσχήμονα ἐν τῇ ἀμοιβῇ γενέσθαι.  
 ὅκου δὲ ὑμεῖς οὕτω περιέχεσθε τῆς ἡγεμονίης, οἶκος καὶ  
 ἐμὲ μᾶλλον ὑμέων περιέχεσθαι, στρατῆς τε ἔοντα πολ-  
 λαπλησίης ἡγεμόνα καὶ νεῶν πολλὸν πλεόνων. ἀλλ'  
 ἐπεῖτε ὑμῖν ὁ λόγος οὕτω προσάντης κατίσταται, ἡμεῖς 10  
 τι ὑπείξομεν τοῦ ἀρχαίου λόγου. εἰ τοῦ μὲν πεζοῦ  
 ὑμεῖς ἡγέοισθε, τοῦ δὲ ναυτικοῦ ἐγώ· εἰ δὲ ὑμῖν ἡδονῇ

μέμνων: from whom the Spartans derive their claim to the chief command of Greek forces, as it were by inheritance. — 3. ἀπαραιρήσθαι: Ion. for ἀφηρῆσθαι. — 5. ὅκως: = ὥς, a const. mainly Herodotean. The clause is explanatory of τούτου τ. λ. — 7. ἀρξόμενος: with pass. force. — δικαιοῖς: Ionic and poetic word used also by Thuc. — 8. σὺ δέ: see on 7. 10. θ 11. — βοηθεῖν: inf. for imv., as 7. 141. 20.

160. 2. ὥρα: see Dial. § 4. 1. — ἀπεστραμμένους: *aversos*, *hostile*.

Cp. προσάντης (10). — 3. σφι τόνδε: both in the attrib. position since the noun has another modifier. — 4. κατιόντα: sc. ἐς τὸν θυμόν from the following ἐπανάγειν τὸν θυμόν. For the sentiment of the passage, cp. 7. 39. 7-9. — φιλεῖ: cp. 7. 9. γ 9. — 5. ἀποδεξάμενος: from ἀποδείκνυμι. — 6. ἀσχήμονα: *unseemly*. — 7. ὅκου: *quoniam*. Cp. 7. 118. 4. — περιέχεσθε: as 7. 39. 15. — 10. προσάντης: *adversus*, *irksome*. — 11. τοῦ ἀρχαίου λόγου: *the former proposal*. — 12. τοῦ δέ: for δέ in apod., cp. 7. 159. 8.

τοῦ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἡγεμονεύειν, τοῦ πεζοῦ ἐγὼ θέλω.  
καὶ ἡ τούτοισι ὑμέας χρεόν ἐστι ἀρκεῖσθαι ἢ ἀπιέναι  
61 συμμαχῶν τοσῶνδε ἐρήμους. Γέλων μὲν δὴ ταῦτα  
προετείνετο, φθάσας δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναίων ἄγγελος τὸν Λακε-  
δαιμονίων ἀμείβετό μιν τοισίδε· Ὡ βασιλεῦ Συρηκο-  
σίων, οὐκ ἡγεμόνος δεομένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀπέπεμψε ἡμέας  
πρὸς σέ, ἀλλὰ στρατιῆς. σὺ δὲ ὅκως μὲν στρατιὴν 5  
πέμψεις μὴ ἡγεόμενος τῆς Ἑλλάδος, οὐ προφαίνεις, ὥς  
δὲ στρατηγήσεις αὐτῆς, γλίχεται. ὅσον μὲν νυν παντὸς  
τοῦ Ἑλλήνων στρατοῦ ἐδέου ἡγεῖσθαι, ἐξήρκει ἡμῖν  
τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ἡσυχίην ἄγειν, ἐπισταμένοισι ὥς ὁ  
Λάκων ἱκανὸς τοι ἔμελλε ἔσσεσθαι καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρων 10  
ἀπολογούμενος· ἐπεῖτε δὲ ἀπάσης ἀπελαυνόμενος δέεαι  
τῆς ναυτικῆς ἄρχειν, οὕτω ἔχει τοι· οὐδ' ἦν ὁ Λάκων  
ἐπιῆ τοι ἄρχειν αὐτῆς, ἡμεῖς ἐπήσομεν. ἡμετέρη γάρ  
ἐστὶ αὕτη γε μὴ αὐτῶν βουλομένων Λακεδαιμονίων.  
τούτοισι μὲν ὦν ἡγεῖσθαι βουλομένοισι οὐκ ἀντιτείνω- 15  
μεν, ἄλλω δὲ παρήσομεν οὐδενὶ ναυαρχεῖν. μάτην γὰρ  
ἂν ὦδε πάραλον Ἑλλήνων στρατὸν πλείστον εἴημεν  
ἐκτεημένοι, εἰ Συρηκοσίοισι ἐόντες Ἀθηναῖοι συγχωρή-  
σομεν τῆς ἡγεμονίης, ἀρχαιότατον μὲν ἔθνος παρεχό-

161. 2. προτείνειτο: = ὑπο-  
τείνειτο. Cp. ὑποτείνειν 7. 158. 9.  
— 5. ὅκως: cp. 7. 159. 5. — 6. ὥς  
στρατηγήσεις: rare const. for sim-  
ple inf. with γλίχεται. — 7. ὅσον  
μὲν νυν: sc. χρόνον. — 8. ἡμῖν τοῖσι  
Ἀθηναίοισι: an appositive to a  
pers. pron. takes art. — 11. ἀπο-  
λογούμενος: suppl. ptc. with ἱκα-  
νὸς ἔσσεσθαι, for the more usual

inf. — 12. οὕτω ἔχει τοι: *thus it  
is, look you*, ethical dat., as 6. 1. 9.  
— 13. ἐπιῆ: *concedat*. See Dial.  
§ 2. 3. — 16. παρήσομεν: = ἐπήσο-  
μεν in 13. — 17. πάραλον: = ναυτι-  
κόν, not elsewhere connected with  
στρατός. — 18. εἰ . . . συγχωρή-  
σομεν: note the monitory fut. cond.  
with less vivid fut. apod. συγχω-  
ρήσομεν with gen. = παραχωρήσο-

μενοι, μῶνοι δὲ ἔόντες οὐ μετανάσται Ἑλλήνων· τῶν καὶ Ὅμηρος ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἄνδρα ἄριστον ἔφησε ἐς Ἴλιον ἀπικέσθαι τάξαι τε καὶ διακοσμήσαι στρατόν. οὕτω  
 162 οὐκ ὄνειδος οὐδὲν ἡμῖν ἐστι λέγειν ταῦτα. ἀμείβεται  
 Γέλων τοισίδε· Ξεῖνε Ἀθηναῖε, ὑμεῖς οἴκατε τοὺς μὲν  
 ἄρχοντας ἔχειν, τοὺς δὲ ἀρξομένους οὐκ ἔξειν. ἐπεὶ  
 τοῖνυν οὐδὲν ὑπιέντες ἔχειν τὸ πᾶν ἐθέλετε, οὐκ ἂν  
 φθάνοιτε τὴν ταχίστην ὀπίσω ἀπαλλασσόμενοι καὶ  
 ἀγγέλλοντες τῇ Ἑλλάδι ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὸ ἔαρ  
 αὐτῇ ἐξαίρηται. [οὗτος δὲ ὁ νόος τοῦ ῥήματος, τὸ  
 ἐθέλει λέγειν· δηλα γὰρ ὡς ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ ἐστι τὸ ἔαρ  
 δοκιμώτατον, τῆς δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατιῆς τὴν ἐωυτοῦ  
 στρατιήν. στερισκομένην ὦν τὴν Ἑλλάδα τῆς ἐωυτοῦ

μεν, prob. only here. — 20. οὐ μετανάσται: = αὐτόχθονες. The word is Homeric. On this claim of the Athenians, cp. Thuc. 1. 2. 19 τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων ἀστασίαστον οὖσαν ἄνθρωποι ὥκουν οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ, *Attica being on account of the thinness of its soil from the earliest period undisturbed by faction was always inhabited by the same people*. Cp. also Thuc. 2. 36; Isoc. *Panegy.* 24. — 21. Ὅμηρος . . . στρατόν: cp. Hom. B 552 ff. The reference is to Menestheus. — ἄριστον . . . τάξαι: for const. see S. 2002; HA. 952.

162. 1. ἀμείβεται: see on 7. 50. 1. — 2. οἴκατε: *you are like*, see Dial. § 4. 1. — 3. ἀρξομένους: with pass. force, as 7. 159. 7. — 4. ὑπ-

ιέντες: cp. ἐπιγ 7. 161. 13, παρήσομεν 7. 161. 16. — οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε . . . ἀπαλλασσόμενοι: *you could not be too soon in taking the quickest way back*. S. 2006 e; GMT. 894. — 6. ἐκ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ . . . ἐξαίρηται: the same figure was applied by Pericles in a funeral oration to the youth who had fallen in war — prob. the Samian war. Cp. Arist. *Rhet.* 1. 7, 3. 10. Stein thinks both Pericles and Herodotus prob. borrowed it from some earlier poet. — 7. ἐξαίρηται: see Dial. § 4. 2. — 7-12. [οὗτος . . . εἶη]: the passage is bracketed by several editors as an unnecessary explanation and unworthy of Hdt. See App. — 8. γὰρ: see on 7. 148. 6. — 9. τὴν ἐωυτοῦ στρατιήν: sc. εἶναι, transition to indir. disc. —

συμμαχίης εἴκαζε ὡς εἰ τὸ ἔαρ ἐκ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐξα-  
ραιρημένον εἶη.]

- 163 Οἱ μὲν δὴ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄγγελοι τοσαῦτα τῷ Γέλωνι  
χρηματιστάμενοι ἀπέπλεον · Γέλων δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα δέισας  
μὲν περὶ τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι μὴ οὐ δύνωνται τὸν βάρβαρον  
ὑπερβαλέσθαι, δεινὸν δὲ καὶ οὐκ ἀνασχετὸν ποιησά-  
μενος ἐλθὼν ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἄρχεσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαι-  
μονίων, ἐὼν Σικελίης τύραννος, ταύτην μὲν τὴν ὁδὸν  
ἡμέλησε, ὃ δὲ ἄλλης εἶχετο · ἐπεῖτε γὰρ τάχιστα  
ἐπύθετο τὸν Πέρσην διαβεβηκότα τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον,  
πέμπει πεντηκοντέροισι τρισὶ Κάδμον τὸν Σκύθεω ἄν-  
δρα Κῶον ἐς Δελφούς, ἔχοντα χρήματα πολλὰ καὶ 10  
φιλίους λόγους, καραδοκῆσοντα τὴν μάχην τῇ πεσεῖται,  
καὶ ἦν μὲν ὁ βάρβαρος νικᾷ, τά τε χρήματα αὐτῷ  
διδόναι καὶ γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ τῶν ἄρχει ὁ Γέλων, ἦν δὲ  
164 οἱ Ἑλληνες, ὀπίσω ἀπάγειν. ὁ δὲ Κάδμος οὗτος πρὸ-

11. *εἴκαζε ὡς εἰ*: represented by  
a simile, as if. The usual const.  
is *εἰκάζειν τί τι*.

GELON SENDS CADMUS TO DELPHI  
(CC. 163-164)

163. 2. *πρὸς ταῦτα*: in view  
of this. — 6. *τὴν ὁδὸν ἡμέλησε*:  
rare const. found also in Eur. *Ion*.  
439. — 7. *ὁ δέ*: see on 7. 6. 24. —  
9. *Σκύθεω*: doubtless the tyrant  
of Zancle, who being expelled by  
the Samians took refuge at the  
Persian court, where he died in  
advanced years (6. 23-24). He  
seems to have been made by  
Darius tyrant of Cos, but to have

abdicated in favor of his son Cad-  
mus. The latter in time also abdi-  
cated his authority (7. 164) and  
emigrated with a number of Coan  
families to Sicily, where with the  
help of Anaxilaus of Rhegium he  
recovered the old mother city of  
Zancle. — 10. *ἐς Δελφούς*: the ora-  
cle seems at that time to have  
favored submission to Persia. Cp.  
7. 140, 7. 169, 7. 220. — 11. *φίλι-  
ους λόγους*: i.e. to Xerxes, in case  
he was victorious. — *τῇ πεσεῖται*:  
the figure is taken from throw-  
ing dice. — 13. *τῶν ἄρχει ὁ Γέλων*:  
for those over whom Gelon holds  
sway.

τερον τούτων παραδεξάμενος παρὰ πατρὸς τυραννίδα Κῶων εὖ βεβηκυῖαν, ἐκὼν τε εἶναι καὶ δεινοῦ ἐπιόντος οὐδενὸς ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης ἐς μέσον Κῳοῖσι καταθεῖς τὴν ἀρχὴν οἴχετο ἐς Σικελίην, ἔνθα μετὰ Σαμίων ἔσχε τε καὶ κατοίκησε πόλιν Ζάγκλην τὴν ἐς Μεσσήνην μεταβαλοῦσαν τὸ οὐνομα. τοῦτον δὴ ὁ Γέλων τὸν Κάδμον καὶ τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ ἀπικόμενον διὰ δικαιοσύνην, τὴν οἱ αὐτὸς ἄλλην συνήδει ἐοῦσαν, ἔπεμπε· ὃς ἐπὶ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι δικαίοις τοῖσι ἐξ ἑωυτοῦ ἐργασμένοισι καὶ τότε οὐκ ἐλάχιστον τούτων ἐλίπετο· κρατήσας γὰρ μεγάλων χρημάτων τῶν οἱ Γέλων ἐπετράπετο, παρεὼν κατασχέσθαι οὐκ ἠθέλησε, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεκράτησαν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ καὶ Ξέρξης οἰχώκει ἀπελαύνων, καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐκεῖνος ἀπύκετο ἐς τὴν Σικελίην ἅπαντα<sup>15</sup>

164. 3. εὖ βεβηκυῖαν: *well established*. Cp. Archil. frg. 58 οἱ θεοὶ πολλάκις ἀνατρέπονσι καὶ μάλ' εὖ βεβηκότας ὑπτίους κλίνουσι. — ἐκὼν τε εἶναι: see on 7. 104. 12. — 4. ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης: he was prob. still more influenced by longing for his mother city Zancle. — ἐς μέσον Κῳοῖσι καταθεῖς τὴν ἀρχήν: *putting the government back into the hands of the Coans*. — 6. ἔσχε: ingressive. S. 1925 a; HA. 841; GS. 241. — κατοίκησε: *settled again* (about 490 B.C.). The prime mover in this matter seems to have been Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium, acc. to Thuc. 6. 4. 36, who does not even mention Cadmus. The latter was prob. soon

displaced by Anaxilaus, who is elsewhere (Diod. 11. 48, 11. 66) mentioned alone as tyrant of Messene. — 9. τὴν οἱ αὐτὸς ἄλλην συνήδει ἐοῦσαν: *which he himself knew to be his otherwise, i.e. from personal knowledge of him in Sicily*. For suppl. ptc. with συνήδει, see GMT. 904; S. 2108 a. — 10. ἐπὶ τοῖσι . . . δικαίοις: = *πρὸς c. dat.*, a construction esp. freq. among poets. — ἐξ ἑωυτοῦ: for const., see on 7. 11. 14. — 11. τότε . . . ἐλίπετο: *left this not the least of them* (sc. τῶν δικαίων). The const. *δικαίων ἐλίπετο* as *ἐλίπετο μνημόσυνον*, etc. — 13. παρεὼν: acc. abs. — 14. οἰχώκει: Ionic plpf. of οἰχομαι. — 15. καὶ δὴ καὶ: as 7. 1. 4.

165 τὰ χρήματα ἄγων. λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν  
 Σικελίῃ οἰκημένων, ὡς ὅμως καὶ μέλλων ἄρχεσθαι ὑπὸ  
 Λακεδαιμονίων ὁ Γέλων ἐβοήθησε ἂν τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι,  
 εἰ μὴ ὑπὸ Θήρωνος τοῦ Αἰνησιδήμου Ἀκραγαντίνων  
 μονάρχου ἐξελασθεὶς ἐξ Ἰμέρης Τήριλλος ὁ Κρινίπ- 5  
 πον, τύραννος ἐὼν Ἰμέρης, ἐπήγε ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον  
 τοῦτον Φοινίκων καὶ Λιβύων καὶ Ἰβήρων καὶ Λιγύων  
 καὶ Ἑλισύκων καὶ Σαρδονίων καὶ Κυρνίων τριήκοντα  
 μυριάδας καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν Ἀμίλκαν τὸν Ἄννωνος,  
 Καρχηδονίων ἐόντα βασιλέα, κατὰ ξεινίην τε τὴν 10  
 ἑωυτοῦ ὁ Τήριλλος ἀναγνώσας καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν  
 Ἀναξίλεω τοῦ Κρητίνεω προθυμίην, ὃς Ῥηγίου ἐὼν

THE CARTHAGINIANS DEFEATED  
 BY GELON (CC. 165-167)

165. 2. ὅμως καὶ μέλλων: *even though he was to be*. ὅμως, which usually follows the concessive ptc., sometimes with καί (= καίπερ) precedes for esp. emphasis. Cp. 5. 63. 9. — 4. Θήρωνος: tyrant of Agrigentum (488-473 B.C.), of the ancient family of the Emmenidae, which being related to the Aegidae of Thera traced descent from Cadmus of Thebes. His second wife was daughter of Gelon's brother Polyzelus, and his daughter Damarete was the wife of Gelon. — 7. Φοινίκων: Carthaginians. — Ἰβήρων: Spaniards. — Λιγύων: *Ligurians*, of northwest Italy. — 8. Ἑλισύκων: *Elisycans*, of Gallia Narbonensis. — Κυρνίων: *Corsi-*

*cans*. — 10. βασιλέα: the kings, prob. two in number, were chosen for life from the noblest and richest families. Arist. *Pol.* 2. 11 compares them with the Spartan kings, but distinguishes the βασιλεῖς (Sufetes) from the στρατηγοί. Acc. to Ephorus (frg. 111; cp. Diod. 11. 1. 20), the simultaneous attack upon the Greeks by the barbarians from the east and south had been prearranged. It was to the interest of the Carthaginians, of course, to check the naval and commercial advance of the Hellenes in the western Mediterranean. (See on 7. 158. 9.) — κατὰ ξεινίην τε τὴν ἑωυτοῦ: *on account of his own guest-friendship, i.e. with Hamilcar*. — 11. ὁ Τήριλλος: repeated for the sake of clearness from l. 5. — ἀναγνώσας: = *πέισας*.

τύραννος, τὰ ἐωυτοῦ τέκνα δούς ὁμήρους Ἀμίλκα ἐπῆγε  
 ἐπὶ τὴν Σικελίην τιμωρέων τῷ πενθερῷ. Τηρίλλου γὰρ  
 εἶχε θυγατέρα Ἀναξίλεως, τῇ οὖνομα ἦν Κυδίππη.<sup>15</sup>  
 οὕτω δὴ οὐκ οἶόν τε γενόμενον βοηθεῖν τὸν Γέλωνα  
 τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι ἀποπέμπειν εἰς Δελφοὺς τὰ χρήματα.  
 166 πρὸς δὲ καὶ τάδε λέγουσι, ὡς συνέβη τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρης  
 ἐν τε τῇ Σικελίῃ Γέλωνα καὶ Θήρωνα νικᾶν Ἀμίλκαν  
 τὸν Καρχηδόνιον καὶ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας τὸν  
 Πέρσῃν. τὸν δὲ Ἀμίλκαν, Καρχηδόνιον ἑόντα πρὸς  
 πατρός, μητροθέν δὲ Συρηκόσιον, βασιλεύσαντά τε κατ' ἡ  
 ἀνδραγαθίην Καρχηδονίων, ὡς ἡ συμβολή τε ἐγένετο  
 καὶ ὡς ἐσοῦτο τῇ μάχῃ, ἀφανισθῆναι πυνθάνομαι.  
 οὔτε γὰρ ζῶντα οὔτε ἀποθανόντα φανῆναι οὐδαμοῦ  
 167 γῆς· τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἐπεξελθεῖν διζήμενον Γέλωνα. ἔστι  
 δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῶν Καρχηδονίων ὅδε λόγος λεγόμενος, οἰκότε  
 χρεωμένων, ὡς οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι [ἐν τῇ  
 Σικελίῃ] ἐμάχοντο ἐξ ἡοῦς ἀρξάμενοι μέχρι δειλῆς  
 ὀψίης (ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο γὰρ λέγεται ἐλκύσαι τὴν σύστασιν),<sup>5</sup>  
 ὁ δὲ Ἀμίλκας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ μένων ἐν τῷ στρατο-

— 15. εἶχε: sc. γυναῖκα. — 16. οὕτω  
 δὴ κτέ.: indir. disc. dependent on  
 λέγεται (1).

166. 1. πρὸς δέ: adv. — τῆς  
 αὐτῆς ἡμέρας: Diod., 11. 24, says  
 on the same day as the battle of  
 Thermopylae. Aristotle expresses  
 himself in general terms, *Poet.* 23  
 κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους ἢ τ' ἐν  
 Σαλαμῖνι ἐγένετο ναυμαχία καὶ ἡ  
 ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καρχηδονίων. — 8. οὐδα-  
 μοῦ γῆς: S. 1439 a; HA. 757. —

9. τὸ πᾶν . . . Γέλωνα: for *Gelon*  
*went everywhere in his search for*  
*him.* Cp. 4. 9. 2 Ἡρακλέα διζή-  
 σθαι, πάντα δὲ τὰ τῆς χώρας ἐπέξελ-  
 θόντα τέλος ἀπικέσθαι κτέ. For  
 τὸ πᾶν, see on 7. 50. 4.

167. 2. οἰκότε: sc. λόγῳ, which  
 is expressed 3. 111. 4. — 3. [ἐν τῇ  
 Σικελίῃ]: unnecessary and omitted  
 by some Mss. See App. — 4. δει-  
 λῆς ὀψίης: sunset, as Thuc. 3. 74. 5.  
 — 5. ἐλκύσαι: *dragged on*, intr. —



πέδῳ [ἐθύετο καὶ] ἐκαλλιερεῖτο ἐπὶ πυρῆς μεγάλης  
 σώματα ὅλα καταγίζων, ἰδὼν δὲ τροπὴν τῶν ἑωυτοῦ  
 γινόμενην, ὥς ἔτυχε ἐπισπένδων τοῖσι ἱροῖσι, ὥσε ἑω-  
 τὸν ἐς τὸ πῦρ· οὕτω δὴ κατακαυθέντα ἀφανισθῆναι. 10  
 ἀφανισθέντι δὲ Ἀμίλκα τρόπῳ εἴτε τοιούτῳ ὥς Φοίνικες  
 λέγουσι, εἴτε ἐτέρῳ, [ὥς Καρχηδόνιοι καὶ Συρηκόσιοι],  
 τοῦτο μὲν οἱ θύουσι, τοῦτο δὲ μνήματα ἐποίησαν ἐν  
 πάσῃσι τῇσι πόλεσι τῶν ἀποικίδων, ἐν αὐτῇ τε μέγιστον  
 1 Καρχηδόνι. τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ Σικελίης τοσαῦτα. 15  
 168 Κερκυραῖοι δὲ τάδε ὑποκρινάμενοι τοῖσι ἀγγέλοις  
 τοιάδε ἐποίησαν· καὶ γὰρ τούτους παρελάμβανον οἱ  
 αἰτοὶ οἱ περ ἐς Σικελίην ἀπίκατο, λέγοντες τοὺς αὐτοὺς  
 λόγους τοὺς καὶ πρὸς Γέλωνα ἔλεγον. οἱ δὲ παραντίκα

7. [ἐθύετο καὶ] ἐκαλλιερεῖτο: both words can hardly be correct. See App. and see on 7. 113. 10.—  
 8. σώματα ὅλα: whole burnt offerings were originally the rule with Phoenicians, as with Jews; later, as with the Greeks, this was unusual.—10. ἀφανισθῆναι. ἀφανισθέντι δέ: note the epanalepsis (*repetition*), a favorite figure with Hdt. Acc. to Diod. 11. 22, Hamilcar was slain by Gelon's cavalry at the outset.—12. [ὥς Καρχηδόνιοι καὶ Συρηκόσιοι]: doubtless an interpolation of some one who overlooked the fact that the Carthaginians were the Phoenicians, and that the Syracusans did not know how he died—as is clear from the conclusion of the preced-

ing chapter. See App.—13. τοῦτο μὲν, τοῦτο δέ: see on 7. 6. 6.—οἱ: reiteration of the indir. obj. already expressed (Ἀμίλκα). Cp. 7. 147. 8.—θύουσι: this statement presupposes hero-worship, which was unknown among the Phoenicians. Hence Movers' conjecture is probable, that we have here to do with a confusion of the name of A-milkar with Melkarth the Tyro-Carthaginian deity, with whose cult self-immolation by fire was intimately connected.—15. ἀπὸ Σικελίης: *terminus ex quo*.

#### DOUBLE DEALING OF THE CORCYRAEANS

168. 2. παρελάμβανον: sc. συμμάχους, conative impf., as in 18 be-

μὲν ὑπίσχοιντο πέμψειν τε καὶ ἀμυνεῖν, φράζοντες ἰσφί περιοπτή ἐστὶ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀπολλυμένη· ἣν σφαλῇ, σφεῖς γε οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ δουλεύουσιν τῇ π τῶν ἡμερέων· ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέον εἴη ἐς τὸ δυνατάτῳ ὑπεκρίναντο μὲν οὕτω εὐπρόσωπα· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδει βοῖ ἄλλα νοέοντες ἐπλήρωσαν νέας ἐξήκοντα, μόγι ἀναχθέντες προσέμιξαν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ Πύλον καὶ Ταΐναρον γῆς τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀ χεον τὰς νέας, караδοκέοντες καὶ οὗτοι τὸν πόλ τῇ πεσεῖται, ἀελπτέοντες μὲν τοὺς Ἕλληνας ὑπε λείσθαι, δοκίοντες δὲ τὸν Πέρσῃν κατακρατῆσ πολλὸν ἄρξειν πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος. ἐποίεον ὦν ἐ δες, ἵνα ἔχῃσι πρὸς τὸν Πέρσῃν λέγειν τοιάδε βασιλεῦ, ἡμεῖς παραλαμβανόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἱ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον, ἔχοντες δύναμιν οὐκ ἐλαχί οὐδὲ νέας ἐλαχίστας παρασχόντες ἂν ἀλλὰ πλεί μετά γε Ἀθηναίους, οὐκ ἠθελήσαμεν τοι ἀντιοῖ

low, and 7. 169. 1.—5. ὥς οὐ . . . ἀπολλυμένη: *that they must not permit Hellas to perish*. For const. of *περιορᾶν* with suppl. ptc., see S. 2103; GMT. 885.—6. ἣν γὰρ . . . τῶν ἡμερέων: *for if it fail, they themselves will surely be slaves the very first day*.—7. σφεῖς: indir. reflex. in emphatic position.—οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ: with this elliptical expression supply some plural word like *ποιοῦσι*. Cp. *nihil aliud quam*.—8. τῶν ἡμερέων: the part. gen., of which Hdt. is very fond, adds emphasis. Cp. 7. 104. 3.—ἐς τὸ

δυνατάτατον: *to the limit of power*. Cp. ἐς δύναμιν.—πρόσωπα: *fair-faced, specio. tic εὐπρεπῇ*.—12. γῆς τῆς Λι μονίων: for gen., see on 7. 33. 13. καὶ οὗτοι: *these too*, as Gelon (7. 163. 11).—14. τῇ ται: see on 7. 163. 11.—πτέοντες: cp. Hom. H 16. ἐπίτηδες: *consulto*, as 7. —19. δύναμιν οὐκ ἐλαχίστην the sea power of Corcyra, cp. 1. 14, 1. 33.—20. παρασχόντες *could have furnished*. GM.—21. μετά γε: cp. 7. 139.

οὐδ' τι ἀποθύμιον ποιῆσαι. τοιαῦτα λέγοντες ἡλπιζον  
 πλέον τι τῶν ἄλλων οἴσασθαι· τά περ ἂν καὶ ἐγένετο,  
 ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Ἑλληνάς σφι σκῆψις  
 ἐπεποιήτο, τῇ περ δὴ καὶ ἐχρήσαντο· αἰτιωμένων γὰρ 25  
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὅτι οὐκ ἐβοήθεον, ἔφασαν πληρῶσαι μὲν  
 ἐξήκοντα τριήρεας, ὑπὸ δὲ ἐτησιέων ἀνέμων ὑπερβαλεῖν  
 Μαλέην οὐκ οἰοί τε γενέσθαι· οὕτω οὐκ ἀπικέσθαι ἐς  
 Σαλαμίνα καὶ οὐδεμῇ κακότητι λειφθῆναι τῆς ναυ-  
 μαχίης. οὗτοι μὲν οὕτω διεκρούσαντο τοὺς Ἑλληνας. 30  
 169 Κρήτες δέ, ἐπεῖτε σφέας παρελάμβανον οἱ ἐπὶ τού-  
 τοισι ταχθέντες Ἑλλήνων, ἐποίησαν τοιόνδε· πέμψαντες  
 κοινῇ θεοπρόπους ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπειρώτων εἶ  
 σφι ἄμεινον τιμωρέουσι γίνεται τῇ Ἑλλάδι. ἡ δὲ  
 Πυθίη ὑπεκρίνατο· ὦ νήπιοι, ἐπιμέμφεσθε ὅσα ὑμῖν 5

22. ἀποθύμιον: Homeric, as  $\Xi$  261.  
 — 23. πλέον τι . . . οἴσασθαι: *will  
 get something more than the rest.*  
 Cp. 7. 213. 4. — 24. σφι σκῆψις  
 ἐπεποιήτο: *an excuse had been pre-  
 pared by them.* — 27. ὑπὸ ἐτη-  
 σίων ἀνέμων: *owing to the Etesian  
 winds, i.e. the northeast winds  
 which blow from the coast of  
 Thrace over the whole archipelago,  
 for about 40 days from the rising  
 of the dog star, which would  
 cover the date of the battle of Sala-  
 mis (Sept. 28). Modern travelers  
 testify that these winds are espe-  
 cially strong about Cape Malea  
 (now Angelo). — ὑπερβαλεῖν: to  
 get by, double, as Thuc. 8. 104.  
 20. Cp. τὸν Ἀθων περιέβαλλον*

6. 44. 10. — 29. λειφθῆναι τῆς ναυ-  
 μαχίης: *had been left out of the  
 sea fight.* Cp. 7. 153. 7. — 30. διε-  
 κρούσαντο: *eluded.*

THE CRETANS REFUSE AID (CC.  
 169-171)

169. 1. ἐπὶ τούτοις: *for this  
 purpose.* Cp. 7. 146. 12, 7. 156.  
 16. — 3. κοινῇ: *i.e. the several  
 independent states on the island  
 united in a common embassy.* —  
 5. ἐπιμέμφεσθε . . . δακρύματα: *do  
 you find fault with the tears  
 which Minos, in consequence of  
 your aid to Menelaus, sent upon  
 you, in anger, because — (ὅτι κτέ.).*  
 Instead of a direct answer, the god  
 makes ironical reference to the

ἐκ τῶν Μενέλεω τιμωρημάτων Μίνως ἔπεμψε μηνίων  
 δακρύματα, ὅτι οἱ μὲν οὐ συνεξεπρήξαντο αὐτῷ τὸν ἐν  
 Καμικῷ θάνατον γενόμενον, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐκείνοισι τὴν ἐκ  
 Σπάρτης ἀρπασθεῖσαν ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς βαρβάρου γυναικα.  
 ταῦτα οἱ Κρήτες ὡς ἀπενειχθέντα ἤκουσαν, ἔσχοντο 1=  
 170 τῆς τιμωρίας. λέγεται γὰρ Μίνων κατὰ ζήτησιν Δαιδά-  
 λου ἀπικομένον ἐς Σικανίην τὴν νῦν Σικελίην καλεο-  
 μένην ἀποθανεῖν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ. ἀνὰ δὲ χρόνον Κρήτας  
 θεοῦ σφέας ἐποτρύναντος, πάντας πλὴν Πολιχνιτέων τε  
 καὶ Πραισιῶν, ἀπικομένους στόλῳ μεγάλῳ ἐς Σικανίην 5

past. — 6. Μενέλεω τιμωρημάτων: const. with verbal noun the same as with τιμωρεῖν. Note the poetic pl. of excellence. — Μίνως . . . δακρύματα: an iambic verse, preserving perhaps meter, dialect, and form of the oracle. — μηνίων: (= ὀργιζόμενος) esp. of the wrath of gods and heroes. — 7. οἱ μὲν: i.e. Menelaus and his followers. — συνεξεπρήξαντο: helped to avenge. Cp. ἐκπρήξασθαι 7. 158. 8. — τὸν ἐν Καμικῷ θάνατον γενόμενον: either the ptc. or modifier may stand outside of the attrib. order in such const. Cp. 9 below. Camicus was near Akragas in Sicily. θάνατον (= φόνον), sc. Μίνω. — 10. ταῦτα κτί.: striking order, ταῦτα first, as connecting with the preceding, then οἱ Κρήτες, as common subject. Cp. 1. 66. 14, 1. 158. 5, 1. 160. 1. — ἔσχοντο: = ἀπέσχοντο, as 7. 237. 14.

170. 2. Σικανίην: so called

after the aboriginal Σικανοί who, some 300 years before the Hellenic colonization, had been driven back into the southern and western parts of the island by the immigrant Σικελοί. See Thuc. 6. 2. — 3. ἀποθανεῖν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ: at the palace of his host, the Sicilian king, Cocalus, whose daughters, when Minos demanded that Daedalus should be given up, through love for the latter's art slew Minos in the bath. The legend was the subject of Sophocles' lost play Καμίκιοι. — ἀνὰ δὲ χρόνον: cp. 7. 10. ζ 4, 7. 153. 7. Another tradition has it that it was the followers of Minos who met the fate described in what follows (Diod. 4. 79). — 4. πλὴν Πολιχνιτέων τε καὶ Πραισιῶν: the inhabitants of Polichne (in the south of Crete) and of Praesus (in the eastern part) were prob. pre-Hellenic and so not concerned about avenging Minos. —

πολιορκεῖν ἐπ' ἔτεα πέντε πόλιν Καμικόν, τὴν κατ' ἐμέ  
 Ἀκραγαντῖνοι ἐνέμοντο. τέλος δὲ οὐ δυναμένους οὔτε  
 εἰεῖν οὔτε παραμένειν λιμῷ συνεστέωτας, ἀπολιπόντας  
 οἴχεσθαι. ὥς δὲ κατὰ Ἰηπυγίην γενέσθαι πλέοντας,  
 ὑπολαβόντα σφέας χειμῶνα μέγαν ἐκβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν 10  
 γῆν· συναραχθέντων δὲ τῶν πλοίων (οὐδεμίαν γάρ  
 σφι ἔτι κομιδὴν ἐς Κρήτην φαίνεσθαι), ἐνθαῦτα Ἑτρίην  
 πόλιν κτίσαντας καταμεῖναι τε καὶ μεταβαλόντας ἀντὶ  
 μὲν Κρητῶν γενέσθαι Ἰήπυγας Μεσσηπίους, ἀντὶ δὲ  
 εἶναι νησιώτας ἠπειρώτας. ἀπὸ δὲ Ἑτρίης πόλις τὰς 15  
 ἄλλας οἰκίσαι, τὰς δὲ Ταραντῖνοι χρόνῳ ὕστερον πολλῶ  
 ἔξανιστάντες προσέπταισαν μεγάλως, ὥστε φόνος Ἑλ-  
 ληνικός· μέγιστος οὗτος δὲ ἐγένετο πάντων τῶν ἡμεῖς  
 ἴδμεν, αὐτῶν τε Ταραντίνων καὶ Ῥηγίνων, οἳ ὑπὸ Μικύ-  
 θου τοῦ Χοίρου ἀναγκαζόμενοι τῶν ἀστῶν καὶ ἀπικό- 20  
 μενοι τιμωροὶ Ταραντίνουσι ἀπέθανον τρισχίλιοι οὕτω·

6. ἐπ' ἔτεα πέντε: see on 7. 1. 10.  
 — κατ' ἐμέ: *in my time*. Cp. τὸ  
 κατ' ἐμέ 5. 58. 16. — 8. λιμῷ συν-  
 εστέωτας: *hard pressed by fam-*  
*ine*. Cp. 9. 89. 24 λιμῷ συστάντας  
 καὶ καμάτῃ. — 9. ὥς δὲ . . . γενέ-  
 σθαι: for inf. by attraction in  
 indir. disc., see on 7. 148. 19.  
 — κατὰ Ἰηπυγίην: Calabria, in  
 southeastern Italy. — 10. ὑπολα-  
 βόντα σφέας: *catching them up*;  
 often of storm winds. Cp. 6.  
 27. 6 of pestilence. — 12. κομιδὴν:  
*conveyance, i.e. safe return*. —  
 Ἑτρίην: now Oria, between Ta-  
 rentum and Brundisium (Strabo,  
 p. 282). — 13. μεταβαλόντας: *sc.*

τὸ ὄνομα. Cp. 7. 164. 7. — 14. ἀντὶ  
 εἶναι: without art., as 1. 210. 7,  
 6. 32. 6, a const. not found in  
 Attic. The articular inf. occurs  
 some thirty-two times in Hdt. —  
 16. τὰς δὲ: construed with the  
 nearer ptc. — 17. ἔξανιστάντες:  
 conative. — προσέπταισαν: the de-  
 feat occurred 473 B.C. — φόνος Ἑλ-  
 ληνικός . . . ἴδμεν: cp. Thuc. 7.  
 85. 17 πλείστος γὰρ δὲ φόνος οὗτος  
 καὶ οὐδενὸς ἐλάσσων τῶν ἐν τῷ Σι-  
 κελικῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο. —  
 18. τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν: cp. 7. 20. 4.  
 — 19. οἳ: referring only to Ῥηγί-  
 νων. — 20. τῶν ἀστῶν: part. gen.  
 with οἳ. — 21. οὕτω: unusual posi-

ἐκ τῶν Μενέλεω τιμωρημάτων Μίνως ἔπεμψε μηνίων  
δακρύματα, ὅτι οἱ μὲν οὐ συνεξεπρήξαντο αὐτῷ τὸν ἐν  
Καμικῷ θάνατον γενόμενον, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐκείνοισι τὴν ἐν  
Σπάρτης ἀρπασθεῖσαν ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς βαρβάρου γυναικα.  
ταῦτα οἱ Κρήτες ὡς ἀπενειχθέντα ἤκουσαν, ἔσχοντο  
170 τῆς τιμωρίας. λέγεται γὰρ Μίνων κατὰ ζήτησιν Δαιδά-  
λου ἀπικόμενον ἐς Σικανίην τὴν νῦν Σικελίην καλεο-  
μένην ἀποθανεῖν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ. ἀνὰ δὲ χρόνον Κρήτας  
θεοῦ σφέας ἐποτρύναντος, πάντας πλὴν Πολιχνιτέων τε  
καὶ Πραισίων, ἀπικομένους στόλῳ μεγάλῳ ἐς Σικανίην;

past. — 6. Μενέλεω τιμωρημάτων: const. with verbal noun the same as with τιμωρεῖν. Note the poetic pl. of excellence. — Μίνως . . . δακρύματα: an iambic verse, preserving perhaps meter, dialect, and form of the oracle. — μηνίων: (= ὀργιζόμενος) esp. of the wrath of gods and heroes. — 7. οἱ μὲν: i.e. Menelaus and his followers. — συνεξεπρήξαντο: helped to avenge. Cp. ἐκπρήξασθαι 7. 158. 8. — τὸν ἐν Καμικῷ θάνατον γενόμενον: either the ptc. or modifier may stand outside of the attrib. order in such const. Cp. 9 below. Camicus was near Akragas in Sicily. θάνατον (= φόνον), sc. Μίνω. — 10. ταῦτα κτί.: striking order, ταῦτα first, as connecting with the preceding, then οἱ Κρήτες, as common subject. Cp. 1. 66. 14, 1. 158. 5, 1. 160. 1. — ἔσχοντο: = ἀπέσχοντο, as 7. 237. 14.

170. 2. Σικανίην: so called

after the aboriginal Σικανοί, who, some 300 years before the Hellenic colonization, had been driven back into the southern and western parts of the island by the immigrant Σικελοί. See Thuc. 6. 2. —

3. ἀποθανεῖν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ: at the palace of his host, the Sicanian king, Cocalus, whose daughters, when Minos demanded that Daedalus should be given up, through love for the latter's art slew Minos in the bath. The legend was the subject of Sophocles' lost play Καμίκιοι. — ἀνὰ δὲ χρόνον: cp. 7. 10. ζ 4, 7. 153. 7. Another tradition has it that it was the followers of Minos who met the fate described in what follows (Diod. 4. 79). —

4. πλὴν Πολιχνιτέων τε καὶ Πραισίων: the inhabitants of Polichne (in the south of Crete) and of Praesus (in the eastern part) were prob. pre-Hellenic and so not concerned about avenging Minos. —

καὶ τοῖσι προβάτοις, ἔσπε τὸ δεύτερον ἐρημωθείσης Κρήτης μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων τρίτους αὐτὴν νῦν νέμεισθαι Κρήτας. ἡ μὲν δὴ Πυθίη ὑπομνήσασα ταῦτα ἔσχε βουλομένους τιμωρεῖν τοῖσι Ἕλλησι.

- 172 Θεσσαλοὶ δὲ ὑπὸ ἀναγκαίης τὸ πρῶτον ἐμήδισαν, ὥς διέδεξαν, ὅτι οὐ σφί ἦνδανε τὰ οἱ Ἀλευάδαι ἐμχα-  
νῶντο. ἐπεῖτε γὰρ ἐπύθοντο τάχιστα μέλλοντα δια-  
βαίνειν τὸν Πέρσῃν ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπῃν, πέμπουσι ἐς τὸν  
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μενοι δὲ ἐπὶ τούτους τῶν Θεσσαλῶν οἱ ἄγγελοι ἔλεγον·  
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τοῖσιν δ' οὐρανόθεν μέγ' ἐπήγαγε  
πῆμα Κρονίων,  
λῆμὸν ὁμοῦ καὶ λοιμόν· ἀποφθινύ-  
θουσι δὲ λαοί.

- 9. ἔσπε . . . νέμεισθαι: inf. in dependent clause in indir. disc., as 7. 170. 9. — ἐρημωθείσης Κρήτης: gen. abs. for esp. emphasis, though αὐτὴν occurs just after. — 10. τρίτους . . . Κρήτας: a third population of Cretans now occupy it. — 12. ἔσχε: = ἀπέσχε.

THE THESSALIANS AND THE PASS OF TEMPE (CC. 172-174)

172. 1. ὑπὸ ἀναγκαίης: *inviti*. — ὥς διέδεξαν, ὅτι: as they clearly showed, in that. — 2. οἱ

Ἀλευάδαι: see on 7. 6. 8. — 3. ἐπεῖτε τάχιστα: *cum primum*. — 5. ἀλισμένοι: cp. 7. 145. 2. ἀλί-  
ζειν = ἀθροίζειν. Xen. (*Anab.* 2. 4. 3; 6. 3. 3; συναλίζειν *Cyrop.* 1. 2. 15; 1. 4. 14) alone of Attic classic writers uses the word. — 6. ἀραιρη-  
μένοι: see on 7. 83. 6. — 7. τῶν τὰ ἀμείνω φρονεουσέων: cp. 7. 145. 3. — 9. φυλάσσεσθαι: *be guarded*. Cp. 7. 223. 10. The pass was that of Tempe. — 10. ἦ: sing. though there are two subjs., doubtless because the second subj. includes the first. — 11. ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ πολέμου: *under cover from the war*, as 7. 215. 8. Cp. ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ φόβου 1. 143. 1; Hom. ζ 210

αὐτῶν δὲ Ταραντίνων οὐκ ἔπην ἀριθμός. ὁ δὲ Μίκ οἰκέτης ἔων Ἀναξίλειω, ἐπίτροπος Ῥηγίου κατελέλει οὗτος ὃς περ ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ Ῥηγίου καὶ Τεγέην τὴν Ἀδων οἰκήσας ἀνέθηκε ἐν Ὀλυμπίῃ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀντας. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Ῥηγίους τε καὶ Ταραντ τοῦ λόγου μοι παρενθήκη γέγονε. ἐς δὲ τὴν Κρ ἐρημωθεῖσαν, ὡς λέγουσι Πραῖσιοι, ἐσοικίζεσθαι λους τε ἀνθρώπους καὶ μάλιστα Ἕλληνας, τρίτ γενεῇ μετὰ Μίνων τελευτήσαντα γενέσθαι τὰ Τρ ἐν τοῖσι οὐ φλαυροτάτους φαίνεσθαι ἔοντας Κρ τιμωροὺς Μενέλεω. ἀντὶ τούτων δέ σφι ἀπονοοσθὴ ἐκ Τροίης λιμόν τε καὶ λοιμὸν γενέσθαι καὶ αὐ

tion at end for emphasis, as 7. 223.

4. — 22. οὐκ ἔπην ἀριθμός: *no numbering was possible*, as 7. 191.

3. — 23. ἐπίτροπος: cp. 7. 7. 7. A sort of regency for the minor heirs seems to be meant. — 24. ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ Ῥηγίου: acc. to Diod. (11. 48, 11. 66) Miccythus, after nine years' regency (476-467), having been prosecuted by the heirs and honorably acquitted, declined further guardianship and withdrew to Tegea. — 25. οἰκήσας: *settled in*, as 6. 33. 11. — τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀνδριάντας: dedicated in fulfillment of a vow for the recovery of a son. Fifteen are mentioned by Pausanias as still standing at Olympia in his time (about 150 A.D.); others had been taken to Rome by Nero. Cp. Paus. 5. 26. 4. Fragments of two

of the inscribed bases of were discovered in the e tions.

171. 1. τὰ κατὰ Ῥηγίους *ters pertaining to the Rhegi* — 2. παρενθήκη: *a digressi* 6. 19. 4. — 3. ἐσοικίζεσθαι ἄ: return to indir. disc. — 4. τρι νεῆ: Idomeneus, the Cretan in the Trojan War, was gra of Minos. Hom. N 451. — 5 Μίνων τελευτήσαντα: for ( cp. πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου 7. 14 GMT. 829 b. — 6. ἐν τοῖσι φαίνεσθαι: for inf. in rel. cla indir. disc., see on 7. 170. 7. Μενέλεω: dat. after τιμ just as after τιμωρεῖν. — 8. τε καὶ λοιμὸν γενέσθαι: See *Aen.* 3. 137-139. For the 1 laic phrase, cp. Hes. *W.* at 242 f.



καὶ τοῖσι προβάτοισι, ἔστε τὸ δεύτερον ἐρημωθείσης Κρήτης μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων τρίτους αὐτὴν νῦν νέμε-  
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διέδεξαν, ὅτι οὐ σφί ἦνδανε τὰ οἱ Ἀλευάδαι ἐμηχα-  
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μενοι δὲ ἐπὶ τούτους τῶν Θεσσαλῶν οἱ ἄγγελοι ἔλεγον·  
Ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, δεῖ φυλάσσεσθαι τὴν ἐσβολὴν τὴν  
Ὀλυμπικὴν, ἵνα Θεσσαλὴ τε καὶ ἡ σύμπασα ἡ Ἑλλὰς 10  
ἐν σκέπη τοῦ πολέμου. ἡμεῖς μὲν νῦν ἔτοιμοί εἰμεν

τοῖσιν δ' οὐρανόθεν μέγ' ἐπήγαγε  
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— 9. ἔστε . . . νέμεσθαι: inf. in  
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gen. abs. for esp. emphasis, though  
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τους . . . Κρήτας: a third popula-  
tion of Cretans now occupy it. —  
12. ἔσχε: = ἀπέσχε.

#### THE THESSALIANS AND THE PASS OF TEMPE (CC. 172-174)

172. 1. ὑπὸ ἀναγκαίης: *inviti*.  
— ὡς διέδεξαν, ὅτι: as they  
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Ἀλευάδαι: see on 7. 6. 8. —  
3. ἐπεῖτε τάχιστα: *cum primum*.  
— 5. ἀλισμένοι: cp. 7. 145. 2. ἀλί-  
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3, 6. 3. 3; συναλίζειν *Cyrop.* 1. 2.  
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ἀμείνω φρονεουσέων: cp. 7. 145. 3.  
— 9. φυλάσσεσθαι: *be guarded*.  
Cp. 7. 223. 10. The pass was that  
of Tempe. — 10. ἡ: sing. though  
there are two subjs., doubtless be-  
cause the second subj. includes  
the first. — 11. ἐν σκέπη τοῦ πολέ-  
μου: *under cover from the war*,  
as 7. 215. 8. Cp. ἐν σκέπη τοῦ  
φόβου 1. 143. 1; Hom. ζ 210

συμφυλάσσειν, πέμπειν δὲ χρή καὶ ἡμέας στρι-  
 πολλήν, ὥς εἰ μὴ πέμψετε, ἐπίστασθε ἡμέας ὁμοί-  
 σειν τῷ Πέρσῃ· οὐ γάρ τοι προκατημένους τοσ-  
 πρό τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος μόνους πρό ἡμέων δεῖ  
 λέσθαι. βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ βουλόμενοι ἀναγκαίην  
 οὐδεμίαν οἰοί τέ ἐστε προσφέρειν· οὐδαμὰ γὰρ  
 νασίης ἀνάγκη κρέσσων ἔφν. ἡμεῖς δὲ πειρησά-  
 αὐτοῖ τινα σωτηρίην μηχανώμενοι. ταῦτα ἔλεγε·  
 173 Θεσσαλοί. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες πρὸς ταῦτα ἐβουλεύ-  
 ἐς Θεσσαλίην πέμπειν κατὰ θάλασσαν πεζὸν στρ-  
 φυλάζοντα τὴν ἐσβολήν. ὥς δὲ συνελέχθη ὁ στρ-  
 ἔπλει δι' Εὐρίπου. ἀπικόμενος δὲ τῆς Ἀχαιΐης  
 Ἄλουν, ἀποβὰς ἐπορεύετο ἐς Θεσσαλίην, τὰς νέας  
 καταλιπὼν, καὶ ἀπίκητο ἐς τὰ Τέμπεα ἐς τὴν ἐσφ-  
 ἣ περ ἀπὸ Μακεδονίης τῆς κάτω ἐς Θεσσαλίην·  
 παρὰ ποταμὸν Πηνειόν, μεταξὺ δὲ Ὀλύμπου τε  
 ἐόντα καὶ τῆς Ὀσσης. ἐνθαῦτα ἐστρατοπεδεύοντι  
 Ἕλλήνων κατὰ μυρίους ἐπλῖται συλλεγέντες, καὶ  
 ἐπὶ σκέπας ἔστ' ἀνέμοιο. — 13. εἰ μὴ πέμψετε: minatory condition.  
 — ἐπίστασθε ἡμέας ὁμολογήσειν: *understand that we shall make terms.* This const. with ἐπίστα-  
 σθε is freq. in Hdt., rare in Attic.  
 — 16. οὐ βουλόμενοι: though the  
 ptc. is conditional, the neg is οὐ, because it belongs to the single word. See on 7. 10. θ 10. — ἀναγ-  
 καίην: *compulsion, i.e. alone to op-*  
*pose the enemy.* Cp. the oath 7.  
 132. 6. — 17. οὐδαμὰ γὰρ . . . ἔφν: *for never is compulsion stronger*  
*than inability.* Cp. 8. 11  
*Theog.* 140. — 18. ἔφν: *gnor-*  
*πειρησόμεθα μηχανώμενοι:*  
*ptc., as 7. 139. 8, 7. 148. 9.*  
 173. 4. Ἀχαιΐης: in  
 ern Thessaly, called also F  
 tis. Cp. 7. 132. 3. — 5. '  
 on the west shore of the Pag  
 Gulf. Homer (B 682) me  
 it among the cities of Achī  
 7. Μακεδονίης τῆς κάτω: *Macedonia.* κάτω, along the  
 as against ἄνω (24), in t  
 terior. — 10. κατὰ μυρίους:

προσὴν ἢ Θεσσαλῶν ἵππος. ἐστρατήγει δὲ Λακεδαι-  
 μονίων μὲν Εὐαίνετος ὁ Καρήνου ἐκ τῶν πολεμάρχων  
 ἀραιρημένος, γένεος μέντοι ἐὼν οὐ τοῦ βασιληίου, Ἀθη-  
 ναίων δὲ Θεμιστοκλέης ὁ Νεοκλέος. ἔμειναν δὲ ὀλίγας  
 ἡμέρας ἐνθαῦτα· ἀπικόμενοι γὰρ ἄγγελοι παρὰ Ἀλεξ-  
 15 ἀνδρου τοῦ Ἀμύντεω ἀνδρὸς Μακεδόνης συνεβούλευόν  
 σφι ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι μηδὲ μένοντας ἐν τῇ ἐσβολῇ  
 καταπατηθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ ἐπιόντος, σημαί-  
 νοντες τὸ πλήθός τε τῆς στρατιῆς καὶ τὰς νέας. ὥς δὲ  
 οὗτοί σφι ταῦτα συνεβούλευον (χρηστὰ γὰρ ἐδόκεον 20  
 συμβουλευεῖν, καὶ σφι εὖνοος ἐφαίνετο ἐὼν ὁ Μακεδών),  
 ἐπείθοντο. δοκεῖν δέ μοι, ἄρρωδίῃ ἦν τὸ πείθον, ὥς  
 ἐπύθοντο καὶ ἄλλην ἐοῦσαν ἐσβολὴν ἐς Θεσσαλοῦς  
 κατὰ τὴν ἄνω Μακεδονίην διὰ Περραιβῶν κατὰ Γόννον  
 πόλιν, τῇ περ δὴ καὶ ἐσέβαλε ἡ στρατιὴ ἡ Ξέρξεω. 25  
 καταβαίντες δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τὰς νέας ὀπίσω ἐπο-  
 174ρεῦντο ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμόν. αὕτη ἐγένετο ἡ ἐς Θεσσαλίην  
 στρατιή, βασιλέος τε μέλλοντος διαβαίνειν ἐς τὴν

10,000.—12. ἐκ τῶν πολεμάρχων  
 ἀραιρημένος: *chosen from the pole-  
 marches*, or six commanders of  
 divisions (μόραι) of the Spartan  
 army, the chief command belong-  
 ing regularly to one of the two  
 kings (6. 56).—15. Ἀλεξάνδρου:  
 king of Macedon and public guest-  
 friend (πρόξενος) of the Athenians.  
 He was sent by Mardonius to  
 Athens after the retreat of Xerxes  
 (8. 136) to persuade the Athenians  
 to an alliance with the Persians  
 (8. 140). He it was, too, who

warned the Athenians of Mardo-  
 nius' purpose to give battle the  
 next day at Plataea (9. 45).—  
 22. δοκεῖν δέ μοι: abs. inf. Cp.  
 7. 24. 1.—ἄρρωδίῃ ἦν τὸ πεί-  
 θον: *it was dread that persuaded  
 them*. Cp. ἄρρωδία Thuc. 2. 88. 3,  
 2. 89. 3.—23. ἄλλην ἐοῦσαν ἐσβο-  
 λήν: for the three routes from  
 Macedonia into Thessaly, see on  
 7. 128. 6.—24. κατὰ Γόννον:  
 west of Tempe. Cp. 7. 128. 8.—  
 25. τῇ περ δὴ καί: *by which very  
 route, indeed*. Cp. 7. 168. 25.

Εὐρώπην ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης καὶ ἑόντος ἤδη ἐν Ἀβύδῳ. Θεσσαλοὶ δὲ ἐρμωθέντες συμμάχων οὕτω δὴ ἐμήδισαν προθύμως οὐδ' ἔτι ἐνδοιαστῶς, ὥστε ἐν τοῖσι πρήγμασι 5 ἐφαίνοντο βασιλεῖ ἄνδρες ἑόντες χρησιμώτατοι.

- 175 Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐπέιτε ἀπίκατο ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, ἐβουλεύοντο πρὸς τὰ λεχθέντα ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου τῇ τε στή-  
 σονται τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ἐν οἰοισι χώροισι. ἡ νικῶσα  
 δὲ γνώμη ἐγίνετο τὴν ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι ἐσβολὴν φυλά-  
 ξαι· στεινοτέρη γὰρ ἐφαίνετο ἐοῦσα τῆς ἐς Θεσσαλίην 5  
 καὶ ἅμα μία ἀγχοτέρη τε τῆς ἑωυτῶν. τὴν δὲ ἀτραπόν,  
 δι' ἣν ἤλωσαν οἱ ἀλόντες Ἑλλήνων ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι,  
 οὐδὲ ᾗδεσαν ἐοῦσαν πρότερον ἢ περ ἀπικόμενοι ἐς Θερ-  
 μοπύλας ἐπύθοντο Τρηχινίων. ταύτην ὦν ἐβουλεύσαντο  
 φυλάσσουντες τὴν ἐσβολὴν μὴ παριέναι ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα 10  
 τὸν βάρβαρον, τὸν δὲ ναυτικὸν στρατὸν πλεῖν γῆς τῆς  
 Ἰστιαιώτιδος ἐπὶ Ἀρτεμίσιον. ταῦτα γὰρ ἀγχοῦ τε  
 ἀλλήλων ἐστὶ ὥστε πυνθάνεσθαι τὰ κατὰ ἐκατέρους

THE GREEKS AT ARTEMISIUM AND  
 THERMOPYLAE. ORACLE OF  
 THE WINDS (CC. 175-178)

175. 2. ἐξ: see on 7. II. 14.—  
 στήσονται τὸν πόλεμον: see on 7.  
 9. β 2.—3. ἡ νικῶσα γνώμη: *the*  
*opinion that prevailed.* Cp. 6.  
 101. 10.—5. τῆς ἐς Θεσσαλίην:  
*sc. φερούσης ἐσβολῆς.*—6. καὶ  
 ἅμα μία ἀγχοτέρη τε τῆς ἑωυτῶν:  
*and at once single and nearer to*  
*their own land.* μία, whereas in  
 Thessaly there were two ways.  
 ἀγχοτέρη, from (poetical) ἀγχοῦ

(ἀγχι), only here.—7. δι' ἣν ἤλω-  
 σαν οἱ ἀλόντες Ἑλλήνων: note the  
 alliteration. For the abundance,  
 ἤλωσαν οἱ ἀλόντες, see on 7. 10.  
 α 3.—8. πρότερον ἢ: cp. 7. 2. 5, 7.  
 150. 4.—10. μὴ παριέναι: *not to*  
*let by.*—11. γῆς τῆς Ἰστιαιώτι-  
 dos: chorographic or part. gen. of  
 place. This Histiaeotis was in  
 northern Euboea, not in Thessaly.  
 —12. ταῦτα: Θερμόπυλαι and Ἀρ-  
 τεμίσιον.—13. ὥστε πυνθάνεσθαι  
 τὰ κατὰ ἐκατέρους ἑόντα: *so that*  
*they could learn what was happen-*  
*ing about either division, i.e. the*

176 ἐόντα, οἳ τε χῶροι οὕτω ἔχουσι· τοῦτο μὲν, τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον, ἐκ τοῦ πελάγεος τοῦ Θρηκίου ἐξ εὐρέος συνάγεται ἐς στείνον ἐόντα τὸν πόρον τὸν μεταξύ νήσου τε Σκιάθου καὶ ἡπείρου Μαγνησίας· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ στείνου τῆς Εὐβοῆς ἤδη τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον δέκεται αἰγιαλός, ἐν δὲ 5 Ἀρτέμιδος ἱρόν. ἡ δὲ αὖ διὰ Τρηχίνος ἔσοδος ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐστὶ τῇ στεινοτάτῃ ἡμίπλευρον. οὐ μέντοι κατὰ τοῦτό γε ὅτι τὸ στεινότατον τῆς χώρας τῆς ἄλλης, ἀλλ' ἐμπροσθὲ τε Θερμοπυλῶν καὶ ὀπισθε, κατὰ τε Ἀλπη-

force at Thermopylae could hear about that at Artemisium, and *vice versa*. — 14. οὕτω: looks forward.

176. 1. τοῦτο μὲν: the correl. is δὲ αὖ in 6. Cp. 3. 106. 3, 3. 107.

1. — τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον: without construction, placed as a kind of heading or summary of what follows. Cp. Dem. Phil. 1. 28 χρήματα τοῖνυν· ἔστι μὲν ἡ τροφή κτέ. — 2. ἐκ τοῦ πελάγεος: (coming) from the open sea, i.e. in the direction of. — τοῦ Θρηκίου: i.e. the northern Aegean. — ἐξ εὐρέος: sc. πόρου from ἐς στείνον πόρον. — συνάγεται: it narrows. The subj. is easily supplied from the context (πέλαγος or πόρος). — 4. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ στείνου: sc. πόρου, from the narrow passage. — 5. τῆς Εὐβοῆς: chorographic gen. with τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον, which is subj. of δέκεται (receives you; cp. ὑποδέκεται 15). — τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον: with part. gen. of place the governing noun is usually without art., 'the (above men-

tioned) A.' The region, which is without a town, gets its name from the shrine of Artemis. — 5. αἰγιαλός: a coast district, appos. to τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον. — ἐν δέ: adv. — 6. διὰ Τρηχίνος: the district, as 7. 203. 15, about the head of the Malian Gulf; usually the city (7. 199. 1, 7. 201. 7). — ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα: when a noun has several modifiers, one of these is in attrib. position, the rest may be outside. Central Greece, excluding Thessaly, is meant. — 7. τῇ στεινοτάτῃ: sc. ἐστίν. — κατὰ τοῦτό γε: at this point. — 8. τὸ στεινότατον . . . τῆς ἄλλης: lit. the narrowest point of the rest of the region, where English idiom requires "of the whole region." S. 1272; HA. 705. Cp. Shaks. Midsummer N. D. v. 1, "This is the greatest error of all the rest." — 9. κατὰ τε Ἀλπηνοὺς κτέ: more definitely explaining ἐμπροσθε . . . καὶ ὀπισθε. The distance between the two narrowest points was about

νοὺς, ὅπισθε ἔοντας, ἐοῦσα ἀμαξιτὸς μούνη, καὶ ἔμ-  
προσθε κατὰ Φοίνικα ποταμὸν ἀγχοῦ Ἀνθήλης πόλιος,  
ἄλλη ἀμαξιτὸς μούνη. τῶν δὲ Θερμοπυλῆων τὸ μὲν  
πρὸς ἐσπέρης ὄρος ἄβατόν τε καὶ ἀπόκρημνον, ὑψηλόν,  
ἀνατεῖνον ἐς τὴν Οἶτην· τὸ δὲ πρὸς τὴν ῥῶ τῆς ὁδοῦ  
θάλασσα ὑποδέκεται καὶ τενάγεια. ἔστι δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐσόδῳ 15  
ταύτῃ θερμὰ λουτρά, τὰ Χύτρον καλέουσι οἱ ἐπιχώριοι,  
καὶ βωμὸς ἰδρύται Ἡρακλέος ἐπ' αὐτοῖσι. ἐδέδμητο

fifteen stadia (7.200. 5). — 10. ὅπισθε: *i.e.* looking westward from the defile. — ἐοῦσα ἀμαξιτός: appos. to τὸ στενόντατον, the ptc. agreeing with the pred. — 12. τῶν δὲ Θερμοπυλῆων τὸ μὲν πρὸς ἐσπέρης: *to the west of Thermopylae*. Cp. 14 and see on 7. 20. 15. The designation is inexact, since Hdt. writes as if the coast ran north and south, instead of east and west, as it does here. — 15. θάλασσα . . . καὶ τενάγεια: *hysteron proteron*. The locality is now greatly changed, the coast line being now some four miles eastward, and the marshes formed esp. by the alluvium of the Sperchius occupying the intervening space. The other streams now empty into the Sperchius, which enters the gulf more to the south, and about eight miles distant from its old mouth. In the dry season one may cross the marsh avoiding the Pass, where the road still runs. — 16. θερμὰ λουτρά: "The warm waters — whence the

name Thermopylae — break out in bold springs at the base of the cliff. — There are two main springs and several smaller ones. The water is quite warm [104° Fahrenheit] and has an unpleasantly strong odor of sulphur; the precipitation is such that now, for several hundred feet, the strip of coast over which the water makes its way to the marsh is covered with a porous stone crust. The Pass must, of course, in this way be constantly widening; but the actually narrowest point is just south (more exactly east) of the springs and out of the petrification area. . . . The Pass, outside of the part covered by the stone crust from the springs, is grown up in green bush, and to the beautiful wall of Oeta cling oaks, myrtles, firs, and pines" (Ross, *Königsreisen*, 1. 90). — Χύτρον: "Caldrons," the basins for collecting the water for the baths, which is hot and salt. — 17. βωμὸς ἰδρύται Ἡρακλέος:

δὲ τείχος κατὰ ταύτας τὰς ἐσβολάς, καὶ τό γε παλαιὸν  
 πύλαι ἐπήσαν. ἔδειμαν δὲ Φωκεῖς τὸ τείχος δέισαντες,  
 ἐπεὶ Θεσσαλοὶ ἦλθον ἐκ Θεσπρωτῶν οἰκήσοντας γῆν <sup>20</sup>  
 τὴν Αἰολίδα, τὴν περ νῦν ἐκτέεται. ἅτε δὴ πειρωμένων  
 τῶν Θεσσαλῶν καταστρέφεισθαί σφεας, τοῦτο προεφν-  
 λάξαντο οἱ Φωκεῖς καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ θερμὸν τότε ἐπήκαν  
 ἐπὶ τὴν ἔσοδον, ὥς ἂν χαραδρωθεῖη ὁ χώρος, πᾶν  
 μηχανώμενοι ὅπως μὴ σφί ἐσβάλοιεν οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ ἐς <sup>25</sup>  
 τὴν χώραν. τὸ μὲν νυν τείχος τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐκ παλαιοῦ  
 τε ἐδέδμητο καὶ τὸ πλεόν αὐτοῦ ἤδη ὑπὸ χρόνου ἔκειτο·  
 τοῖσι δὲ αὐτὶς ὀρθώσασι ἔδοξε ταύτῃ ἀπαμύνειν ἀπὸ  
 τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὸν βάρβαρον. κώμη δὲ ἐστὶ ἀγχοτάτω  
 τῆς ὁδοῦ, Ἀλπηνοὶ οὖνομα· ἐκ ταύτης δὲ ἐπισιτιεῖσθαι <sup>30</sup>  
<sup>177</sup> ἐλογίζοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες. οἱ μὲν νυν χώροι οὗτοι τοῖσι  
 Ἕλλησι εἶναι ἐφαίνοντο ἐπιτήδεοι· ἅπαντα γὰρ προ-  
 σκεψάμενοι καὶ ἐπιλογισθέντες ὅτι οὔτε πληθῆι ἔξουσι

hot baths in general were regarded as sacred to Heracles, according to the myth that they were prepared for his refreshment by Athena (or Hephaestus). Besides, on Mt. Oeta, near by, as tradition had it, was erected the pyre on which Heracles ended his sufferings. See Soph. *Trachinians*.—18. τὰς ἐσβολάς: pl. as I. 185. 31; only the eastern pass is meant.—20. ἐκ Θεσπρωτῶν: name of people for country, as freq. Thesprotia was in Epirus, whence the Thessalians crossed over Pindus, drove out the Aeolians, and occupied the land

hitherto called Aeolis, but henceforth Thessaly. The dispossessed Aeolians migrated into Boeotia. Acc. to Thuc. I. 12, this happened sixty years after the Trojan War.—21. ἐκτέεται: see Dial. § 4. 3.—22. τοῦτο: sc. τὸ καταστρέφεισθαι.—24. ὥς ἂν χαραδρωθεῖη: might be cut into gullies. For ὥς ἂν with opt., found chiefly in Hom. and Hdt., see GMT. 329, I b.—26. ἐκ παλαιοῦ: of old.—27. ἔκειτο: lay in ruins = συνεπεπτώκει.—28. τοῖσι: sc. τοῖς Ἕλλησι.—αὐτὶς ὀρθώσασι: postquam erexissent.

177. I. οἱ μὲν χώροι οὗτοι: i.e.

χρησθαι οἱ βάρβαροι οὔτε ἵππῳ, ταύτῃ σφι ἔδοξε  
δέκεσθαι τὸν ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ὥς δὲ ἐπύθοντο 5  
τὸν Πέρσῃ ἐόντα ἐν Πιερίῃ, διαλυθέντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ  
ἐστρατεύοντο αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν ἐς Θερμοπύλας πεζῇ, ἄλλοι  
δὲ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον.

- 178 Οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἕλληνες κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθειον διαταχ-  
θέντες, Δελφοὶ δ' ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐχρηστηρίαζοντο  
τῷ θεῷ ὑπὲρ ἐωπτῶν καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος καταρρωδηκότες,  
καὶ σφι ἐχρήσθη ἀνέμοισι εὐχεσθαι· μεγάλους γὰρ  
τούτους ἔσεσθαι τῇ Ἑλλάδι συμμάχους. Δελφοὶ δὲ 5  
δεξάμενοι τὸ μαντήιον πρῶτα μὲν Ἑλλήνων τοῖσι βου-  
λομένοισι εἶναι ἐλευθέροις ἐξήγγειλαν τὰ χρησθέντα  
αὐτοῖσι, καὶ σφι δεινῶς καταρρωδέουσι τὸν βάρβαρον  
ἐξαγγείλαντες χάριν ἀθάνατον κατέθεντο· μετὰ δὲ  
ταῦτα οἱ Δελφοὶ τοῖσι ἀνέμοισι βωμόν τε ἀπέδεξαν ἐν 10

Artemisium and Thermopylae. — 4. σφι ἔδοξε: where ἐβουλεύσαντο was to be expected after προσκεψάμενοι καὶ ἐπιλογισθέντες. Such changes of const. are esp. freq. with δοκεῖ. — 6. ἐν Πιερίῃ: see on 7. 131. 1. — διαλυθέντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ: for const. cp. 8. 56. 8.

178. 1. διαταχθέντες: in two divisions, i.e. the one going to Thermopylae, the other to Artemisium. — 2. ἐχρηστηρίαζοντο: cp. 7. 140. 2. — 4. σφι ἐχρήσθη ἀνέμοισι εὐχεσθαι: acc. to Clemens Alex. Strom. p. 753, the oracle was ὦ Δελφοὶ λίσσεσθ' ἀνέμους καὶ λώϊον ἔσται. For a similar oracle to the Athenians, cp. 7. 189. —

9. ἐξαγγείλαντες . . . κατέθεντο: a complete hexameter, prob. unintentional, but which Stein thinks due to a reminiscence from some poetic account of the event, perhaps a dedicatory inscription. Cp. 7. 225. 3; also 7. 169. 6 (iambic). — κατέθεντο: laid up for themselves. — 10. ἐν Θυίῃ: the locality is unknown. The heroine of this name was the legendary first priestess of Dionysus, and gave her name to the Thyiades or women who worshiped the god on Parnassus. The connection of her name with θύελλα (storm-wind) naturally suggested the placing of an altar of the winds in her τέμενος. —



Θυή, τῇ περ τῆς Κηφισοῦ θυγατρὸς Θυῖνης τὸ τέμενός ἐστι, ἐπ' ἧς καὶ ὁ χῶρος οὗτος τὴν ἐπωνυμίην ἔχει, καὶ θυσιῇσί σφεας μετῆσαν. Δελφοὶ μὲν δὴ κατὰ τὸ χρηστήριον ἔτι καὶ νῦν τοὺς ἀνέμους ἰλάσκονται

- 179 Ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς Ξέρξω στρατὸς ὀρμώμενος ἐκ Θέρμης πόλιος παρέβαλε νηυσὶ τῇσι ἄριστα πλεούσῃσι δέκα ἰθὺ Σκιαθον, ἔνθα ἦσαν προφυλάσσουσαι νέες τρεῖς Ἑλληνίδες, Τροιζηνίη τε καὶ Αἰγιναιή καὶ Ἀττική. προιδόντες δὲ οὗτοι τὰς νέας τῶν βαρβάρων ἐς φυγὴν 5  
180 ὥρμησαν. τὴν μὲν δὴ Τροιζηνίην, τῆς ἦρχε Πηρξῖνος, αὐτίκα αἰρέουσι ἐπισπόμενοι οἱ βάρβαροι· καὶ ἔπειτα τῶν ἐπιβατέων αὐτῆς τὸν καλλιστεύοντα ἀγαγόντες ἐπὶ τὴν πρῶρην τῆς νεὸς ἔσφαξαν, διαδέξιον ποιούμενοι τὸν εἶλον τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρῶτον καὶ κάλλιστον. τῷ δὲ 5 σφαγιασθέντι τούτῳ ὄνομα ἦν Λέων· τάχα δ' ἂν τι

12. ἐπ' ἧς: see on 7. 40. 12.  
— 13. μετῆσαν: *approached*.

FIRST SEA FIGHT. THE HELLENIC  
FLEET AT CHALCIS; THE PER-  
SIAN AT SEPIAS (CC. 179-183)

179. 1. ναυτικὸς στρατός: here really the van (ten ships) of the fleet (7. 183). — 2. παρέβαλε: like διαβάλλειν, *crossed*. — ἄριστα πλεούσῃσι: Sidonian fast sailers, acc. to 8. 92. 4. Cp. 7. 96. 3. — 3. ἰθύ: *straight for*. — 5. προιδόντες οὗτοι: *i.e.* the Greeks on the three ships.

180. 4. διαδέξιον . . . κάλλιστον: *making it a good omen for themselves that the first of the Greeks whom they took was also*

*very handsome*. διαδέξιος, only here, an intensified δεξιός = αἰσιος. For the form, cp. ὑποδέξιος 7. 49. 10. For the force, cp. Hom. B 353 ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι' ἐναίσιμα σήματα φαίνων, *lightening on the right, giving a lucky omen*. — 6. τάχα δ' ἂν τι . . . ἐπαύροιο: *and perhaps he had his name also in some degree to thank for it, i.e.* the name (Λέων), indicating preëminence, as well as his beauty, marked him as a fit sacrifice. For similar play upon a name, cp. 6. 50. 14. The aor. opt. with ἂν to express a supposition as to the past, as 9. 71. 19; oftener the pres. opt., as 7. 184. 17.

181 καὶ τοῦ οὐνόματος ἐπαύροιο. ἡ δὲ Αἰγιναίη, τῆς ἐτρηιάρχει Ἀσωνίδης, καὶ τινὰ σφι θόρυβον παρέσχε Πυθῷ τοῦ Ἰσχερόου ἐπιβατεύοντος, ἀνδρὸς ἀρίστου γενομένου ταύτην τὴν ἡμέρην· ὃς ἐπειδὴ ἡ νηὺς ἡλίσκετο ἐς τοῦτο ἀντείχε μαχόμενος ἐς ὃ κατεκρεουργήθη 5 ἅπας. ὥς δὲ πεσὼν οὐκ ἀπέθανε ἀλλ' ἦν ἔμπνοος, οἱ Πέρσαι, οἱ περ ἐπεβάτευον ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, δι' ἀρετὴν τὴν ἐκείνου περιποιῆσαί μιν περὶ πλείστου ἐποιήσαντο, σμύρνησί τε ἰώμενοι τὰ ἔλκεα καὶ σινδόνης βυσσίνης τελαμῶσι κατειλίσσοντες· καὶ μιν, ὥς ὀπίσω ἀπίκοντο 10 ἐς τὸ ἐωυτῶν στρατόπεδον, ἐπεδείκνυσαν ἐκπαγλεόμενοι πάσῃ τῇ στρατῇ, περιέποντες εὖ· τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους τοὺς 182 ἔλαβον ἐν τῇ νηὶ ταύτῃ περιείπον ὥς ἀνδράποδα. αἱ μὲν δὴ δύο τῶν νεῶν οὕτω ἐχειρώθησαν· ἡ δὲ τρίτη, τῆς ἐτρηιάρχει Φόρμος ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, φεύγουσα ἐξοκέλλει ἐς τὰς ἐκβολὰς τοῦ Πηγειοῦ, καὶ τοῦ μὲν σκάφεος ἐκράτησαν οἱ βάρβαροι, τῶν δὲ ἀνδρῶν οὐκ 5 ὥς γὰρ δὴ τάχιστα ἐπώκειλαν τὴν νέα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀποθορόντες κατὰ Θεσσαλὴν πορευόμενοι ἐκομίσθησαν

181. 3. ἐπιβατεύοντος: *serving as a marine*. Cp. 7. 184. 8. — 5. ἐς τοῦτο, ἐς ὃ: *emphatic for ἐς ὃ*. — κατεκρεουργήθη ἅπας: *was all chopped into butcher's meat*. The comp., as well as the simple verb, un-Attic and rare. Cp. Aesch. *Pers.* 466 παῖονσι, κρεοκοποῦσι δυστήνων μέλη. For κατα-, cp. καταχορδεύων 6. 75. 18. — 9. σινδόνης βυσσίνης: *of fine linen* ('byssus linen'). Cp. 2. 86. 25.

— 11. ἐκπαγλεόμενοι: *with great admiration*. Pythes was recaptured by the Greeks at Salamis and restored to Aegina (8. 92).

182. 1. αἱ δύο: the art. designates part of a definite whole. — 4. ἐξοκέλλει: *runs ashore*, ἐξ- indicating *from* the sea shorewards, while ἐπώκειλαν (6) means *ran upon the shore* (cp. 6. 16. 5). — 7. ἀποθορόντες: Epic and Ionic for Attic ἀποπηδήσαντες.

183 ἐς Ἀθήνας. ταῦτα οἱ Ἕλληνες οἱ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ στρα-  
τοπεδευόμενοι πυνθάνονται παρὰ πυρσῶν ἐκ Σκιάθου.  
πυθόμενοι δὲ καὶ καταρρωδήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτε-  
μισίου μετορμίζοντο ἐς Χαλκίδα, φυλάζοντες μὲν τὸν  
Εὐριπον, λείποντες δὲ ἡμεροσκόπους περὶ τὰ ὑψηλὰ τῆς 5  
Εὐβοίης. τῶν δὲ δέκα νεῶν τῶν βαρβάρων τρεῖς ἐπή-  
λασαν περὶ τὸ ἔρμα τὸ μεταξὺ ἐὼν Σκιάθου τε καὶ  
Μαγνησίης, καλεόμενον δὲ Μύρμηκα. ἐνθαῦτα οἱ βάρ-  
βαροι ἐπειδὴ στήλην λίθου ἐπέθηκαν κομίσαντες ἐπὶ  
τὸ ἔρμα, ὀρμηθέντες αὐτοὶ ἐκ Θέρμης, ὥς σφι τὸ ἐμπο- 10  
δὼν ἐγεγόνει καθαρὸν, ἐπέπλεον πάσῃσι τῇσι νηυσί,  
ἔνδεκα ἡμέρας παρέντες μετὰ τὴν βασιλέος ἐξέλασιν  
ἐκ Θέρμης. τὸ δὲ ἔρμα σφι κατηγήσατο ἐὼν ἐν πόρῳ  
μάλιστα Πάμμων Σκύριος. πανημερὸν δὲ πλέοντες οἱ  
βάρβαροι ἐξανύουσι τῆς Μαγνησίης χώρας ἐπὶ Σηπιάδα 15  
τε καὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τὸν μεταξὺ Κασθαναίης τε πόλιος  
έόντα καὶ Σηπιάδος ἀκτῆς.

183. 2. παρὰ πυρσῶν: *from fire-signals*. The prep., used elsewhere in pers. const., prob. because πυρσούντων was in the author's mind. — 5. ἡμεροσκόπους: *scouts* who from high points watched the enemy's movements, which was possible only by day, of course. — 7. τὸ ἔρμα: *the reef* or sunken rock, now known to Greek sailors as *Leftari*. — 10. αὐτοί: *i.e.* the main body. — ὥς σφι . . . καθαρὸν: *since the hindrance had now been removed, i.e.* the reef was now marked by the pillar, so that the

ships could avoid it. καθαρὸν, usually applied to a place (*clear of*), here used of the obstacle itself (*removed*). — 12. παρέντες: *having let pass*. — 13. ἐκ Θέρμης: for position of this second modifier, see on ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα 7. 176. 6. — σφι κατηγήσατο: *had shown them*. — ἐν πόρῳ μάλιστα: *exactly in the fareway*. — 15. ἐξανύουσι: *sc. τὴν ὁδόν*. Apparently intrans. (abs.), as 6. 139. 16. Cp. κατανύσας 6. 140. 5. — τῆς Μαγνησίης χώρας: *chorographic gen.* with Σηπιάδα. This promontory

184 Μέχρι μὲν νυν τούτου τοῦ χώρου καὶ Θερμοπυλέων ἀπαθῆς τε κακῶν ἦν ὁ στρατός, καὶ πλῆθος ἦν τῆν-  
καῦτα ἔτι, ὥς ἐγὼ συμβαλλόμενος εὐρίσκω, τῶν μὲν ἐκ  
τῶν νεῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης, ἐουσέων ἑπτὰ καὶ διηκο-  
σιέων καὶ χιλιέων, τὸν μὲν ἀρχαῖον ἐκάστων τῶν ἐθνέων 5  
ἑόντα ὁμιλον τέσσερας καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδας καὶ πρὸς  
χιλιάδα τε καὶ τετρακοσίους, ὥς ἀνὰ διηκοσίους ἄνδρας  
λογιζόμενοισι ἐν ἐκάστη νηί. ἐπεβάτευον δὲ ἐπὶ τού-  
των τῶν νεῶν, χωρὶς ἐκάστων τῶν ἐπιχωρίων ἐπιβατέων,  
Περσέων τε καὶ Μήδων καὶ Σακέων τριήκοντα ἄνδρες. 10

was the southern extremity of  
Magnesia.

ESTIMATE OF XERXES' COMBINED  
FORCES AT THIS POINT (CC.  
184-187)

184. A general review and catalogue of the host has already been given (cc. 60-100), but only according to nationality and equipment, the general summary of numbers, which were continually swelling as the army advanced, being reserved till the moment when the threshold of Greece had been reached and just before storms and combats by sea and land had begun to change conditions. The dramatic effect of the enumeration, at this point, of the incredible host that seemed about to overwhelm Hellas is enhanced by the long-drawn-out statement of numbers.

2. πλῆθος ἦν: the numbers should follow in nom. or gen., but the parenthetical ὥς . . . εὐρίσκω induces a change of const., τὸν μὲν ἀρχαῖον ὁμιλον, in which the subject πλῆθος is renewed, being made to depend on εὐρίσκω. — 3. τῶν μὲν: repeated in τοῦτο μὲν τὸ ναυτικόν (18) and antithesis to τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ (20). — 5. ἀρχαῖον: *original*, i.e. native crew of each ship before the addition of Persian and other marines. Cp. 7. 89. 2 ff. and 7. 96. 1. — ἐκάστων τῶν ἐθνέων: recounted 7. 89-95. — 6. ἑόντα: suppl. ptc. with εὐρίσκω. Cp. 7. 8. a 14. — πρὸς: adv. — 7. ὥς . . . λογιζόμενοισι: *on the supposition that one reckons*. S. 1497; HA. 771 b. The pl., as 5. 53. 7, is unusual. — ἀνὰ διηκοσίους ἄνδρας: *at the rate of 200 men*, the usual crew of a Greek trireme, of whom some 170 were rowers. — 10. τριήκοντα:

οὗτος ἄλλος ὁμιλος γίνεται τρισμύριοι καὶ ἑξακισχίλιοι καὶ πρὸς διηκόσιοι τε καὶ δέκα. προσθήσω δ' ἔτι τούτῳ καὶ τῷ προτέρῳ ἀριθμῷ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πεντηκοντέρων, ποιήσας ὃ τι πλεον ἦν αὐτῶν ἢ ἔλασσον, ἀν' ὀγδῶκοντα ἄνδρας ἐνεῖναι. συνελέχθη δὲ ταῦτα τὰ 15 πλοῖα, ὡς καὶ πρότερον εἰρέθη, τρισχίλια. ἤδη ὦν ἄνδρες ἂν εἴεν ἐν αὐτοῖσι τέσσερες μυριάδες καὶ εἴκοσι. τοῦτο μὲν δὴ τὸ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης ναυτικὸν ἦν, σύμπαν ἐὼν πεντήκοντα μυριάδες καὶ μία, χιλιάδες δὲ ἔπεισι ἐπὶ ταύτησι ἑπτὰ καὶ πρὸς ἑκατοντάδες ἕξ καὶ δεκάς. τοῦ 20 δὲ πεζοῦ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μυριάδες ἐγένοντο, τῶν δὲ ἱππέων ὀκτὼ μυριάδες. προσθήσω δ' ἔτι τούτοις τὰς καμήλους τοὺς ἐλαύνοντας Ἀραβίους καὶ τοὺς τὰ ἄρματα Λίβυας, πλήθος ποιήσας δισμυρίους ἄνδρας. καὶ δὴ τό τε ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ 25 πλήθος συντιθέμενον γίνεται διηκόσiai τε μυριάδες καὶ τριήκοντα καὶ μία καὶ πρὸς χιλιάδες ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑκατοντάδες ἕξ καὶ δεκάς. τοῦτο μὲν τὸ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς Ἀσίης

on Greek ships the usual complement of marines in early times was large, e.g. the Chians had at Lade 40 on each ship (6. 15. 5); but as more reliance came to be placed on skillful maneuvering, the number was reduced; at Salamis the Athenians had 18, in the Pelop. War 10 (Thuc. 1. 49). — 11. οὗτος ἄλλος ὁμιλος: note the rare omission of the art. The pron. is then usually post-pos. — 14. ποιήσας: assuming, as 24 below and 7. 186. 6. — ὃ τι πλεον . . . ἢ ἔλασ-

σον: whatever there was of them more or less, i.e. on the average. — ἀν' . . . ἐνεῖναι: that about 80 men were on each. — 16. πρότερον: 7. 97. 10. — ἤδη ὦν: so then. — 17. ἂν εἴεν: for opt., see on 7. 180. 6. — 23. τὰς καμήλους: dependent on ἐλαύνοντας and outside of attrib. position, whereas τὰ ἄρματα in same const. is regular. — Ἀραβίους καὶ . . . Λίβυας: see 7. 86. With τοὺς τὰ ἄρματα sc. ἐλαύνοντας. — 25. καὶ δὴ: and so, as 7. 186. 6. — 28. τοῦτο: herewith.

στράτευμα ἔξαναχθέν εἴρηται, ἄνευ τε τῆς θεραπήης  
 τῆς ἐπομένης καὶ τῶν σιταγωγῶν πλοίων καὶ ὅσοι 30  
 185 ἐνέπλεον τούτοισι. τὸ δὲ δὴ ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἀγόμενον  
 στράτευμα ἔτι προσλογιστέα τούτῳ παντὶ τῷ ἔξηριθμη-  
 μένῳ· δόκησιν δὲ δεῖ λέγειν. νέας μὲν νυν οἱ ἀπὸ  
 Θρήκης Ἕλληνες καὶ ἐκ τῶν νήσων τῶν ἐπικειμένων  
 τῇ Θρήκῃ παρείχοντο εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν. ἐκ μὲν νυν 5  
 τούτων τῶν νεῶν ἄνδρες τετρακισχίλιοι καὶ δισμύριοι  
 γίνονται. πεζοῦ δὲ τὸν Θρήκες παρείχοντο καὶ Παῖονες  
 καὶ Ἑορδοὶ καὶ Βοττιαῖοι καὶ τὸ Χαλκιδικὸν γένος καὶ  
 Βρύγοι καὶ Πίερες καὶ Μακεδόνες καὶ Περραιβοὶ καὶ  
 Ἐνιῆνες καὶ Δόλοπες καὶ Μάγνητες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ 10  
 καὶ ὅσοι τῆς Θρήκης τὴν παραλίην νέμονται, τούτων  
 τῶν ἐθνέων τριήκοντα μυριάδας δοκέω γενέσθαι. αὗται  
 ὧν αἱ μυριάδες ἐκείνησι προστεθεῖσαι τῇσι ἐκ τῆς  
 Ἀσίας γίνονται αἱ πᾶσαι ἀνδρῶν αἱ μάχιμοι μυριάδες

— 29. ἔξαναχθέν: note the ptc. (where there is another modifier) outside of attrib. position, whereas in 23 the noun modifier was so placed. — 31. ἐνέπλεον: used, as ἐνείναι (or πλείν and εἶναι ἐν), of the men belonging to a ship; ἐπιπλείν (ἐπεῖναι, ἐπιβατεῖν) of the marines and all who sailed in addition to the crew. The regular crew were mostly below the deck, the others above (Stein).

185. 2. προσλογιστέα: for impers. verbal with dependent object, see S. 2152; HA. 990. For the pl. (esp. poetic and Ionic), cp.

ἀκουστέα 3. 61. 17. Such neut. plurals of adjs are esp. frequent. —

3. δόκησιν λέγειν: *make a guess*. δόκησις, which occurs only here in Hdt., is found several times in Soph., Eur., and Thuc., but elsewhere prob. only in late writers. — ἀπὸ . . . ἐκ: change of prep. for variety. — 7. Παῖονες . . . Μακεδόνες: tribes belonging to Macedonia. — 9. Περραιβοὶ . . . Ἀχαιοί: tribes belonging to Thessaly. —

11. τούτων τῶν ἐθνέων: resumes πεζοῦ. — 14. αἱ πᾶσαι . . . μυριάδες: fuller explanation of the preceding μυριάδες. The repetition

δικήκοσαι καὶ ἐξήκοντα καὶ τέσσερες, ἔπεισι δὲ ταύτησι 15  
 185 ἑκατοντάδες ἑκαίδεκα καὶ δεκάς. τοῦ μαχίμου δὲ  
 τούτου ἔόντος ἀριθμὸν τοσούτου τὴν θεραπήην τὴν  
 ἐπομένην τούτοις καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖσι σιταγωγοῖσι ἀκά-  
 τοις ἔοντας καὶ μάλα ἐν τοῖσι ἄλλοις πλοίοις τοῖσι  
 ἅμα πλέουσι τῇ στρατιῇ, τούτους τῶν μαχίμων ἀνδρῶν 5  
 οὐ δοκέω εἶναι ἐλάσσονας ἀλλὰ πλέονας. καὶ δὴ  
 σφεας ποιέω ἴσους ἐκείνοις εἶναι καὶ οὔτε πλέονας  
 οὔτε ἐλάσσονας οὐδέν· ἐξισούμενοι δὲ οὗτοι τῷ μαχίμῳ  
 ἐκκληροῦσι τὰς ἴσας μυριάδας ἐκείνοις. οὕτω πεντα-  
 κοσίας τε μυριάδας καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ὀκτὼ καὶ χιλιάδας 10  
 τρεῖς καὶ ἑκατοντάδας δύο καὶ δεκάδας δύο ἀνδρῶν  
 ἦγαγε Ξέρξης ὁ Δαρείου μέχρι Σηπιάδος καὶ Θερμο-  
 187 πυλέων. οὗτος μὲν δὴ τοῦ συνάπαντος τοῦ Ξέρξεω  
 στρατεύματος ἀριθμός, γυναικῶν δὲ σιτοποιῶν καὶ

of the art. with the attribs. (αἱ πᾶ-  
 sai, αἱ μάχιμοι) gives esp. empha-  
 sis. Hdt.'s estimate of the total  
 fighting force was, then, 2,641,610,  
 composed as follows: from Asia, on  
 triremes, 241,400; marines, 36,210;  
 on penteconters, 240,000; infantry,  
 1,700,000; cavalry, 80,000; camel-  
 drivers and charioteers, 20,000;  
 from Europe, naval force 24,000,  
 foot force 300,000.

186. 1. τοῦ μαχίμου: collec-  
 tive, as τὸ ἱππικόν 7. 87. 7.—  
 — 3. ἀκάτοισι: small, light ves-  
 sels, strangely used here for trans-  
 ports.— 4. καὶ μάλα: and again,  
 μάλα for μάλα αὖ, as 8. 66. 14  
 and freq.— 5. ἅμα: governing τῇ

στρατιῇ. For irreg. position, cp.  
 μεταξύ 7. 124. 2.— τούτους: sum-  
 ming up the foregoing, while τῶν  
 μαχίμων ἀνδρῶν repeats τοῦ μαχί-  
 μου of l. 1.— 6. καὶ δὴ σφεας  
 ποιέω ἴσους ἐκείνοις εἶναι: as in  
 Greek armies, where every hoplite  
 had his *θεράπων*, to carry his bag-  
 gage, provisions, and shield, every  
 horseman his *ἵπποκόμος* or groom.  
 But the proportion would hardly  
 hold for a Persian army, made up  
 as it was in the main of light  
 troops. Furthermore, it is clear  
 that Hdt. had in mind when speak-  
 ing of the *θηριπνή* only the land-  
 force, not the fleet.

187. 1. τοῦ συνάπαντος τοῦ . . .

παλλακῶν καὶ εὐνούχων οὐδεὶς ἂν εἴποι ἀτρεκέα ἀριθμόν· οὐδ' αὖ ὑποζυγίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κτηνῶν τῶν ἀχθοφόρων καὶ κυνῶν Ἰνδικῶν τῶν ἐπομένων, οὐδ' ἂν τούτων ὑπὸ πλήθεος οὐδεὶς ἂν εἴποι ἀριθμόν. ὥστε οὐδέν μοι θῶμα παρίσταται προδοῦναι τὰ ρεῖθρα τῶν ποταμῶν ἔστι ὢν, ἀλλὰ μάλλον ὅκως τὰ σιτία ἀντέχρησε θῶμά μοι μυριάσι τοσαύτησι. εὐρίσκω γὰρ συμβαλλόμενος, εἰ χοίνικα πυρῶν ἕκαστος τῆς ἡμέρης ἐλάμβανε καὶ μηδὲν πλέον, ἔνδεκα μυριάδας μεδίμνων τελομένας ἐπ' ἡμέρῃ ἐκάστη καὶ πρὸς τριηκοσίους τε ἄλλους μεδίμνους καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. γυναιξὶ δὲ καὶ εὐνούχοισι καὶ ὑποζυγίοισι καὶ κυσὶ οὐ λογιζομαι. ἀνδρῶν δ' εὐουσέων τοσούτων μυριάδων κάλλεός τε εἵνεκα καὶ μεγάλθεος οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἀξιονικότερος ἦν αὐτοῦ Ξέρξεω ἔχειν τοῦτο τὸ κράτος.

188 Ὁ δὲ δὴ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ἐπεῖτε ὀρμηθεὶς ἔπλει καὶ

στρατεύματος: repetition of art. as 7. 185. 14. — 5. κυνῶν Ἰνδικῶν: on account of their size and strength used in lion hunting. Cp. 1. 192. 19. — 6. οὐδ' ἂν . . . οὐδεὶς ἂν: the ἂν repeated with repeated negatives. — 7. παρίσταται: as 7. 46. 13. — προδοῦναι: = ἐπιλιπεῖν (7. 21. 4). Cp. τοῦ φράγματος προδεωκότος 8. 52. 7. Cp. Xenophanes frg. 1. 5 ἄλλος δ' οἶνος ἐτοῖμος ὃς οὐποτε φησὶ προδώσειν. — 8. ἔστι ὢν: = ἐνίων. Such forms are esp. freq. in Thuc. S. 2514; HA. 998. — 9. ἀντέχρησε: as 7. 127. 10. — θῶμα: rhetorical repe-

tition. — 10. εὐρίσκω συμβαλλόμενος: as 7. 184. 3. — χοίνικα τῆς ἡμέρης: the smallest day's ration, given even to servants. Cp. Hom. τ 27 οὐ γὰρ ἀεργὸν ἀνέξομαι ὃς κεν ἐμῆς γε χοίνικος ἄπτηται. — 11. ἔνδεκα μυριάδας μεδίμνων κτέ.: a mistake in division. There were 48 choenices in a medimnus, and dividing the total number of men by this, we have  $5,283,220 \div 48 = 110,067\frac{1}{2}$ . — 12. τελομένας: spent, consumed. — 16. ἀξιονικότερος: worthier (lit. 'worthier of victory'), to which the inf. clause ἔχειν τοῦτο τὸ κράτος is epexegetical.



κατέσχε τῆς Μαγνησίης χώρας ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τὸν  
 μεταξύ Κασθαναίης τε πόλιος ἑόντα καὶ Σηπιάδος  
 ἁκτῆς, αἱ μὲν δὴ πρῶται τῶν νεῶν ὄρμεον πρὸς γῆν,  
 ἄλλαι δ' ἐπ' ἐκείνησι ἐπ' ἀγκυρέων· ἅτε γὰρ τοῦ αἰγια- 5  
 λοῦ ἑόντος οὐ μεγάλου πρόκροσσαι ὄρμεον τὸ ἐς πόντον  
 καὶ ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ νέας. ταύτην μὲν τὴν εὐφρόνην οὕτω,  
 ἅμα δὲ ὀρθρῶ ἐξ αἰθρίας τε καὶ νηνεμίας τῆς θαλάσσης  
 ζεσάσης ἐπέπεσέ σφι χειμῶν τε μέγας καὶ πολλὸς  
 ἄνεμος ἀπηλιώτης, τὸν δὴ Ἑλλησποντίνην καλέουσι οἱ 10  
 περὶ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία οἰκημένοι. ὅσοι μὲν νυν αὐτῶν  
 αὐξόμενον ἔμαθον τὸν ἄνεμον καὶ τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε  
 ὄρμου, οἱ δ' ἔφθησαν τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνασπάσαντες τὰς  
 νέας, καὶ αὐτοὶ τε περιῆσαν καὶ αἱ νέες αὐτῶν· ὅσας  
 δὲ τῶν νεῶν μεταρσίας ἔλαβε, τὰς μὲν ἐξέφερε πρὸς 15

THREE DAYS' STORM; PERSIAN  
 LOSSES; THE HELLENIC FLEET  
 AGAIN AT ARTEMISIUM, THE  
 PERSIAN AT APHETAE; FIF-  
 TEEN TRIREMES CAPTURED AT  
 APHETAE (CC. 188-195)

188. 2. κατέσχε: *landed*, intr.  
 as 8. 41. 1 and as usually in Attic.  
 — 4. αἱ μὲν πρῶται: part. appos.  
 to ὁ ναυτικός. — 6. πρόκροσσαι: *in*  
*rouis*, perhaps lit. 'with prows pro-  
 jecting like battlements.' The  
 passage is doubtless due to a remi-  
 niscence of Hom. *Ξ* 33 ff. — τὸ  
 ἐς πόντον: *seawards* (adv.). —  
 7. ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ νέας: *eight ships deep*.  
 The gen. is more freq. in this  
 const. — τὴν εὐφρόνην: see on 7.

12. 1. — 9. ζεσάσης: fig. Cp. Verg.  
*Georg.* 1. 327 *feruetque fretis spi-*  
*rantibus aequor*, and Job 41. 31  
 "He maketh the deep to boil like  
 a pot." Observe the sigmatism  
 of the passage. — 10. ἄνεμος ἀπη-  
 λιώτης: *i.e.* ὁ ἀφ' ἡλίου πνέων ἄνε-  
 μος (cp. 4. 22. 3). It is Boreas to  
 the Athenians (7. 189. 1) coming  
 to them from the Hellespont, *i.e.*  
 from northeast. — Ἑλλησποντίνην:  
 cp. Plin. 2. 121 *Caeciam qui vo-*  
*cant Hellespontiam*. — 12. τοῖσι  
 οὕτω εἶχε ὄρμου: *who were so*  
*moored*. For gen. with οὕτω ἔχειν,  
 see S. 1441; HA. 757 a. — 13. οἱ  
 δ': *δέ* in apod., as freq. in Hom.  
 and Hdt. — ἀνασπάσαντες: = ἀνε-  
 κύσαντες. — 15. μεταρσίας: *in open*

Ἴπνους καλεομένους τοὺς ἐν Πηλίῳ, τὰς δὲ ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλόν· αἱ δὲ περὶ αὐτὴν τὴν Σηπιάδα περιέπιπτον, αἱ δὲ ἰς Μελίβοιαν πόλιν, αἱ δὲ ἐς Κασθαναίην ἐξεβράσσοντο. ἦν δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος χρήμα ἀφόρητον.  
 189 λέγεται δὲ λόγος ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Βορέην ἐκ θεοπροπίου ἐπεκαλέσαντο, ἐλθόντος σφί ἄλλου χρηστηρίου τὸν γαμβρὸν ἐπίκουρον καλέσασθαι. Βορέης δὲ κατὰ τὸν Ἑλλήνων λόγον ἔχει γυναῖκα Ἀττικήν, Ὀρεΐθυιαν τὴν Ἐρεχθέος. κατὰ δὲ τὸ κῆδος τοῦτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς 5 φάτις ὄρμηται, συμβαλλόμενοι σφίσι τὸν Βορέην γαμβρὸν εἶναι, ναυλοχέοντες τῆς Εὐβοίης ἐν Χαλκιδί ὡς ἔμαθον αὐξόμενον τὸν χειμῶνα ἢ καὶ πρὸ τούτου, ἐθύοντό τε καὶ ἐπεκαλέοντο τὸν τε Βορέην καὶ τὴν Ὀρεΐθυιαν τιμωρῆσαι σφίσι καὶ διαφθεῖραι τῶν βαρβάρων ἡ τὰς νέας, ὡς καὶ πρότερον περὶ Ἀθων. εἰ μὲν νυν διὰ ταῦτα τοῖσι βαρβάροισι ὀρμέουσι ὁ Βορέης ἐπέπεσε, οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν· οἱ δ' ὦν Ἀθηναῖοι σφίσι λέγουσι βοηθήσαντα τὸν Βορέην πρότερον καὶ τότε ἐκεῖνα κατεργάσασθαι, καὶ ἱρὸν ἀπελθόντες Βορέῳ ἰδρύσαντο 15

sea, poetical form for Att. μετώρους. — 16. Ἴπνους: "Ovens." — 18. Μελίβοιαν: between Pelion and Ossa, mentioned as one of the cities of Philoctetes. Hom. B 717. — 19. τοῦ χειμῶνος χρήμα: the periphrasis of χρήμα with gen. to express something of great strength or violence, borrowed from colloquial language, is freq., esp. in Hdt. and Ar. Cp. I. 36. 2 ἵος χρήμα μέγα.

189. 2. ἄλλου: i.e. besides those of 7. 140 f. — 3. γαμβρὸν: lit. 'marriage-relation,' here *brother-in-law*, as I. 73. 6. — 5. τὸ κῆδος: *affinitas*. Cp. Thuc. 2. 29. 16. — ὡς φάτις ὄρμηται: *as the story goes*, as 3. 56. 5. Usually λέγεσθαι is added, as 4. 16. 1. — 7. ναυλοχέοντες: as 7. 193. 2, 8. 6. 4, = Att. ὀρμούντες. — 11. πρότερον: cp. 6. 44. — 13. δ' ὦν: *at any rate*. — 15. ἀπελθόντες: ar-

- 190 παρὰ ποταμὸν Ἰλισσόν. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πόνῳ νέας οἱ ἐλαχίστας λέγουσι διαφθαρῆναι, τετρακοσιέων οὐκ ἐλάσσονας, ἀνδρας τε ἀναριθμήτους χρημάτων τε πλῆθος ἄφθονον· ὥστε Ἀμεινοκλεῖ τῇ Κρητίνεω ἀνδρὶ Μάγνητι γηοχέοντι περὶ Σηπιάδα μεγάλως ἢ ναυηγίῃ 5 αὕτη ἐγένετο χρηστή· ὃς πολλὰ μὲν χρύσεια ποτήρια ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ ἐκβρασσόμενα ἀνείλετο, πολλὰ δὲ ἀργύρεα, θησαυρούς τε τῶν Περσέων εὔρε, ἄλλα τε [χρύσεια] ἄφατα χρήματα περιεβάλετο. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν τᾶλλα οὐκ εὐτυχέων εὐρήμασι μέγα πλούσιος ἐγένετο· ἦν γάρ 10 τις καὶ τοῦτον ἄχαρις συμφορὴ λυπέουσα παιδοφόνος.
- 191 σιταγωγῶν δὲ ὀλκάδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πλοίων διαφθειρομένων οὐκ ἐπὶ ἀριθμός, ὥστε δεισαντὲς οἱ στρατηγοὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ μή σφι κεκακωμένοισι ἐπιθέωται οἱ Θεσσαλοί, ἕρκος ὑψηλὸν ἐκ τῶν ναυηγίων περιεβάλοντο. ἡμέρας γὰρ δὴ ἐχέιμαζε τριῖς· τέλος δὲ ἔντομά 5

parently in the sense of κατελθόντες, returned home. — 16. παρὰ ποταμὸν Ἰλισσόν: because, acc. to the legend, it was while plucking flowers on the banks of the Ilissus that Oreithyia had been carried off by Boreas. The scene is the subject of a famous vase-painting.

190. 1. πόνῳ: *struggle*, as 8. 89. 1. — 2. λέγουσι: belongs to the principal as well as the relative clause. — 5. γηοχέοντι: *holding land*, only here. — μεγάλως . . . χρηστή: cp. μέγα πλούσιος below (10). The separation here is for emphasis. — 6. αὕτη: see App. — 8. θησαυρούς: *treasure chests*. —

[χρύσεια]: see App. — 9. περιεβάλετο: fig. *acquired*, as 8. 8. 6. — ἀλλ': belongs really to the ptc. clause, for there is the main thought, explained by ἦν γὰρ κτέ. — 10. ἦν λυπέουσα: more emphatic periphrasis = ἐλύπει. — 11. παιδοφόνος: poetical term. Ameinocles, it is probable, unwittingly killed one of his own children.

191. 1. διαφθειρομένων: impf. ptc. The pf. or aor. ptc. would have been more natural. — 2. οὐκ ἐπὶ ἀριθμός: as 7. 170. 22. — 3. κεκακωμένοισι: *in evil plight*. — 4. ἕρκος: poetical term. — 5. ἔν-

τε ποιέοντες καὶ καταείδοντες γοῇσι οἱ Μάγοι τῷ  
 ἀνέμῳ, πρὸς τε τούτοισι καὶ τῇ Θέτι καὶ τῇσι Νηρηΐσι  
 θύοντες ἔπαυσαν τετάρτη ἡμέρῃ, ἣ ἄλλως κως αὐτὸς  
 ἐθέλων ἐκόπασε. τῇ δὲ Θέτι ἔθνον πυθόμενοι παρὰ  
 τῶν Ἰώνων τὸν λόγον ὥς ἐκ τοῦ χώρου τούτου ἀρ-<sup>10</sup>  
 πασθείη ὑπὸ Πηλέος, εἴη τε ἅπαντα ἡ ἀκτὴ ἡ Σηπιάς  
 192 ἐκεῖνης τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Νηρηίδων. ὁ μὲν δὲ τε-  
 τάρτη ἡμέρῃ ἐπέπαυτο· τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλλήσι οἱ ἡμερο-  
 σκόποι ἀπὸ τῶν ἄκρων τῶν Εὐβοϊκῶν καταδραμόντες  
 δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ ἀπ' ἧς ὁ χειμὼν ὁ πρῶτος ἐγένετο,  
 ἐσήμεναι πάντα τὰ γενόμενα περὶ τὴν ναυηγίην. οἱ δὲ  
 ὥς ἐπίθοντο, Ποσειδέωνι σωτῆρι εὐξάμενοι καὶ  
 σπονδὰς προχέαντες τὴν ταχίστην ὀπίσω ἡπείγοντο  
 ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον, ἐλπίσαντες ὀλίγας τινὰς σφί ἀντι-  
 193 ξόους ἔσεσθαι νέας. οἱ μὲν δὲ τὸ δεύτερον ἐλθόντες  
 περὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον ἐναυλόχουν, Ποσειδέωνος σωτῆρος  
 ἐπωνυμίην ἀπὸ τούτου ἔτι καὶ ἐς τὸδε νομίζοντες· οἱ

τομα: = σφάγια, acc. to a schol.,  
 from cutting off the heads of the  
 victims. Cp. 2. 119. 9, and for  
 similar ceremonies to appease the  
 winds, see Xen. *Anab.* 4. 5. 3 and  
 Verg. *Aen.* 2. 116.—6. καταε-  
 ιδοντες γοῇσι τῷ ἀνέμῳ: *singing*  
*incantations to the wind with en-*  
*chantments.* καταείδοντες = Att.  
 ἐπαδοντες.—8. ἔπαυσαν: sc. τὸν  
 ἀνεμὸν.—τετάρτη ἡμέρῃ: in that  
 quarter a rainstorm does not usu-  
 ally last more than three days.  
 —9. ἐκόπασε: *abated* (lit. 'got  
 tired').—10. ἀρπασθείη ὑπὸ Πη-

λέος: i.e. to become his bride.  
 Thetis assumed all sorts of forms  
 to elude Peleus, among them that  
 of the cuttlefish (σηπία), whence  
 the name of the promontory. For  
 the story, see Apollod. 3. 13. 4  
 and Ovid *Metamorph.* 11. 229–265.

192. 4. ὁ πρῶτος: apparently  
 for τὸ πρῶτον.—8. ὀλίγας τινὰς:  
*only few.* τις, generally postpos.  
 with adjs., serves to intensify or  
 weaken, as the context requires.  
 Cp. 7. 104. 13.—ἀντιξόους: cp.  
 7. 49. 15.

193. 3. νομίζοντες: *using*, with

δὲ βάρβαροι, ὥς ἐπαύσατό τε ὁ ἄνεμος καὶ τὸ κῦμα  
 ἔστρωτο, κατασπάσαντες τὰς νέας ἔπλεον παρὰ τὴν 5  
 ἡπειρον, κάμψαντες δὲ τὴν ἄκρην Μαγνησίης ἰθέαν  
 ἔπλεον ἐς τὸν κόλπον τὸν ἐπὶ Παγασέων φέροντα.  
 ἔστι δὲ χῶρος ἐν τῷ κόλῳ τούτῳ τῆς Μαγνησίης,  
 ἐνθα λέγεται τὸν Ἡρακλέα καταλειφθῆναι ὑπὸ Ἰήσονός  
 τε καὶ τῶν συνεταίρων ἐκ τῆς Ἀργούς ἐπ' ὕδωρ πεμ-10  
 φθέντα, εἴτε ἐπὶ τὸ κῶας ἔπλεον ἐς Αἴαν τὴν Κολχίδα·  
 ἐνθεῦτεν γὰρ ἔμελλον ὑδρευσάμενοι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος  
 ἀπήσειν, ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὲ τῷ χώρῳ οὖνομα γέγονε Ἀφεταιί.  
 194 ἐν τούτῳ ὦν ὄρμον οἱ Ξέρξεω ἐποιέοντο. πεντεκαίδεκα  
 δὲ τῶν νεῶν τούτων ἔτυχόν τε ὕσταται πολλὸν ἕξαν-  
 αχθεῖσαι καὶ κως κατείδον τὰς ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ τῶν  
 Ἑλλήνων νέας. ἔδοξάν τε δὴ τὰς σφετέρας εἶναι οἱ

acc. as several other times in Hdt., though oftener with dative.  
 — 5. ἔστρωτο: *was calmed*. This fig. usage seems to be poetical. Cp. Hom. γ 158 ἐστόρεσεν δὲ θεὸς μεγακῆτα πόντον. — κατασπάσαντες: antithesis of ἀνασπασαντες (7. 188. 13). — 6. τὴν ἄκρην: not Sepias, but farther west, the Τισαίη ἄκρη of Apoll. Rhod. 1. 568. — ἰθέαν: sc. ὁδόν. — 9. λέγεται: for const. see on 7. 56. 4. Heracles was early brought into the legend of the Argo, though the earlier poets differed as to his part in the expedition. Pherecydes says he was left at Aphetae because the Argo could not bear his weight. A widespread tradi-

tion represented him as left on the coast of Mysia, where he had gone out to search for his beloved Hylas, who was carried off by the water nymphs while getting water. See the beautiful idyl of Theocritus (13). — 10. τῶν συνεταίρων: elsewhere simply ἑταῖρος. — 11. τὸ κῶας: i.e. the golden fleece. — 13. ἀπήσειν: sc. τὴν Ἀργώ, or perhaps intr. here as in Thuc. 7. 19. 21. — ἐπὶ τούτῳ: see on 7. 40. 12. — Ἀφεταιί: in the proper name the aspirate of the common dialect is retained. — 14. ὄρμον ἐποιέοντο: periphr. for ὄρμεον.

194. 2. πολλόν: adv. modifying ὕσταται, like πολλῶ. — 3. καὶ κως: ('and somehow') *by chance*. —

βάρβαροι καὶ πλείοντες ἐσέπεσον ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους·  
 τῶν ἐστρατήγει ὁ ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς Αἰολίδος ὑπαρχος  
 Σανδῶκης ὁ Θαμασίου, τὸν δὴ πρότερον τούτων βασι-  
 λεὺς Δαρεῖος ἐπ' αἰτίῃ τοιῇδε λαβὼν ἀνεσταύρωσε,  
 ἐόντα τῶν βασιλῆων δικαστέων. ὁ Σανδῶκης ἐπὶ  
 χρήμασι ἄδικον δίκην ἐδίκασε. ἀνακρεμασθέντος ὧν  
 αὐτοῦ λογιζόμενος ὁ Δαρεῖος εὗρέ οἱ πλέω ἀγαθὰ τῶν  
 ἁμαρτημάτων πεποιημένα ἐς οἶκον τὸν βασιλῆιον·  
 εὗρων δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Δαρεῖος καὶ γνούς ὡς ταχύτερα αὐτὸς  
 ἢ σοφώτερα ἐργασμένος εἶη, ἔλυσε. βασιλέα μὲν δὴ  
 Δαρεῖον οὕτω διαφυγὼν μὴ ἀπολέσθαι περιῆν, τότε δὲ  
 ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καταπλώσας ἔμελλε οὐ τὸ δεύτερον  
 διαφυγὼν ἔσσεσθαι· ὡς γάρ σφεας εἶδον προσπλέοντας  
 οἱ Ἕλληνες, μαθόντες αὐτῶν τὴν γινομένην ἁμαρτάδα  
 195 ἐπαναχθέντες εὐπετέως σφέας εἶλον. ἐν τούτων μὴ  
 Ἀρίδωλις πλέων ἤλω, τύραννος Ἀλαβάνδων τῶν ἐν  
 Καρίῃ, ἐν ἐτέρῃ δὲ ὁ Πάφιος στρατηγὸς Πενθύλος ὁ  
 Δημονόου, ὃς ἦγε μὲν δυνώδεκα νέας ἐκ Πάφου, ἀποβα-

6. ὁ ἀπὸ Κύμης . . . ὑπαρχος: Cp.  
 τὸν ἐκ Δασκυλείου ὑπαρχον 3. 126. 8.  
 Cyme, apparently, then capital of  
 the Ionian satrapy, to which Aeolis  
 belonged; Magnesia sometimes  
 so regarded. — 8. ἐπ' αἰτίῃ τοιῇδε:  
 see a similar story concerning a  
 judgment of Cambyses, 5. 25. —  
 9. τῶν βασιλῆων δικαστέων: who,  
 seven in number, formed the su-  
 preme court in Persia. — 10. ἄδικον  
 δίκην ἐδίκασε: note the parechesis.  
 — 13. ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα: when  
 the comparison is between two

adjs. (or advs.), both may be in  
 the comparative. S. 1080; HA.  
 645. — 15. διαφυγὼν μὴ ἀπολέσθαι:  
 μὴ with inf. expressing negative  
 result after verb of *negative* mean-  
 ing. S. 2740; HA. 1029. Cp. 7.  
 11. 3. — 17. διαφυγὼν ἔσσεσθαι:  
 poetical periphrasis for the fut.  
 perfect. GMT. 81. Cp. Soph.  
*O.T.* 1146 οὐ σωπήσας ἔσει; *Ani.*  
 1067 ἀντιδοὺς ἔσει.

195. 2. Ἀλαβάνδων: Alabanda  
 was in Caria south of the Maean-  
 der. — 4. ἐκ Πάφου: in western

λὼν δέ σφεων τὰς ἔνδεκα τῷ χειμῶνι τῷ γενομένῳ κατὰ 5  
 Σηπιάδα, μὴ τῇ περιγενομένῃ καταπλέων ἐπ' Ἀρτε-  
 μίσιον ἤλω. τούτους οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐξιστορήσαντες τὰ  
 ἐβούλοντο πυθέσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς Ξέρξεω στρατιῆς, ἀπο-  
 πέμπουσι δεδεμένους ἐς τὸν Κορινθίων ἰσθμόν.

196 Ὁ μὲν δὴ ναυτικὸς ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων στρατός, παρέξ  
 τῶν πεντεκαίδεκα νεῶν τῶν εἶπον Σανδώκεα στρατηγεῖν,  
 ἀπίκοντο ἐς Ἀφετάς. Ξέρξης δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς πορευθεὶς  
 διὰ Θεσσαλίας καὶ Ἀχαιῆς ἐσβεβληκῶς ἦν καὶ δὴ  
 τριταῖος ἐς Μηλιέας, ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ μὲν ἄμιλλαν ποιη- 5  
 σάμενος ἵππων τῶν ἐωυτοῦ, ἀποπειρώμενος καὶ τῆς  
 Θεσσαλίας ἵππου, πυθόμενος ὡς ἀρίστη εἴη τῶν ἐν  
 Ἑλλήσι· ἔνθα δὴ αἱ Ἑλληνίδες ἵπποι ἐλείποντο πολ-  
 λόν. τῶν μὲν νυν ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ ποταμῶν Ὀνόχωνος  
 μούνος οὐκ ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατιῇ τὸ ρεῖθρον πινόμενος· 10  
 τῶν δὲ ἐν Ἀχαιῇ ποταμῶν ρεόντων οὐδὲ ὅστις μέγι-  
 στος αὐτῶν ἐστὶ Ἠπιδανός, οὐδὲ οὗτος ἀντέσχε εἰ μὴ  
 97 φλαύρῳς. ἐς Ἄλον δὲ τῆς Ἀχαιῆς ἀπικομένῳ Ξέρξη  
 οἱ κατηγεμόνες τῆς ὁδοῦ βουλόμενοι τὸ πᾶν ἐξηγεῖσθαι  
 ἔλεγόν οἱ ἐπιχώριον λόγον, τὰ περὶ τὸ ἱρὸν τοῦ Λαφυ-

Cyprus. — 5. τὰς ἔνδεκα: for art.,  
 see on 7. 182. 1. — 8. ἀπό: *terminus ex quo*, where περί is more  
 common. Cp. 7. 167. 15.

XERXES IN THESSALY. ATHAMAS  
 AND THE LEGEND OF HALUS  
 (CC. 196-197)

196. 1. ὁ . . . ὁ: for the repe-  
 tition of the art., see on 7. 185. 14,  
 7. 187. 1. — 4. ἐσβεβληκῶς ἦν: peri-

phrastic for ἐσβεβλήκει. — καὶ δὴ:  
 = ἤδη, as 9. 11. 13. — 5. ἐν Θεσ-  
 σαλίῃ μὲν: the antithesis is ἐς  
 Ἄλον δὲ 7. 197. 1. — 9. Ὀνόχω-  
 νος: on this and the Apidanus,  
 see on 7. 129. 11. — 10. τὸ ρεῖθρον:  
 for const., see on 7. 43. 3. —  
 12. οὐδὲ οὗτος: οὐδέ with epana-  
 leptic dem. repeating οὐδὲ ὅστις.

197. 2. τὸ πᾶν: *everything pos-  
 sible*. Cp. 7. 50. 4. — 3. τοῦ Λαφυ-

στίου Διός, ὡς Ἀθάμας ὁ Αἰόλου ἐμηχανήσατο Φρίξῳ  
μόρον σὺν Ἴνοιῖ βουλεύσας, μετέπειτα δὲ ὡς ἐκ θεοπρό-  
πίου Ἀχαιοὶ προτιθεῖσι τοῖσι ἐκείνου ἀπογόνουσι ἀέ-  
θλους τοιούσδε· ὃς ἂν ᾗ τοῦ γένεος τούτου πρεσβύτατος,

στίου Διός: *Zeus the Devourer* (from λαφύσσειν), so named from the human sacrifices offered in his worship. The bloody worship of Zeus Laphystius and the legend connected therewith of Athamas and his child-offering belonged to the old pre-Hellenic race of the Minyae, both at Boeotian Orchomenus and at Thessalian Iolcus. Zeus Laphystius laid claim, as Moloch and Melcart of the Phoenicians, to all that was first born, and the house of the Athamantids, in which the priesthood of the cult was hereditary, as a *sacrum gentile*, had as a duty to offer up its first born. But in course of time, when human sacrifices ceased, a symbolic ram had been substituted for the human victim, though the one thus relieved had to go into exile. In the local legend, as told by Hdt., the god is relieved by transference of the guilt to human beings: Athamas is there induced by his second wife, Ino, who was jealous of the son of the divorced Nephele, to plot against the life of that son, Phrixus. He, however, escaped on the golden-fleeced ram furnished him by Nephele and reached Colchis. Afterwards, in

consequence probably of some pestilence that visited the land, Athamas, as being guilty of the death of his son and so the cause of the plague, was about to be sacrificed as a purificatory offering (καθαρμοῦς), but was rescued by the opportune arrival of Cytissorus, son of Phrixus, with the news that Phrixus was alive. Athamas being thus relieved, the debt due the god must be paid by Cytissorus and his descendants, the first born in each generation becoming a victim to the god. But a way to evade the literal penalty was found in the substitution of the political death (ἐργεσθαι τοῦ πρυτανίου) of the eldest son for his actual death. — 4. ὡς: *how*, after ἔλεγον, as below (5, 11). — Φρίξῳ: note that in the earlier tradition there was no mention of a sister, Helle, who was also plotted against and escaped with Phrixus. — 5. σὺν Ἴνοιῖ: the legend was that she, by getting all the seed corn secretly parched (φρίγγειν), caused a famine and then procured an oracle that the god must be appeased by the sacrifice of Phrixus. — 6. προτιθεῖσι: see Dial. § 4. 4. — ἀέθλους: *tasks*, as I. 126. 6, 4. 10. 12. —



τούτῳ ἐπιτάξαντες ἔργεσθαι τοῦ ληίτου αὐτοὶ φυλακάς  
 ἔχουσι (λήιτον δὲ καλέουσι τὸ πρυτανήμιον οἱ Ἀχαιοί).  
 ἣν δὲ ἐσέλθῃ, οὐκ ἔστι ὅπως ἔξεισι πρὶν ἢ θύσεσθαι <sup>10</sup>  
 μέλλῃ. ὥς τε ἔτι πρὸς τούτοισι πολλοὶ ἤδη τούτων  
 τῶν μελλόντων θύσεσθαι δείσαντες οἴχοντο ἀπο-  
 δράντες ἐς ἄλλην χώραν, χρόνου δὲ προϊόντος ὀπίσω  
 κατελθόντες ἦν ἀλίσκωνται ἐστελλόντο ἐς τὸ πρυ-  
 τανήμιον. ὥς θύεται τε ἐξηγέοντο στέμμασι πᾶς πυκα- <sup>15</sup>  
 σθεὶς καὶ ὥς σὺν πομπῇ ἐξαχθεῖς. ταῦτα δὲ πᾶσχοῦσι  
 οἱ Κυτισσώρου τοῦ Φρίξου παιδὸς ἀπόγονοι, διότι  
 καθάρμον τῆς χώρας ποιεομένων Ἀχαιῶν ἐκ θεοπροπίου  
 Ἀθάμαντα τὸν Αἰόλου καὶ μελλόντων μιν θύειν ἀπικό-  
 μενος οὗτος ὁ Κυτίσσωρος ἐξ Αἴης τῆς Κολχίδος ἐρρύ- <sup>20</sup>  
 σατο, ποιήσας δὲ τοῦτο τοῖσι ἐπιγενομένοισι ἐξ ἑωντοῦ  
 μῆνιν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐνέβαλε. Ξέρξης δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὥς  
 κατὰ τὸ ἅλσος ἐγίνετο, αὐτὸς τε ἔργετο αὐτοῦ καὶ τῇ  
 στρατιῇ πάσῃ παρήγγειλε, τῶν τε Ἀθάμαντος ἀπογόν-  
 ων τὴν οἰκίαν ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ τέμενος ἐσέβετο. <sup>25</sup>

8. τοῦ ληίτου: *town hall* or *prytaneum*, from λῆός, old Ionic for λεώς.  
 — 10. οὐκ ἔστι ὅπως ἔξεισι: cp. 7. 102. 11. — πρὶν ἢ: with subjv. as 7. 8. β 8. — 11. ἔτι πρὸς τούτοις: *still farther*, modifying ἔλεγον understood, on which ὥς depends.  
 — 12. θύσεσθαι: with pass. force only here. — οἴχοντο ἀποδράντες: doubtless their escape would be connived at. — 14. κατελθόντες: *in case they returned*, regular term for return from exile. — 15. ἐξηγέοντο: resuming ἔλεγον (3) and incor-

porated in the ὥς clause which depends upon it. The word is bracketed by Stein and Sitzler.  
 — πᾶς πυκασθεὶς: *all covered*, adj. for adv., as 7. 181. 6. — 16. ὥς: sc. θύεται, prob. the simplest explanation of this confused const. ὥς is unnecessary. — 22. ἐνέβαλε: rare with dat. (τοῖσι ἐπιγενομένοις) for more usual const. τινὰ εἰς τι. Cp. 7. 134. 1 τοῖσι . . . κατέσκηψε. — 23. τὸ ἅλσος: the sacred grove of the ἱρόν (3). — 25. ὁμοίως καί: *in like manner as*, as 7. 86. 8.



πεδινός, τῇ μὲν εὐρύς, τῇ δὲ καὶ κάρτα στεινός· περὶ δὲ τὸν χώρον ὄρεα ὑψηλὰ καὶ ἄβατα περικλῆει πᾶσαν τὴν Μηλίδα γῆν, Τρηχίνιαι πέτραι καλεόμεναι. πρώτη μὲν νυν πόλις ἐστὶ ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ ἰόντι ἀπὸ Ἀχαιῆς Ἀντικύρη, παρ' ἣν Σπερχεῖος ποταμὸς ῥέων ἐξ Ἐνιήνων ἐς θάλασσαν ἐκδίδοι. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου διὰ εἰκοσί<sup>10</sup> κου σταδίων ἄλλος ποταμὸς τῷ οὖνομα κεῖται Δύρας, τὸν βοηθέοντα Ἡρακλεῖ καιομένῳ λόγος ἐστὶ ἀναφανῆναι. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου δι' ἄλλων εἰκοσι σταδίων ἄλλος 199 ποταμὸς ἐστὶ ὃς καλεῖται Μέλας. Τρηχὶς δὲ πόλις ἀπὸ τοῦ Μέλανος τούτου ποταμοῦ πέντε στάδια ἀπέχει. ταύτῃ δὲ καὶ εὐρύτατόν ἐστι πάσης τῆς χώρας ταύτης ἐκ τῶν ὀρέων ἐς θάλασσαν, κατ' ἃ Τρηχὶς πεπόλισται· δισχιλία τε γὰρ καὶ δισμύρια πλέθρα τοῦ πεδίου ἐστὶ. 5 τοῦ δὲ ὄρεος τὸ περικλῆει τὴν γῆν τὴν Τρηχινίην ἐστὶ διασφαξ<sup>9+12</sup> πρὸς μεσαμβρίην Τρηχίνος, διὰ δὲ τῆς δια-

ίτος. — 5. πεδινός: *i.e.* alluvial, from the Sperchius and neighboring rivers. See on 7. 176. 15. — τῇ μὲν: about Trachis. — τῇ δέ: at Thermopylae. — καὶ κάρτα: *cp.* 7. 16. β 10. — 8. ἰόντι: *for one going.* S. 1497; HA. 771 b. *Cp.* λογιζόμενοι 7. 184. 8. — 9. Ἀντικύρη: to be distinguished from Anticyra at the foot of Parnassus in Phocis. Both were famed for hellebore. — 10. διὰ: see on 7. 30. 6. — 11. κεῖται: = *pass.* of τίθημι. — 12. Ἡρακλεῖ καιομένῳ: Heracles in torment from the Nessus-robe sent him by his wife, Deianeira, merely to cure him of his passion

for Iole, but which was consuming his flesh, erected for himself a pyre on Mt. Oëta and found relief by death thereon. See on 7. 176. 17.

199. 1. Τρηχίς: on a bluff high above the plain. In the year 426 B.C. the town was refounded, under the direction of the Spartans, six stadia southward, on the left side of the Asopus ravine, and called thereafter Heracleia. — 2. τούτου: note the intrusion of the dem. into attrib. position since the name (Μέλανος) is treated as a second modifier. — 4. κατ' ἃ: *where.* — 5. πλέθρα: doubtless to be taken

σφάγος Ἀσωπὸς ποταμὸς ρεῖ παρὰ τὴν ὑπ<sup>ωρεήν</sup> τοῦ  
 200 ὄρεος. ἔστι δὲ ἄλλος Φοῖνιξ ποταμὸς οὐ μέγας πρὸς  
 μεσαμβρίην τοῦ Ἀσωποῦ, ὃς ἐκ τῶν ὀρέων τούτων ῥέων  
 ἐς τὸν Ἀσωπὸν ἐκδιδοί. κατὰ δὲ τὸν Φοῖνικα ποταμὸν  
 στεινότατόν ἐστι· ἀμαξιτὸς γὰρ μούνη [μία] δέδμηται.  
 ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Φοῖνικος ποταμοῦ πεντεκαίδεκα στάδια ἐστι  
 ἐς Θερμοπύλας. ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξὺ Φοῖνικός (τε) ποτα-  
 μοῦ καὶ Θερμοπυλέων κώμη τε ἔστι τῇ οὐνομα Ἀνθήλη  
 κεῖται, παρ' ἣν δὴ παρarrέων ὁ Ἀσωπὸς ἐς θάλασσαν  
 ἐκδιδοί, καὶ χῶρος περὶ αὐτὴν εὐρύς, ἐν τῷ Δήμητρος  
 τε ἱρὸν Ἀμφικτυονίδος ἱδρύται καὶ ἔδραι εἰσὶ Ἀμφι-  
 10 κτύοσι καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἀμφικτύονος ἱρὸν.

201 Βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ Ξέρξης ἐστρατοπεδεύετο τῆς Μη-  
 λίδος ἐν τῇ Τρηχινίῃ, οἱ δὲ δὴ Ἕλληνες ἐν τῇ διόδῳ.

as square measure here (a little less than a quarter of an acre), since the figures are too great for linear measure. — 8. Ἀσωπός: a rushing stream, which soon after emerging from the ravine crossed the road and flowed then parallel to the mountain range (παρὰ τὴν ὑπωρεήν) through the marshes, received the Phoenix just beyond the first narrows (7. 200. 3), and emptied into the gulf short of Thermopylae.

200. 1. Φοῖνιξ: the name prob. in consequence of the red deposit on its banks from its sulphurous waters. — 9. Δήμητρος Ἀμφικτυονίδος: patron goddess of the Amphictyony. She was called also

Πυλαία. — 10. Ἀμφικτύοσι: the delegates of the twelve states belonging to the Pylaeon Amphictyony, commonly known simply as the Amphictyonic League. The spring meetings of the Amphictyons were held at Thermopylae under the auspices of Demeter, those in the autumn at Delphi, under the auspices of Apollo; though there is some doubt as to the exactness of this statement. — 11. τοῦ Ἀμφικτύονος: mythical ruler at Thermopylae and founder of the league.

201. 2. ἐν τῇ διόδῳ: i.e. in the space between the two narrows (ἔσοδοι), which space was itself called also Thermopylae. The

καλεῖται δὲ ὁ χώρος οὗτος ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν πλεόνων Ἑλλήνων  
 Θερμοπύλαι, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων καὶ περιόικων  
 Πύλαι. ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο μὲν νυν ἑκάτεροι ἐν τούτοις 5  
 τοῖσι χωρίοις, ἐπεκράτει δὲ ὁ μὲν τῶν πρὸς βορέην  
 ἄνεμον ἐχόντων πάντων μέχρι Τρηχίνος, οἱ δὲ τῶν  
 πρὸς νότον καὶ μεσαμβρίην φερόντων τὸ ἐπὶ ταύτης  
 202 τῆς ἡπείρου. ἦσαν δὲ οἶδε Ἑλλήνων οἱ ὑπομένοντες  
 τὸν Πέρσην ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χώρῳ· Σπαρτιητέων τε τριη-  
 κόσιοι ὀπλίται καὶ Τεγεατέων καὶ Μαντινέων χίλιοι,  
 ἡμίσεις ἑκατέρων, ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ τε τῆς Ἀρκαδίας  
 εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν καὶ ἐκ τῆς λοιπῆς Ἀρκαδίας χίλιοι 5  
 τοσούτοι μὲν Ἀρκάδων, ἀπὸ δὲ Κορίνθου τετρακόσιοι  
 καὶ ἀπὸ Φλιοῦντος διηκόσιοι καὶ Μυκηνέων ὀγδῶκοντα.  
 οὗτοι μὲν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου παρήσαν, ἀπὸ δὲ Βοιωτῶν  
 Θεσπείων τε ἑπτακόσιοι καὶ Θηβαίων τετρακόσιοι.

camp was behind the restored wall (τείχος 7. 176. 18, 7. 208. 8), and before the wall, beyond the western narrows, was stationed the advance guard. The three days' combat was about the western narrows, whose defense was aided by the Phoenix gorge, and surged back and forth between the Asopus and the wall (Stein).—6. ὁ μὲν: Xerxes.—πρὸς βορέην: more strictly it should be πρὸς ἐσπέρην. See on 7. 176. 12.—8. πρὸς νότον καὶ μεσαμβρίην: the same superabundance as in 7. 129.—φερόντων: for variety after ἐχόντων.—τὸ ἐπὶ ταύτης τῆς ἡπείρου: on this part of the

mainland, adverbial and modifying φερόντων. Cp. 7. 20. 15 and 7. 126. 6.

MUSTER-ROLL OF GREEKS AT THE PASS; LEONIDAS AND HIS SPARTANS (CC. 202-207)

202. 4. ἡμίσεις ἑκατέρων: probably, as Stein says, a closer connexion is not implied. The two towns were situated on a shut-in plateau, now called Tripolitza. 8. οὗτοι μὲν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου: Ephorus (*apud* Diod. 11. 4) adds 1000 Laconian Perioeci, perhaps to make the total of the Peloponnesians tally with the *χιλιάδες τέτορες* of the inscription cited 7. 228. 6.

203 πρὸς τούτοισι ἐπικλητοὶ ἐγένοντο Λοκροὶ τε οἱ Ὀπούν-  
 τιοι πανστρατιῇ καὶ Φωκέων χίλιοι. αὐτοὶ γὰρ σφεας  
 οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεκαλέσαντο, λέγοντες δι' ἀγγέλων ὡς  
 αὐτοὶ μὲν ἤκοιεν πρόδρομοι τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ  
 τῶν συμμάχων προσδόκιμοι πᾶσαν εἶεν ἡμέρην, ἥ5  
 θάλασσά τέ σφι εἴη ἐν φυλακῇ ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων τε  
 φρουρεομένη καὶ Αἰγινητέων καὶ τῶν ἐς τὸν ναυτικὸν  
 στρατὸν ταχθέντων, καὶ σφι εἴη δεινὸν οὐδέν· οὐ γὰρ  
 θεὸν εἶναι τὸν ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀλλ' ἄνθρωπον,  
 εἶναι δὲ θνητὸν οὐδένα οὐδὲ ἔσσεσθαι τῷ κακὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς10  
 γινομένῳ οὐ συνεμίχθη, τοῖσι δὲ μεγίστοισι αὐτῶν  
 μέγιστα· ὀφείλειεν ὦν καὶ τὸν ἐπελαύνοντα, ὡς ἔοντα  
 θνητόν, ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης πεσεῖν [ἄν]. οἱ δὲ ταῦτα πυν-  
 204 θανόμενοι ἐβοήθεον ἐς τὴν Τρηχίνα. τούτοισι ἦσαν  
 μὲν νυν καὶ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ κατὰ πόλιν ἐκάστων, ὁ δὲ  
 θωμαζόμενος μάλιστα καὶ πάντος τοῦ στρατεύματος

203. 1. ἐπικλητοὶ ἐγένοντο: *had been summoned*. Such periphrases with verbals are freq. in Hdt., rare in Attic. — Ὀπούντιοι: including the Ἐπικνημίδιοι, who lived next to the pass. Hdt. distinguishes also elsewhere only Λόκροι Ὀπούντιοι and Ὀζόλαι. — 2. πανστρατιῇ: because they were in immediate danger. — αὐτοὶ: *independently*, i.e. without appealing to the federal council at the Isthmus. — 3. οἱ Ἕλληνες: i.e. those at Thermopylae. — 6. σφι: *for them*, i.e. the Locrians and Phocians, as σφι in 9. — εἴη ἐν φυλακῇ: *was*

*under guard*, pass. of ἔχειν ἐν φυλακῇ (7. 207. 5). Cp. ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ πολέμου 7. 172. 11. — 8. οὐ γὰρ θεὸν εἶναι: change to accus. and inf. — 10. εἶναι δὲ θνητὸν οὐδένα . . . οὐ συνεμίχθη: for the sentiment, cp. Pind. *P.* 3. 81 ἐν παρ' ἐσλὸν πῆματα σύνδνο δαίνονται βροτοῖς ἀθάνατοι and Soph. *Antig.* 613 οὐδὲν ἔρπει θνατῶν βίῳ πᾶν Διὸς ἐκτὸς ἄτας. See on 7. 46. 14. — ἐξ ἀρχῆς γινομένῳ: *straightway from birth*. Cp. Hom. *Y* 128, η 198. — 11. τοῖσι δὲ . . . μέγιστα: see on 7. 10. ε 5. — 13. [ἄν]: see App.

ἡγεόμενος Λακεδαιμόνιος ἦν Λεωνίδης ὁ Ἀναξανδρίδew  
 τοῦ Λέοντος τοῦ Εὐρυκρατίδew τοῦ Ἀναξάνδρου τοῦ 5  
 Εὐρυκράτους τοῦ Πολυνδῶρου τοῦ Ἀλκαμένεος τοῦ Τηλέ-  
 κλου τοῦ Ἀρχέlew τοῦ Ἠγησίlew τοῦ Δορύσσου τοῦ  
 Λεωβάτew τοῦ Ἐχυστράτου τοῦ Ἠγίος τοῦ Εὐρυσθέneos  
 τοῦ Ἀριστοδήμου τοῦ Ἀριστομάχου τοῦ Κλεοδαίου τοῦ  
 Ἰλλου τοῦ Ἡρακλέος, κτησάμενος τὴν βασιληίην ἐν 10  
 105 Σπάρτῃ ἐξ ἀπροσδοκίτου. διζῶν γάρ οἱ ἐόντων πρεσ-  
 βυτέρων ἀδελφεῶν, Κλεομένεός τε καὶ Δωριέος, ἀπελή-  
 λατο τῆς φροντίδος περὶ τῆς βασιληίης. ἀποθανόντος  
 δὲ Κλεομένεος ἄπαιδος ἑρσένος γόνου, Δωριέος τε  
 οὐκέτι ἐόντος ἀλλὰ τελευτήσαντος καὶ τούτου ἐν Σικελίῃ, 5  
 οὕτω δὴ ἐς Λεωνίδην ἀνέβαινε ἡ βασιληίη, καὶ διότι  
 πρότερος ἐγεγόνει Κλεομβρότου (οὗτος γὰρ ἦν νεώτα-  
 τος Ἀναξανδρίδew παῖς) καὶ δὴ καὶ εἶχε Κλεομένεος  
 θυγατέρα. ὃς τότε ἦεν ἐς Θερμοπύλας ἐπιλεξάμενος  
 ἄνδρας τε τοὺς κατεστῶτας τριηκοσίους καὶ τοῖσι 10

204. 4. Λεωνίδης ὁ Ἀναξανδρί-  
 δew: the genealogy of the elder  
 house of kings; the younger is  
 given when Leotychides takes com-  
 mand of the fleet 8. 131. The  
 introduction of the full table of  
 illustrious ancestors is an act of  
 homage to the distinguished man.  
 See also the case of Pausanias  
 9. 74. — 10. κτησάμενος . . . ἐξ  
 ἀπροσδοκίτου: 491 B.C. For the  
 adverbial prep. phrase, cp. ἐκ τοῦ  
 ἐμφανέος 7. 205. 17.

205. 1. διζῶν: (Attic διισῶν),  
 here = δύο. — 2. ἀπελήλατο τῆς

φροντίδος: *had been far removed  
 from the thought.* — 4. ἄπαιδος  
 ἑρσένος γόνου: see on 7. 61. 16. —  
 Δωριέος . . . ἐν Σικελίῃ: see on  
 7. 158. 7. — 6. ἀνέβαινε: see on  
 ἀνεχώρησε 7. 4. 7. — 8. καὶ δὴ καὶ  
 εἶχε: transition to independent  
 const. — 10. τοὺς κατεστῶτας τριη-  
 κοσίους: *the usual* (lit. 'fixed')  
*three hundred*, picked men who  
 were always ready for war and  
 went out under the personal lead-  
 ership of the king. They were also  
 called ἱππεῖς. Cp. 8. 124. 13; Thuc.  
 5. 72. 20. — τοῖσι ἐτύχανον παῖ-

ἐτύγχανον παῖδες ἔοντες. παραλαβὼν δὲ ἀπίκητο καὶ  
Θηβαίων τοὺς ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν λογισάμενος εἶπον, τῶν  
ἐστρατήγει Λεωντιάδης ὁ Εὐρυμάχου. τοῦδε δὲ εἵνεκα  
τούτους σπουδὴν ἐποιήσατο Λεωνίδης μούρους Ἑλλή-  
νων παραλαβεῖν, ὅτι σφέων μεγάλως κατηγόρητο μηδί- 15  
ζειν· παρεκάλει ὦν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον θέλων εἰδέναι εἴτε  
συμπέμψουσι εἴτε καὶ ἀπερέουσι ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανέος τὴν  
Ἑλλήνων συμμαχίην. οἱ δὲ ἀλλοφρονέοντες ἐπεμπον.  
206 τούτους μὲν τοὺς ἀμφὶ Λεωνίδην πρῶτους ἀπέπεμψαν  
Σπαρτιῆται, ἵνα τούτους ὀρῶντες οἱ ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι  
στρατεύωνται μηδὲ καὶ οὗτοι μηδίσωσι, ἣν αὐτοὺς  
πυνθάνωνται ὑπερβαλλομένους· μετὰ δέ, Κάρνεια γάρ  
σφι ἦν ἐμποδῶν, ἔμελλον ὀρτάσαντες καὶ φυλακᾶς  
λιπόντες ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ κατὰ τάχος βοηθεῖν πανδημεί.  
ὥς δὲ καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐνένωντο καὶ αὐτοὶ  
ἕτερα τοιαῦτα ποιήσιν· ἦν γὰρ κατὰ τῶντ' Ὀλυμπιάς  
τούτοισι τοῖσι πρήγμασι συμπεσοῦσα· οὐκ ὦν δοκέ-

des ἔοντες: that in case of their death  
their family might not die out. —  
12. ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν λογισάμενος: see  
7. 202. 9. — 15. ὅτι . . . μηδί-  
ζειν: because they were loudly accused  
of medizing. The inf. after κατη-  
γόρητο for the regular ὅτι or ὥς.  
Cp. Thuc. 1. 95. 17 κατηγορεῖτο  
αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥκιστα μηδισμός. —  
17. ἀπερέουσι: will renounce. Cp.  
ἀπειπάμενος 7. 14. 5. — 18. ἀλ-  
λοφρονέοντες: though otherwise  
minded, i.e. inclined to medize.

206. 4. ὑπερβαλλομένους: put-  
ting off (sc. στρατεύεσθαι). —

Κάρνεια: the great Dorian festi-  
val in honor of Apollo celebrated  
for nine days every year toward  
the end of August, during which  
all Dorians abstained from arms.  
— 7. ὥς δὲ καὶ . . . καὶ αὐτοὶ ἕτερα  
τοιαῦτα: strongly pleonastic. — ἐνέ-  
νωντο: see Dial. § 1. ii. 8. — 8. ἣν  
συμπεσοῦσα: cp. 7. 190. 10. — κατὰ  
τῶντ' οὗτοι τοῖσι πρήγμασι:  
see on 7. 3. 2. — Ὀλυμπιάς: as  
often in Pindar, for Attic Ὀλύμπια.  
The fifth and last day of the festi-  
val fell this time upon the second  
full moon after the summer solstice.



οντες κατὰ τάχος οὕτω διακριθῆσθαι τὸν ἐν Θερμο-  
πύλῃσι πόλεμον ἔπεμπον τοὺς προδρόμους.

207 Οὗτοι μὲν δὴ οὕτω διενένωντο ποιήσιν· οἱ δὲ ἐν  
Θερμοπύλῃσι Ἕλληνες, ἐπειδὴ πέλας ἐγένετο τῆς ἐσβο-  
λῆς ὁ Πέρσης, καταρρωδέοντες ἐβουλευοντο περὶ ἀπαλ-  
λαγῆς. τοῖσι μὲν νυν ἄλλοισι Πελοποννησίοισι ἐδόκει  
ἐλθοῦσι ἐς Πελοπόννησον τὸν Ἴσθμὸν ἔχειν ἐν φυλακῇ· 5  
Λεωνίδης δὲ Φωκέων καὶ Λοκρῶν περισπερχθέντων τῇ  
γνώμῃ ταύτῃ αὐτοῦ τε μένειν ἐψηφίζετο πέμπειν τε  
ἀγγέλους ἐς τὰς πόλεις κελεύοντάς σφι ἐπιβοηθεῖν, ὥς  
ἐόντων αὐτῶν ὀλίγων στρατὸν τὸν Μήδων ἀλέξασθαι.

208 ταῦτα βουλευομένων σφέων ἔπεμπε Ξέρξης κατάσκοπον  
ἱππέα ιδέσθαι ὁκόσοι εἰσὶ καὶ ὅ τι ποίεοιεν. ἀκηκόει  
δὲ ἔτι ἔων ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ ὥς ἀλισμένη εἴη ταύτῃ στρατιῇ  
ὀλίγῃ, καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ὥς εἴησαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε  
καὶ Λεωνίδης, ἔων γένος Ἡρακλείδης. ὥς δὲ προσή- 5  
λασε ὁ ἱππεὺς πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἐθηεῖτό τε καὶ

— 10. κατὰ τάχος οὕτω: possibly merely an emphatic way of saying *so quickly* (cp. 7. 47. 6, 7. 223. 4); but the words may be rendered just as they come, *not expecting that with speed would thus be decided the contest at Thermopylae*.

207. 5. ἔχειν ἐν φυλακῇ: cp. εἶ-  
ναι ἐν φυλακῇ 7. 203. 6. — 6. περι-  
σπερχθέντων: *being indignant at*. Valckenaer thus emends for περι-  
σπερχόντων, because everywhere else the verb is σπέρχεσθαι. Cp.  
1. 32. 3, 5. 33. 19. — 9. ὀλίγων:  
*too few*. The positive gets from

the context the force of the com-  
parative. For the dependent inf.,  
see S. 1063; HA. 952.

WHAT XERXES' SCOUT REPORTED  
OF THE GREEK ARMY; XERXES  
QUESTIONS DEMARATUS (CC.  
208–209)

208. 2. ιδέσθαι: in Ionic the  
active and middle are used practi-  
cally without distinction. — ὁκόσοι  
εἰσὶ καὶ ὅ τι ποίεοιεν: change of  
mood as often; see on 7. 151. 10. —  
4. τοὺς ἡγεμόνας: proleptic accus-  
ative. Cp. 7. 18. 10. — 6. ἐθηεῖτο:

κατώρα πᾶν μὲν οὐ τὸ στρατόπεδον· τοὺς γὰρ ἔσω  
 τεταγμένους τοῦ τείχεος, τὸ ἀνορθώσαντες εἶχον ἐν  
 φυλακῇ, οὐκ οἶά τε ἦν κατιδέσθαι· ὁ δὲ τοὺς ἔξω ἐμάν-  
 θανε, τοῖσι πρὸ τοῦ τείχεος τὰ ὄπλα ἔκειτο. ἔτυχον δὲ <sup>10</sup>  
 τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔξω τεταγμένοι. τοὺς  
 μὲν δὴ ὥρα γυμναζομένους τῶν ἀνδρῶν, τοὺς δὲ τὰς  
 κόμας κτενιζομένους. ταῦτα δὴ θεώμενος ἐθώμαζε  
 καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἐμάνθανε. μαθὼν δὲ πάντα ἀτρεκέως  
 ἀπήλανε ὀπίσω κατ' ἡσυχίην· οὔτε γὰρ τις ἐδίωκε <sup>15</sup>  
 ἀλογίης τε ἐκύρησε πολλῆς· ἀπελθὼν τε ἔλεγε πρὸς  
<sup>209</sup> Ξέρξην τά περ ὁπῶπει πάντα. ἀκούων δὲ Ξέρξης οὐκ  
 εἶχε συμβαλέσθαι τὸ ἐόν, ὅτι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἀπο-  
 λεόμενοι τε καὶ ἀπολέοντες κατὰ δύναμιν· ἀλλ' αὐτῷ  
 γελοῖα γὰρ ἐφαίνοντο ποιεῖν, μετεπέμψατο Δημάρητον  
 τὸν Ἀρίστωνος, ἐόντα ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. ἀπικόμενον <sup>5</sup>  
 δέ μιν εἰρώτα Ξέρξης ἕκαστα τούτων, ἐθέλων μαθεῖν  
 τὸ ποιεόμενον πρὸς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. ὁ δὲ εἶπε·  
 Ἦκουσας μὲν καὶ πρότερόν μεο, εἴτε ὀρμῶμεν ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Ἑλλάδα, περὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων· ἀκούσας δὲ γέλωτά

see Dial. § 4. 10. — 7. οὐ: accented because postpos. and emphatic; so esp. in contrasts with μὲν and δέ. Kr. *Spr.* 67, 10, 2. — ἔσω: note the irreg. position. Cp. μεταξύ 7. 124. 2, 7. 183. 7. — 10. τοῖσι . . . ἔκειτο: *whose post was in front of the wall*. — 12. τοὺς τὰς κόμας κτενιζομένους: the Spartans had worn long hair since the battle of Thyrea, acc. to 1. 82. 39. — 15. κατ' ἡσυχίην: *undisturbed*. —

οὔτε . . . τε: for the correlation, see on 7. 8. a 2. — 16. ἀλογίης ἐκύρησε πολλῆς: practically pass. of ἐν ἀλογίῃ ἔχεν (6. 75. 25).

209. 2. τὸ ἐόν: *the reality*, explained by the ὅτι clause. — 7. τὸ ποιεόμενον: the pass. of ποιεῖν is not freq., γίγνεσθαι being commonly substituted. — πρὸς: with gen. to express agency, as 7. 2. 12. — 8. πρότερον: 7. 101 ff. — 9. γέλωτά με ἔθεο: *you made me a*

με ἔθεο λέγοντα τῇ περὶ ὧρων ἐκβησόμενα πρήγματα<sup>10</sup>  
 ταῦτα· ἐμοὶ γὰρ τὴν ἀληθείην ἀσκέειν ἀντία σέο, βασι-  
 λεύ, ἀγὼν μέγιστός ἐστι. ἀκουσον δὲ καὶ νῦν. οἱ  
 ἄνδρες οὗτοι ἀπικάται μαχησόμενοι ἡμῖν περὶ τῆς  
 ἐσόδου καὶ ταῦτα παρασκευάζονται. νόμος γὰρ σφι  
 ἔχων οὕτω ἐστί· ἐπεὰν μέλλωσι κινδυνεύειν τῇ ψυχῇ,<sup>15</sup>  
 τότε τὰς κεφαλὰς κοσμέονται. ἐπίστασο δέ, εἰ τοιούτους  
 γε καὶ τὸ ὑπομένον ἐν Σπάρτῃ καταστρέψαι, ἔστι  
 οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἔθνος ἀνθρώπων τὸ σέ, βασιλεῦ, ὑπομενεῖ  
 χεῖρας ἀνταειρόμενον· νῦν γὰρ πρὸς βασιλῆην τε<sup>20</sup>  
 καλλίστην τῶν ἐν Ἑλλήσι προσφέρειαι καὶ ἄνδρας  
 ἀρίστους. κάρτα τε δὴ Ξέρξῃ ἄπιστα ἐφαίνετο τὰ  
 λεγόμενα εἶναι καὶ δεύτερα ἐπειρώτα ὄντινα τρόπον  
 τοσοῦτοι ἔόντες τῇ ἑωυτοῦ στρατιῇ μαχήσονται. ὁ δὲ  
 εἶπε· ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐμοὶ χρῆσθαι ὡς ἀνδρὶ ψεύστη, ἦν  
 210 μὴ ταῦτά τοι ταύτῃ ἐκβῇ τῇ ἐγὼ λέγω. ταῦτα λέγων  
 οὐκ ἔπειθε τὸν Ξέρξην. τέσσερας μὲν δὴ παρήκε  
 ἡμέρας, ἐλπίζων αἰεὶ σφεας ἀποδρῆσεσθαι· πέμπτη δέ,  
 ὡς οὐκ ἀπαλλάσσοντο ἀλλὰ οἱ ἐφαίνοντο ἀναιδεῖν τε  
 καὶ ἀβουλίῃ διαχρεώμενοι μένειν, πέμπει ἐπ' αὐτοὺς 5  
 Μήδους τε καὶ Κισσίου θυμωθεῖς, ἐντειλάμενός σφεας

*laughing-stock*, as 3. 29. 7. Cp. 7. 105. 1. — 11. ἀληθείην ἀσκέειν ἀντία σέο: cp. 7. 101. 16. — 12. ἀγὼν μέγιστός ἐστι: with ἐμοί, *it is my greatest endeavor*. — 14. ταῦτα παρασκευάζονται: *are making these preparations, i.e. to this end (to fight)*. — 17. τὸ ὑπομένον: collective neuter = τοὺς ὑπομένοντας. Cp. τὸ ὑγαῖνον 7. 157. 18. —

18. ὑπομενεῖ χεῖρας ἀνταειρόμενον: see on 7. 101. 8. ὑπομένειν, *await, remain* (as in 17), in the const. with suppl. ptc. gets the meaning *dare*. — 19. βασιλῆην καλλίστην: the royal family of the Heraclidae was the oldest and most famous in Greece. — 23. τοσοῦτοι: *only so many, i.e. so few*. — 24. χρῆσθαι: inf. for imv., as 7. 159. 8.

ζωγρήσαντας ἄγειν ἐς ὄψιν τὴν ἐωυτοῦ. ὥς δ' ἐσέπεσον  
 φερόμενοι ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας οἱ Μῆδοι, ἔπιπτον πολλοί,  
 ἄλλοι δ' ἐπεσῆσαν καὶ οὐκ ἀπήλυνον, καίπερ μέγας  
 προσπταίνοντες. δῆλον δ' ἐποίεον παντὶ τεφ καὶ οὐκ 10  
 ἥκιστα αὐτῷ βασιλεῖ ὅτι πολλοὶ μὲν ἄνθρωποι εἶεν,  
 ὀλίγοι δὲ ἄνδρες. ἐγένετο δὲ ἡ συμβολὴ δι' ἡμέρης.  
 211 ἐπεῖτε δὲ οἱ Μῆδοι τρηχέως περιείποντο, ἐνθαῦτα οὗτοι  
 μὲν ὑπεξῆσαν, οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ἐκδεξάμενοι ἐπῆσαν, τοὺς  
 ἀθανάτους ἐκάλε βασιλεὺς, τῶν ἦρχε Ἰδάρνης, ὥς δὴ  
 οὗτοί γε εὐπετέως κατεργασόμενοι. ὥς δὲ καὶ οὗτοι  
 συνέμισγον τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι, οὐδὲν πλέον ἐφέροντο τῆς 5  
 στρατιῆς τῆς Μηδικῆς ἀλλὰ τὰ αὐτά, ἅτε ἐν στεينو-  
 πόρῳ τε χώρῳ μαχόμενοι καὶ δόρασι βραχυτέροισι  
 χρεώμενοι ἢ περ οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες πλήθει  
 χρῆσασθαι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγου,  
 ἄλλα τε ἀποδεικνύμενοι ἐν οὐκ ἐπισταμένοισι μάχεσθαι 10  
 ἐξεπιστάμενοι, καὶ ὅκως ἐντρέψαιαν τὰ νῶτα, ἀλείς

THE GREEKS DEFEND THE WEST-  
 ERN ENTRANCE FOR TWO DAYS  
 (CC. 210-212)

210. 7. ἐσέπεσον . . . , ἔπιπτον :  
 note epanastrophe — comp. fol-  
 lowed by simple verb. — 8. ἔπιπτον  
 . . . ἐπεσῆσαν καὶ οὐκ ἀπήλυνον :  
 impfs. because these things re-  
 peated themselves throughout the  
 day with every onset (φερόμενοι 8).  
 — 9. μέγας προσπταίνοντες : *fail-  
 ing greatly* ; (lit. 'stumbling'), as  
 7. 170. 17. — 11. ἄνθρωποι, ἄνδρες :  
 differing as *homines* and *virī*.

211. 1. τρηχέως περιείποντο :  
*were roughly handled*. Cp. 6. 15.  
 2, 6. 44. 12. — 2. ἐκδεξάμενοι : *tak-  
 ing their place, relieving them*. —  
 τοὺς ἀθανάτους : cp. 7. 83. 3 ff.  
 — 3. ὥς δὴ : *as though*, as 7. 17.  
 8. — 5. οὐδὲν πλέον ἐφέροντο : cp. 7.  
 168. 23. — 7. δόρασι βραχυτέροισι :  
 cp. 7. 61. 6. — 10. ἄλλα ἀποδεικνύ-  
 μενοι : *showing otherwise*, though  
 ἄλλα is cogn. acc. with ἀποδεικνύ-  
 μενοι, on which the suppl. ptc.  
 ἐξεπιστάμενοι depends. — 11. ὅκως  
 ἐντρέψαιαν τὰ νῶτα . . . δῆθεν :  
*whenever they turned their backs*

φεύγσκον δῆθεν, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ὀρῶντες φεύγοντας  
 βοῇ τε καὶ πατάγῳ ἐπῆσαν, οἱ δ' ἂν καταλαμβανό-  
 μενοι ὑπέστρεφον ἀντίοι εἶναι τοῖσι βαρβάροισι, μετα-  
 στρεφόμενοι δὲ κατέβαλλον πλήθει ἀναριθμήτους τῶν 15  
 Περσέων· ἐπιπτον δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Σπαρτιητέων ἐν-  
 θάρτα ὀλίγοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδὲν ἐδυνάετο παραλαβεῖν οἱ  
 Πέρσαι τῆς ἐσόδου πειρώμενοι καὶ κατὰ τέλεα καὶ παν-  
 212 τοῖως προσβάλλοντες, ἀπήλυνον ὀπίσω. ἐν ταύτῃσι  
 τῇσι προσόδοισι τῆς μάχης λέγεται βασιλέα θεό-  
 μενον τρεῖς ἀναδραμεῖν ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου, δείσαντα περὶ τῇ  
 στρατιῇ. τότε μὲν οὕτω ἡγωνίσαντο, τῇ δ' ὑστεραίῃ  
 οἱ βάρβαροι οὐδὲν ἄμεινον ἀέθλεον· ἅτε γὰρ ὀλίγων 5  
 ὄντων, ἐλπίσαντές σφεας κατατετρωματίσθαι τε καὶ  
 οὐκ οἴους τε ἔσεσθαι ἐτι χεῖρας ἀνταίρασθαι συνέβαλ-  
 λον. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες κατὰ τάξιν τε καὶ κατὰ ἔθνεα

in *a* body they would flee appar-  
 ently. Iterative opt., as 6. 12. 3.  
 S. 2568; HA. 914, B 2. φεύγε-  
 σκον is coördinate with ἀποδεικνύ-  
 μενοι, the const. having changed  
 to finite verb, as 7. 6. 11 and freq.  
 in Hdt. — 13. ἂν: with ὑπέστρε-  
 φον, iterative impf. S. 1894; HA.  
 835. — 15. πλήθει ἀναριθμήτους:  
 innumerable multitudes, lit. 'in-  
 numerable in multitude.' — 17. οὐ-  
 δὲν ἐδυνάετο παραλαβεῖν: were not  
 able to win any success. For form  
 of ἐδυνάετο, see D. § 4. 3. — 18. τῆς  
 ἐσόδου πειρώμενοι: trying the pass.

212. 2. τῇσι προσόδοισι τῆς  
 μάχης: onsets of the battle. Cp.  
 7. 223. 3. — λέγεται βασιλέα: see

on 7. 56. 4. — θεόμενον: this  
 was quite possible from the lofty  
 Trachis (cp. 7. 201. 2), so long as  
 the combat was before the en-  
 trance. — 3. ἀναδραμεῖν ἐκ τοῦ θρό-  
 νου: cp. 7. 15. 2. Hdt. would seem  
 to have had in mind Hom. Υ 61  
 δείσας δ' ἐκ θρόνου ἄλτο καὶ ἔαχε  
 μὴ οἱ ὑπερθεῖν | γαῖαν ἀναρρή-  
 ξειε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων, de-  
 picting the terror of Aides at the  
 earthquake caused by Poseidon.  
 — 5. ἀέθλεον: as 1. 67. 2 =  
 ἐμάχοντο. — 6. κατατετρωματίσθαι:  
 had been disabled by wounds, as  
 Thuc. 7. 80. 3. For pf. inf. see  
 GMT. 109. — 8. κατὰ τάξιν τε καὶ  
 κατὰ ἔθνεα: by companies as well

κεκοσμημένοι ἦσαν καὶ ἐν μέρει ἕκαστοι ἐμάχοντο, πλὴν Φωκῶν· οὗτοι δὲ ἐς τὸ ὄρος ἐτάχθησαν φυλά-<sup>10</sup> ξοντες τὴν ἀτραπὸν. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲν εὕρισκον ἀλλοιό-  
 213 ἀπορέοντος δὲ βασιλέος ὃ τι χρήσεται τῷ παρεόντι  
 πρήγματι, Ἐπιάλτης ὁ Εὐρυδήμου ἀνὴρ Μηλιεύς ἦλθέ  
 οἱ ἐς λόγους ὥς μέγα τι παρὰ βασιλέος δοκέων οἴσσεσθαι,  
 ἔφρασε τε τὴν ἀτραπὸν τὴν διὰ τοῦ ὄρεος φέρουσιν ἐς  
 Θερμοπύλας καὶ διέφθειρε τοὺς ταύτῃ ὑπομείναντας  
 Ἑλλήνων. ὕστερον δὲ δείσας Λακεδαιμονίους ἔφυγε  
 ἐς Θεσσαλίην, καὶ οἱ φυγόντι ὑπὸ τῶν Πυλαγόρων, τῶν  
 Ἀμφικτυόνων ἐς τὴν Πυλαίην συλλεγομένων, ἀργύριον  
 ἐπεκηρύχθη. χρόνῳ δὲ ὕστερον, κατήλθε γὰρ ἐς Ἀντι-  
 κύρην, ἀπέθανε ὑπὸ Ἀθηνάδεω ἀνδρὸς Τρηχινίου. ὃ 10  
 δὲ Ἀθηνάδης οὗτος ἀπέκτεινε μὲν Ἐπιάτην δι' ἄλλην

as by nations. Cp. 9. 33. 1 κατὰ ἔθνεα καὶ κατὰ τέλεα. — 11. τὴν ἀτραπὸν: cp. 6. 175. 6 and 7. 216, 217. — 12. ἐνῶρων: sc. ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι. The impf. describes the continuance of an action already past, where we should use plpf.

TREACHERY OF EPIALTES. HYDARNES GETS ROUND BY THE PATH ANOPAEA INTO THE REAR OF THE GREEKS (CC. 213-218)

213. 1. ὃ τι χρήσεται τῷ πα-  
 ρεόντι πρήγματι: how he shall  
 manage the present matter. ὃ τι  
 is cogn. acc. — 2. ἦλθε οἱ ἐς λό-  
 γους: came to speech with him.

S. 1523 a; HA. 772 a. — 6. Λακε-  
 δαιμονίους: as chief of the states  
 in the Amphictyonic League. —  
 7. καὶ οἱ φυγόντι ἀργύριον ἐπεκη-  
 ρύχθη: and for him when he had  
 fled a price was proclaimed. —  
 τῶν Πυλαγόρων: the deputies of  
 the twelve Amphictyonic states  
 who constituted the assembly (Πυ-  
 λαίη). See on 7. 200. 11. There  
 were, besides these, ἱερομνήμονες,  
 a sort of standing local commit-  
 tee charged with matters of reli-  
 gious worship and administration.  
 — τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων: appos. to  
 Πυλαγόρων. — 8. τὴν Πυλαίην: sc.  
 σύνοδον. — συλλεγομένων: inexact  
 for aor., as 7. 237. 6. — 9. κατήλθε:

αἰτίην, τὴν ἐγὼ ἐν τοῖσι ὀπισθε λόγοισι σημανέω,  
 214 ἐτιμήθη μέντοι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων οὐδὲν ἦσσαν. Ἐπι-  
 ἀλτης μὲν οὕτω ὕστερον τούτων ἀπέθανε· ἔστι δὲ  
 ἕτερος λεγόμενος λόγος, ὥς Ὀνήτης τε ὁ Φαναγόρεω  
 ἀνὴρ Καρύστιος καὶ Κορυδαλλὸς Ἀντικυρεὺς εἰσι οἱ  
 εἰπάντες πρὸς βασιλέα τούτους τοὺς λόγους καὶ περιη- 5  
 γησάμενοι τὸ ὄρος τοῖσι Πέρσησι, οὐδαμῶς ἔμοιγε  
 πιστός. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ τῷδε χρὴ σταθμώσασθαι, ὅτι  
 οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων Πυλαγόροι ἐπεκῆρυξαν οὐκ ἐπὶ Ὀνήτῃ  
 τε καὶ Κορυδαλλῷ ἀργύριον ἀλλ' ἐπὶ Ἐπιάλτῃ τῷ  
 Τρηχινίῳ, πάντως κου τὸ ἀτρεκέστατον πυθόμενοι· 10  
 τοῦτο δὲ φεύγοντα Ἐπιάλτην ταύτην τὴν αἰτίην οἶδα-  
 μεν. εἰδείη μὲν γὰρ ἂν καὶ ἔων μὴ Μηλιεὺς ταύτην  
 τὴν ἀτραπὸν Ὀνήτης, εἰ τῇ χώρῃ πολλὰ ὠμιληκῶς εἴη,  
 ἀλλ' Ἐπιάλτης γάρ ἐστι ὁ περιηγησάμενος τὸ ὄρος  
 15 κατὰ τὴν ἀτραπὸν, τοῦτον αἴτιον γράφω. Ξέρξης δέ,

see on 7. 197. 14. — 12. ἐν τοῖσι ὀπισθε λόγοισι σημανέω: this promise was not fulfilled.

214. 2. ἔστι δὲ . . . λόγος: as 7. 150. 2. — 4. Καρύστιος: Carystus was in southern Euboea. — 5. περιηγησάμενοι τὸ ὄρος τοῖσι Πέρσησι: the acc. is governed by περι-, as in 14 below; the dat. by the verb, as in 7. 215. 6. — 8. ἐπεκῆρυξαν οὐκ ἐπὶ Ὀνήτῃ: note the repetition of the prep. here, a simple dat. in 7. 213. 7. — 10. πάντως κου: as 7. 157. 7. — τὸ ἀτρεκέστατον: cp. τὴν ἀτρεκείην 6. 1. 8. — 11. φεύγοντα: suppl. ptc. with οἶδα-

μεν. — οἶδαμεν: as 2. 17. 5, 4. 46. 5, 9. 60. 16; usually ἴδμεν in Hdt. See D. § 4. 6. — 12. εἰδείη μὲν γὰρ ἂν: a slight ellipsis must be supplied, something like this: "But the other story is not inherently improbable, for —." — ἔων μὴ Μηλιεὺς: the ptc. in this context is conditional, hence μὴ, else we should expect οὐ, since Hdt. has stated that Onetes was a Carystian (4). — 13. εἰ . . . ὠμιληκῶς εἴη: if he had had much intercourse with that country. See on ὠμίλησαν 7. 26. 10. Cp. Thuc. 6. 55. 19 συνεχῶς ὠμιλῇκει τῇ ἀρχῇ.

ἐπεὶ ἤρесе τὰ ὑπέσχετο Ἐπιάλτης κατεργάσεσθαι, αὐτίκα περιχαρὴς γενόμενος ἔπεμπε Ἰδάρνεα καὶ τῶν ἐστρατήγει Ἰδάρνης. ὁρμέατο δὲ περὶ λύχνων ἀφὰς ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου. τὴν δὲ ἀτραπὸν ταύτην ἐξεύρουσιν μὲν οἱ ἐπιχώριοι Μηλιεῖς, ἐξευρόντες δὲ Θεσσαλοῖσι κατηγήσαντο ἐπὶ Φωκέας, τότε ὅτε οἱ Φωκεῖς φράξαντες τείχει τὴν ἐσβολὴν ἦσαν ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ πολέμου· ἔκ τε τόσου δὴ κατεδέδεκτο εἶουσα οὐδὲν χρηστὴ Μηλιεῦσι.

216 ἔχει δὲ ὧδε ἡ ἀτραπὸς αὕτη· ἄρχεται μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀσωποῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ διὰ τῆς διασφάγος ῥέοντος, οὖνομα δὲ τῷ ὄρει τούτῳ καὶ τῇ ἀτραπῷ τῶντὸ κείμεναι, Ἀνόπαια· τείνει δὲ ἡ Ἀνόπαια αὕτη κατὰ ῥάχιν τοῦ ὄρους, λήγει δὲ κατὰ τε Ἀλπηνὸν πόλιν, πρῶτην ἐοῦσαν τῶν Λοκρίδων πρὸς τῶν Μηλιέων, καὶ κατὰ

215. 3. τῶν ἐστρατήγει: *i.e.* "the Immortals." See 7. 83.—  
4. περὶ λύχνων ἀφὰς: *about lamplight*. Cp. the phrase "early candlelight."—7. τότε: see 7. 176. 19.—8. ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ πολέμου: as 7. 172. 11.—ἐκ τόσου: *sc.* χρόνου, *terminus ex quo*, where we say, "for so long a time."—9. κατεδέδεκτο . . . Μηλιεῦσι: *sc.* ἡ ἐσβολή, *had been proved by the Malians to be of no use, i.e.* for warding off an enemy.

216. 2. Ἀσωποῦ: see on 7. 199. 8.—3. κείμεναι: = *τίθεται*.—4. Ἀνόπαια: etymology and meaning uncertain. Cp. Empedocles, frg. 168, where ἀνόπαιον is applied to fire *blazing up*; also

Hom. a 320 ὄρνις δ' ὡς ἀνόπαια διέπτατο. The path is now called Μονοπάτι, *single path* (Stein).—5. Ἀλπηνόν: cp. 7. 176. 9 30, 7. 229. 5.—6. τῶν Λοκρίδων: *sc.* πόλεων.—πρὸς τῶν Μηλιέων: *toward the Malians*.—κατὰ Μελαμπύγον τε . . . ἔδρας: the legend was that once, as Heracles was asleep at the stone named, after him, Melampygos, the Cercopes stole his weapons and paraded up and down in mimicry of the hero. When he awoke he seized the little creatures, swung them tied together head downward on a pole over his shoulders, and went his way. They in this position observing his characteristic of μελάμ-



Μελαμπύγου τε καλεόμενον λίθον καὶ κατὰ Κερκώπων  
 17 ἔδρας, τῇ καὶ τὸ στενωτάτον ἐστι. κατὰ ταύτην δὴ τὴν  
 ἀτραπὸν καὶ οὕτω ἔχουσιν οἱ Πέρσαι τὸν Ἀσωπὸν  
 διαβάαντες ἐπορεύοντο πᾶσαν τὴν νύκτα, ἐν δεξιῇ μὲν  
 ἔχοντες ὄρεα τὰ Οἰταίων, ἐν ἀριστερῇ δὲ τὰ Τρηχινίων.  
 ἡώς τε δὴ διέφαινε καὶ οἱ ἐγένοντο ἐπ' ἀκρῶτήριώ τοῦ 5  
 ὄρεος. κατὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ ὄρεος ἐφύλασσον, ὥς καὶ  
 πρότερόν μοι εἴρηται, Φωκῶν χίλιοι ὀπλίται, ῥυόμενοι  
 τε τὴν σφετέρην χώραν καὶ φρουρέοντες τὴν ἀτραπὸν.  
 ἡ μὲν γὰρ κάτω ἐσβολὴ ἐφυλάσσετο ὑπὸ τῶν εἴρηται.  
 τὴν δὲ διὰ τοῦ ὄρεος ἀτραπὸν ἐθελονταὶ Φωκεῖς ὑποδε- 10  
 18 ξάμενοι Λεωνίδῃ ἐφύλασσον. ἔμαθον δὲ σφεας οἱ  
 Φωκεῖς ὧδε ἀναβεβηκότας· ἀναβαίνοντες γὰρ ἐλάν-

πυγος, and being reminded of a warning of their mother to beware of such a person, were greatly amused. Heracles, asking the reason of their laughing and chattering and being told, got into such a good humôr that he turned them loose. — 7. *Μελαμπύγου*: a rather coarse nickname of Heracles as the manliest of all heroes. — *Κερκώπων*: lit. 'tail-fellows' (cp. *κέρκος*), dwarfish, droll, and mischievous ape-like creatures, differently named in different countries, but always connected with Heracles. The tradition became localized at Thermopylae the more naturally as the Heracles-legend was firmly fixed in the region. See on 7. 176. 17. They figured consider-

ably in early Greek art, e.g. in the metopes of the temple of Selinus in Sicily, and were the subject of the Homeric poem *Κέρκωπες*. — 8. *τῇ*: the rocks referred to in 7 are part of the cliffs that shut in the narrow pass. Between these and Alpenus the way led down.

217. 5. *τε . . . καί*: for this paratactic arrangement (Homeric coördination), see on 12. 2. — *οἱ*: demonstrative. The usage is rare. — 7. *ῥυόμενοι τε . . . τὴν ἀτραπὸν*: the Anopaea ended in the mountain road which led from Alpenus over Callidromus into the valley of the upper Cephissus. The Phocians guarded at once this mountain road and the Anopaea. — 10. *ὑποδεξάμενοι Λεωνίδῃ*: *having*

θανον οἱ Πέρσαι τὸ ὄρος πᾶν ἐὼν δρυῶν ἐπίπλεον. ἦν  
 μὲν δὴ νῆνεμίη, ψόφου δὲ γινομένου πολλοῦ, ὥς οἰκὸς  
 ἦν φύλλων ὑποκεχυμένων ὑπὸ τοῖσι ποσί, ἀνά τε ἔδρα- 5  
 μον οἱ Φωκεῖς καὶ ἐνέδυνον τὰ ὄπλα, καὶ αὐτίκα οἱ  
 βάρβαροι παρήσαν. ὥς δὲ εἶδον ἄνδρας ἐνδυομένους  
 ὄπλα, ἐν θώματι ἐγένοντο· ἐλπόμενοι γὰρ οὐδὲν σφι  
 φανήσεσθαι ἀντίξοον ἐνεκύρησαν στρατῶ. ἐνθαῦτα  
 Ἰδάρνης καταρρωδήσας μὴ οἱ Φωκεῖς ἔωσι Λακεδαι- 10  
 μόνιοι, εἶρετο Ἐπιάλτην ὀποδαπὸς ἐῖη ὁ στρατός, πνθό-  
 μενος δὲ ἀτρεκέως διέτασσε τοὺς Πέρσας ὥς ἐς μάχην.  
 οἱ δὲ Φωκεῖς ὥς ἐβάλλοντο τοῖσι τοξεύμασι πολλοῖσιν  
 τε καὶ πυκνοῖσιν, οἷχοντο φεύγοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους  
 τὸν κόρυμβον, ἐπιστάμενοι ὥς ἐπὶ σφέας ὀρμήθησαν 15  
 ἀρχήν, καὶ παρεσκευάδατο ὥς ἀπολεόμενοι. οὗτοι μὲν  
 δὴ ταῦτα ἐφρόνεον, οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Ἐπιάλτην καὶ Ἰδάρνεα  
 Πέρσαι Φωκέων μὲν οὐδένα λόγον ἐποίοντο, οἱ δὲ κατέ-  
 219 βαινον τὸ ὄρος κατὰ τάχος. τοῖσι δὲ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι  
 ἐοῦσι Ἑλλήνων πρῶτον μὲν ὁ μάντις Μεγιστίης ἐσιδὼν  
 ἐς τὰ ἱρὰ ἔφρασε τὸν μέλλοντα ἔσεσθαι ἅμα ἡοὶ σφι

*promised Leonidas.* Cp. ὑποδέκο-  
 μαι 7. 158. 22.

218. 3. τὸ ὄρος: governed by  
 ἀναβαίνοντες. Cp. 18 κατέβαινον  
 τὸ ὄρος, and 6. 134. 16 καταθρῶ-  
 σκοντα τὴν αἵμασιν. — δρυῶν ἐπί-  
 πλεον: these mountains are still  
 covered with fine forests of oak  
 and pine. — 5. ἀνά τε ἔδραμον: as  
 7. 156. 5. — 11. ὀποδαπός: cp. 5.  
 13. 6 ὀποδαπή. — 15. ἐπιστάμενοι:  
*believing*, as freq. in Hdt. — 16. ἀρ-

χήν: adv., originally adv. accus.

— 18. οὐδένα λόγον ἐποίοντο: cp.  
 7. 13. 3. — οἱ δέ: Homeric repetition  
 of the subject. See on 7. 6. 24.

THE ALLIES SENT HOME, EXCEPT  
 THE THEBANS AND THESPIANS;  
 THE SEER MEGISTIAS; THE  
 FINAL STRUGGLE (CC. 219-  
 225)

219. 3. τὰ ἱρὰ: as 7. 221. 5;  
 usually τὰ σφάγια. — ἅμα ἡοὶ: i.e.

θάνατον. ἐπὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτόμολοι ἦσαν οἱ ἐξαγγείλαντες τῶν Περσέων τὴν περίοδον. οἷτοι μὲν ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐσθ-  
 5. μηναν, τρίτοι δὲ οἱ ἡμεροσκόποι καταδραμόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἄκρων ἤδη διαφαινούσης ἡμέρης. ἐνθαῦτα ἐβουλεύοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ σφῶν ἐσχίζοντο αἱ γνώμαι· οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἔων τὴν τάξιν ἐκλιπεῖν, οἱ δὲ ἀντέτεινον. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο διακριθέντες οἱ μὲν ἀπαλλάσσοντο καὶ 10 διασκεδασθέντες κατὰ πόλιν ἕκαστοι ἐτράποντο, οἱ δὲ 220 αὐτῶν ἅμα Λεωνίδῃ μένειν αὐτοῦ παρεσκευάδατο. λέγεται δὲ καὶ ὡς αὐτὸς σφῶας ἀπέπεμψε Λεωνίδης, μὴ ἀπόλωνται κηδόμενος· αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ Σπαρτιητέων τοῖσι παρῶσι οὐκ ἔχειν εὐπρεπέως ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν τάξιν ἐς τὴν ἡλθον φυλάζοντες ἀρχήν. ταύτῃ καὶ μᾶλλον 5 γνώμην πλείστός εἰμι, Λεωνίδην, ἐπεῖτε ἦσθετο τοὺς συμμαχοὺς ὄντας ἀπρόθύμους καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντας συνδιακινδυνεύειν, κελεύσαί σφῶας ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι, αἰτῷ δὲ ἀπιέναι οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν. μένουσι δὲ αὐτοῦ κλέος

the next morning. They fell on the morrow (c. 223). — 4. ἐπὶ δέ: *afterwards*, adv., answering to πρῶτον μὲν. — 6. οἱ ἡμεροσκόποι: *sc.* ἐσθμηναν. See on 7. 183. 5. — 9. οὐκ ἔων: as 7. 143. 16. — 11. κατὰ πόλιν ἕκαστοι ἐτράποντο: *turned to their several cities*.

220. 3. αὐτῷ: for himself (emphatic). — 4. οὐκ ἔχειν: dependent on a verb of saying (ἔφη) implied in ἀπέπεμψε or a verb of thinking (ἐνόμζε) implied in κηδόμενος. For similar change of const., cp. 7. 203. 9. — 5. ἀρχήν: cp. 7. 218.

16. — ταύτῃ καὶ μᾶλλον γνώμην πλείστός εἰμι: *that way even more I am inclined in my opinion*. Cp. 1. 120. 19 ταύτῃ πλείστος τῇ γνώμῃ εἰμί, 5. 126. 2 Ἀρίσταγόρῃ ἡ πλείστη γνώμη ἦν, and Thuc. 3. 31. 11 τὸ πλείστον τῆς γνώμης εἶχεν ὅτι τάχιστα τῇ Πελοποννήσῃ πάλιν προσμεῖζαι. The expression γνώμην πλείστός εἰμι = πλείστος γινώσκω or πλείστος γνώμην τίθεμαι. There is a kind of confusion of thought in the use of both comparative (μᾶλλον) and superlative here. — 8. αὐτῷ δὲ . . . οὐ καλῶς

μέγα ἐλείπετο, καὶ ἡ Σπάρτης εὐδαιμονίῃ οὐκ ἐφeto. ἐκέχρηστο γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Πυθίης τοῖσι τιτήτησι χρεωμένοισι περὶ τοῦ πολέμου τούτου ὁ κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐγειρομένον, ἡ Λακεδαιμόνα ἀνάσσει γενέσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἢ τὸν βασιλέα ἀπολέσθαι. ταῦτα δέ σφι ἐν ἔπεσι ἑξαμέτροισι ἔχοντα ᾤδε·

Ἵμῖν δ', ὦ Σπάρτης οἰκήτορες εὐρυχόριοι,  
Ἡ μέγα ἄστυ ἐρικυδές ὑπ' ἀνδράσι Περσεΐδῃσι  
Πέρθεται, ἢ τὸ μὲν οὐχί, ἀφ' Ἡρακλέος δὲ γενέ  
Πενθήσει βασιλῇ φθίμενον Λακεδαιμόνος οὖρον·  
Οὐ γὰρ τὸν ταύρων σχήσει μένος οὐδὲ λεόντων  
Ἀντίβημ'. Ζηνὸς γὰρ ἔχει μένος· οὐδέ ἔφημι  
Σχήσεσθαι, πρὶν τῶνδ' ἕτερον διὰ πάντα δάσση

ἔχειν: depends prob. on a verb of saying implied in *κελεύσαι*, though it might be construed with *γνώμην πλείστός εἰμι*. — 10. *ἐλείπετο*: change to independent const., as if simply expressing the sentiment of the historian, though the thought is *Leonidas*'. — 12. *αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς*: as 7. 88. 9, 7. 148. 6. — 13. *ἐγειρομένου*: see on 7. 148. 7. — *ἀνάστατον*: see on 7. 56. 7. — 14. *γενέσθαι*: for the aor. inf. expressing the command or warning of the oracle, see GMT. 98. — 17. Ἵμῖν δ': the oracle turns now (with *δέ*) to the Spartans in distinction from the rest of the states that were consulting. — *εὐρυχόριοι*: cp. Hom. *v* 414 *εὐρύχο-*

*ρον Λακεδαιμόνα*. — 18. *ἐρικυδές*: note the unusual sy — *ὑπ' ἀνδράσι*: *by men*, lit. (local). — 19. *πέρθεται*: pr. present. — 20. *βασιλῇ*: poet. traction (*βασιλέα*). — *Δαίμωνος οὖρον*: cp. 7. 141. 16. — 21. *Πέρσῃσι*. — *σχήσει* *ἀν* *shall withstand* ('hold i. flict'). — 22. *οὐδέ ἔφημι σθαι*: *nor will he be checked*. — 23. *πρὶν . . . ἔδ* *till one or other of these have torn in pieces, i.e. till or the city*. The Persian is pictured as a raging monster *πρὶν*, without *ἀν*, with the subj. *τίς*, cp. 4. 157. 11, 6. 82. 7. The idea of *complete destruction*

ταῦτά τε δὴ ἐπιλεγόμενον Λεωνίδην καὶ βουλόμενον  
κλέος καταθέσθαι μούνων Σπαρτιητέων, ἀποπέμψαι<sup>25</sup>  
τοὺς συμμάχους μᾶλλον ἢ γνώμη διενειχθέντας οὕτω  
<sup>221</sup> ἀκόσμως οἴχεσθαι τοὺς οἰχομένους. μαρτύριον δέ μοι  
καὶ τόδε οὐκ ἐλάχιστον τούτου πέρι γέγονε, ὅτι καὶ τὸν  
μάντιν ὃς εἶπετο τῇ στρατιῇ ταύτῃ, Μεγιστίνην τὸν  
Ἀκαρνῆνα, λεγόμενον εἶναι τὰ ἀνέκαθεν ἀπὸ Μελάμ-  
ποδος, τούτου τὸν εἵπαντα ἐκ τῶν ἱρώων τὰ μέλλοντά<sup>5</sup>  
σφι ἐκβαίνειν, φανερός ἐστι Λεωνίδης ἀποπέμπων, ἵνα  
μὴ συναπολήται σφι. ὁ δὲ ἀποπεμπόμενος αὐτὸς μὲν

. . . δάσῃται) is intensified by πάντα, which modifies ἕτερον. Cp. πᾶς 7. 197. 16. — 24. ἐπιλεγόμενον: = λογιζόμενον. — Λεωνίδην . . . ἀποπέμψαι: return to indir. disc. dependent on γνώμην πλείστός ἐμι. — 25. κλέος καταθέσθαι μούνων Σπαρτιητέων: to lay up glory for the Spartans alone. κλέος καταθέσθαι, as 9. 78. 7. — 27. οἴχεσθαι τοὺς οἰχομένους: for the const. and alliteration, cp. 7. 175. 7 ἦλωσαν οἱ ἀλόντες.

G. B. Grundy (*The Great Persian War*, 1901, p. 305 ff.) argues that the view here preferred by Herodotus came from Spartan sources, but that what really happened was probably as follows: when Leonidas learned that Hydarnes had been sent round by the path to cut off his rear, he divided his forces, dispatching about half (3500) to meet Hydarnes at a point above

the east entrance to the pass (near the modern village, Upper Drakospilia), remaining himself with the Spartans, Thespians, and Thebans (about 2800), to hold the west entrance. What happened to the 3500, if sent against Hydarnes, is of course not known. This theory gives a reasonable explanation for the retention of the Thebans (see on 7. 222. 6), as well as explains more adequately the conduct of the Thespians in remaining with Leonidas; but any such view was entirely unknown in antiquity.

221. 4. τὰ ἀνέκαθεν: by descent, adv. phrase freq. in Hdt. — ἀπὸ Μελάμποδος: a famous mythical seer, whose winning of the hand of Pero, the sister of Nestor, is told by Hom. ο 225 ff. — 5. τοῦτον: emphatically renewing the subj. of the sentence (Μεγιστίνην). 6. ἀποπέμπων: conative impf. ptc.

οὐκ ἀπέλιπε, τὸν δὲ παῖδα συστρατευόμενον, εὐόντα οἱ  
 222 μουννογενέα, ἀπέπεμψε. οἱ μὲν νυν σύμμαχοι οἱ ἀπο-  
 πεμπόμενοι οἷχοντό τε ἀπιόντες καὶ ἐπείθοντο Λεωνίδῃ,  
 Θεσπιδεῖς δὲ καὶ Θηβαῖοι κατέμειναν μῦνοι παρὰ  
 Λακεδαιμονίοισι. τούτων δὲ Θηβαῖοι μὲν ἀέκοντες  
 ἔμενον καὶ οὐ βουλόμενοι (κατεῖχε γὰρ σφεας Λεωνίδης;  
 ἐν ὁμήρων λόγῳ ποιούμενος), Θεσπιδεῖς δὲ ἐκόντες  
 μάλιστα, οἱ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀπολιπόντες Λεωνίδην καὶ  
 τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀπαλλάξεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καταμείναντες  
 συναπέθανον. ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Δημόφιλος Δια-  
 δρόμεω.

223 Ξέρξης δὲ ἐπεὶ ἡλίου ἀνατείλαντος σπονδὰς ἐποιή-  
 σατο, ἐπισχῶν χρόνον ἐς ἀγορῆς κου μάλιστα πλη-  
 θῶρην πρόσδοον ἐποιεῖτο· καὶ γὰρ ἐπέσταλτο ἐξ  
 Ἐπιδάμειον οὕτω· ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ ὄρεος ἡ κατάβασις συν-  
 τομωτέρη τέ ἐστι καὶ βραχύτερος ὁ χώρος πολλὸν·  
 ἢ περὶ ἡ περιόδος τε καὶ ἀνάβασις. οἱ τε δὴ βάρβαροι  
 οἱ ἀμφὶ Ξέρξην προσῆσαν καὶ οἱ ἀμφὶ Λεωνίδην  
 Ἕλληνες, ὥς τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἐξοδὸν ποιούμενοι, ἤδη  
 πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἢ κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐπέξῃσαν ἐς τὸ εὐρύτερον

— 8. ἀπέλιπε: abs. as 7. 170. 8; with obj. expressed 7. 222. 7.

222. 4. ἀέκοντες καὶ οὐ βουλό-  
 μενοι: positive idea repeated nega-  
 tively, or *vice versa*, freq. in Hdt.  
 and Soph. — 6. ἐν ὁμήρων λόγῳ  
 ποιούμενος: *counting them as hos-  
 tages*. Cp. 3. 125. 15 ἐν ἀνδραπό-  
 δων λόγῳ ποιούμενος εἶχε. This  
 statement of Hdt. with regard to  
 the Thebans is criticised and dis-

puted by Plutarch (*de Malig. Hdt.*  
 33); and some modern scholars,  
 esp. Grote, take the view that the  
 Thebans remained of their own  
 accord.

223. 1. ἡλίου ἀνατείλαντος σπον-  
 δὰς ἐποιήσατο: cp. 7. 54. 5. —  
 2. ἀγορῆς πληθῶρην: *full market*,  
*i.e.* the forenoon from about 9 to  
 12. — κου μάλιστα: cp. 7. 22. 3. —  
 9. ἐς τὸ εὐρύτερον τοῦ ἀσπίδος: *into*

τοῦ αὐχένος. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔρυμα τοῦ τείχεος ἐφυλάσ-  
 σετο, οἱ δὲ ἀνὰ τὰς προτέρας ἡμέρας ὑπεξιόντες ἐς τὰ  
 στεῖν<sup>ῶν</sup>όπορα ἐμάχοντο. τότε δὲ συμμίσγοντες ἔξω τῶν  
 στεῖν<sup>ῶν</sup> ἐπιπτον πλήθει πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων· ὅπισθε  
 γὰρ οἱ ἡγεμόνες τῶν τελέων ἔχοντες μάστιγας ἐρρά-  
 πίζον<sup>σεν</sup> πάντα ἄνδρα, αἰεὶ ἐς τὸ πρόσω ἐποτρύνοντες. 15  
 πολλοὶ μὲν δὴ ἐσέπιπτον αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ  
 διεφθείροντο, πολλῶ δ' ἔτι πλέονες κατέπατέοντο ζωὴ  
 ὑπ' ἀλλήλων. ἦν δὲ λόγος οὐδεὶς τοῦ ἀπολλυμένου.  
 ἄτε γὰρ ἐπιστάμενοι τὸν μέλλοντα σφίσι ἔσεσθαι  
 θάνατον ἐκ τῶν περιόντων τὸ ὅρος, ἀπεδείκνυντο ῥώμης 20  
 ὅσον εἶχον μέγιστον ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, παραχρεώ-

*the wider part of the pass, i.e.* where the pass opens out toward Trachis (ἔξω τῶν στεῖν<sup>ῶν</sup> 12). — 10. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔρυμα . . . ἐφυλάσσετο: *for the fence of the wall was kept under guard.* For this wall, cp. 7. 176. 18, 7. 215. 7. — 12. τότε δὲ συμμίσγοντες ἔξω τῶν στεῖν<sup>ῶν</sup>: parallel to ὑπεξιόντες ἐς τὰ στεῖν<sup>ῶν</sup>όπορα (11) and with the same subj. (οἱ Ἕλληνες), so that the const. would naturally continue ἀπέκτειναν πολλοὺς τῶν β. Instead of this there is a sudden change of const. with πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων as subj. In view of the sudden change of subj. here and back again in l. 18, St. suggests that the words ἐπιπτον (13) . . . ἀπολλυμένου (18) may have been added later by the historian. If these words are an after addition, there

was originally a full stop, not after ἐμάχοντο, but after στεῖν<sup>ῶν</sup>, or some verb has fallen out after στεῖν<sup>ῶν</sup>. — 13. πλήθει πολλοί: *a vast multitude*, as 6. 44. 12, and freq. Cp. 7. 20. 4. — 14. ἔχοντες μάστιγας: cp. 7. 22. 5. — 18. ἦν δὲ λόγος οὐδεὶς τοῦ ἀπολλυμένου: *and no account was made of those that perished.* τοῦ ἀπολλυμένου is doubtless collective for τῶν ἀπολλυμένων. Cp. 4. 135. 3 τῶν ἦν ἐλάχιστος ἀπολλυμένων λόγος. — 19. ἄτε γὰρ ἐπιστάμενοι κτί: *γάρ* gives the cause of the great losses of the enemy, but with a sudden change of subject (to the Greeks). — 20. ῥώμης ὅσον εἶχον μέγιστον: *all the strength they had in the greatest degree.* The part. gen. depends on ὅσον, which is intensified by μέγιστον. — 21. παραχρεώ-

224 **μεοί τε καὶ ἀτέοντες**, δόρατα μὲν νυν τοῖσι π  
 αὐτῶν <sup>ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ</sup> τηνικαῦτα ἤδη ἐτύγχανε κατεηγότα, οἱ δὲ  
 ξίφεσι διεργάζοντο τοὺς Πέρσας. καὶ Λεωνίδης  
 τούτῳ τῷ πόνῳ πίπτει ἀνὴρ γενόμενος ἄριστο·  
 ἕτεροι μετ' αὐτοῦ ὀνομαστοὶ Σπαρτιητέων, τῶν ἐν  
 ἀνδρῶν ἀξίων γενομένων ἐπυθόμην <sup>ἐπὶ τῇ</sup> τὰ οὐνόματα  
 θόμην δὲ καὶ ἀπάντων τῶν τριηκοσίων. καὶ δὴ  
 σέων πίπτουσι ἐνθαῦτα ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ καὶ ὀνομα-  
 εῖν <sup>ἐν τῇ</sup> δὲ δὴ καὶ Δαρείου δύο παῖδες, Ἀβροκόμης ἰ  
 Ὑπεράνθης, ἐκ τῆς Ἀρτάνεω θυγατρὸς Φραταγ  
 γεγονότες Δαρείῳ. ὁ δὲ Ἀρτάνης Δαρείου μὲ  
 βασιλέος ἦν ἀδελφεός, Ὑστάσπεος δὲ τοῦ Ἀρσ  
 παῖς· ὃς καὶ ἐκδιδούς τὴν θυγατέρα Δαρείῳ τὸν  
 πάντα τὸν ἑωυτοῦ ἐπέδωκε, ὥς μούνου οἱ ἐούσης τ  
 225 τέκνου. **Ξέρξεώ τε δὴ δύο ἀδελφεοὶ ἐνθαῦτα πίπ**

**μεοί τε καὶ ἀτέοντες**: *with reckless  
 disregard of life and blind fury.*  
 ἀτέω elsewhere in classic Greek  
 only in Hom. Y 332

**Αἰνεία, τίς σ' ὧδε θεῶν ἀτέοντα  
 κεύει**  
**ἀντία Πηλείωνος ὑπερθύμιο μάχε-  
 σθαι;**

224. 2. **οἱ δέ**: Homeric repeti-  
 tion of the subj. Cp. 7. 6. 24. —  
 3. **διεργάζοντο**: *dispatched*, in this  
 sense freq. in Hdt., rare in Attic.  
 Cp. Eur. *Heracl.* 174. — **Λεωνίδης**  
**τε**: corresponding to καὶ δὴ Περ-  
 σέων (7). — 6. **ἀξίων γενομένων**:  
*sc. πυθίσθαι τὰ οὐνόματα αὐτῶν.* —  
**ἐπυθόμην δὲ καὶ ἀπάντων τῶν τριη-**

**κοσίων**: Hdt. may have ri-  
 names on the column in  
 therewith which was erecte  
 the grave of Leonidas at  
 when his remains were ri-  
 thither in 440 B.C. Cp. I  
 14. 1. — 9. **ἐν δὲ δὴ καὶ**: c  
 formula in Hdt. where some  
 or thing is to be singled c  
 total. **ἐν δὲ** is adv., of coi  
 10. **Φραταγόνης**: for the si  
 of Darius, see on 7. 3. 19. —  
**διδούς**: *giving in marriag*  
 English "give away" (the  
 — **τὸν οἶκον**: *his property*  
 53. 12. — 14. **ἐπέδωκε**: *g*  
*dowry*. Cp. Hom. I 147  
 ἐπὶ μείλια δώσω πολλὰ μάλ



μαχόμενοι (καὶ) ὑπὲρ τοῦ νεκροῦ τοῦ Λεωνίδεω Περσέων  
 τε καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὠθισμός· ἐγένετο πολλός, ἐς ὃ  
 τοῦτόν τε ἀρετῇ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὑπεξείρυσαν καὶ ἐτράβησαν  
 τοὺς ἐναντίους τετράκις. τοῦτο δὲ συνεστήκει μέχρι  
 οὗ οἱ σὺν Ἐπιάλτῃ παρεγένοντο. ὥς δὲ τοὺς ἦκειν  
 ἐπύθοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐνθεύτην ἤδη ἑτεροιοῦτο τὸ  
 νεῖκος· ἐς τε γὰρ τὸ στεινὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ ἀνεχώρουν  
 ὀπίσω καὶ παραμειψάμενοι τὸ τεῖχος ἐλθόντες ἵζοντο  
 ἐπὶ τὸν κολωνόν πάντες ἀλείς οἱ ἄλλοι πλὴν Θηβαίων.<sup>10</sup>  
 ὁ δὲ κολωνός ἐστι ἐν τῇ ἐσόδῳ, ὅκου νῦν ὁ λίθινος  
 λέων ἔστηκε ἐπὶ Λεωνίδῃ. ἐν τούτῳ σφέας τῷ χώρῳ  
 ἀλεξομένους μαχαίρησι, τοῖσι αὐτῶν ἐτύγχανον ἔτι  
 περιεῖναι, καὶ χερσὶ καὶ στόμασι κατέχωσαν οἱ βάρ-  
 βαροι βάλλοντες, οἱ μὲν ἐξ ἐναντίας ἐπισπόμενοι καὶ<sup>15</sup>  
 τὸ ἔρυμα τοῦ τεύχεος συγχώσαντες, οἱ δὲ περιελθόντες  
 πάντοθεν περισταδόν.

225. 3. καὶ . . . πολλός: an accidental hexameter. Cp. 7. 178. 9. — ἐς δ: *until*; Herodotean. GMT. 616. — 4. ὑπεξείρυσαν: only here in classic Greek. The simple verb is poetic and dialectic. — 5. τοῦτο δὲ συνεστήκει: *this conflict continued*. — 7. ἐνθεύτην ἤδη: *from that point on*. Cp. 6. 76. 5. — ἑτεροιοῦτο: changed (Attic ἡλλοιοῦτο), as 2. 142. 19, 9. 102. 11. — 9. ἵζοντο: *posted themselves*, as 6. 5. 14. — 11. ὁ δὲ κολωνός: between the eastern entrance and the θερμὰ λουτρά (7. 176. 16), on the left, there is a hill that is

assumed to be the one here mentioned. — 12. λέων: manifestly with reference to the name of the hero. Cp. Simonides' epitaph for this monument:

θηρῶν μὲν κάρτιστος ἐγώ, θνατῶν  
 δ', ὃν ἐγὼ νῦν·  
 φρουρῶ, τῷδε τάψῃ λείωνος ἐμβε-  
 βαώς.

[ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ θυμὸν γε Λέωνος ἐμὸν οὐ-  
 νομα τ' εἶχεν,  
 οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ τύμβῳ τῷδ' ἐπέθηκα  
 πόδας.]

— ἐπὶ Λεωνίδῃ: *in honor of Leonidas*. Cp. Hom. Ψ 776. — 16. περιελ-

- 226 Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ καὶ Θεσπιέων τοιούτων γενομένων ὁμῶς λέγεται ἄριστος ἀνὴρ γενέσθαι Σπαρτιήτης Διηνέκης· τὸν τότε φασὶ εἰπεῖν τὸ ἔπος πρὶν ἢ συμμείξαι σφεας τοῖσι Μήδοισι, πυθόμενον πρὸς τεο τῶν Τρηχινίων ὡς ἐπεὰν οἱ βάρβιροι ἀπιέωσι τὰ τοξεύματα, 5 τὸν ἥλιον ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθεος τῶν δὲ τῶν ἀποκρύπτουσι· τοσοῦτο πλήθος αὐτῶν εἶναι· τὸν δὲ οὐκ ἐκπλαγέντα τούτοις εἰπεῖν, ἐν ἀλογίᾳ ποιούμενον τὸ Μήδων πλήθος, ὡς πάντα σφι ἀγαθὰ ὁ Τρηχίνιος ξεινὸς ἀγγέλλοι, εἰ ἀποκρυπτόντων τῶν Μήδων τὸν ἥλιον ὑπὸ σκιῇ ἔσοιτο 10
- 227 πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἡ μάχη καὶ οὐκ ἐν ἡλίῳ. ταῦτα μὲν καὶ ἄλλα τοιούτοτροπα ἔπεά φασι Διηνέκεα τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον λιπέσθαι μνημόσυνα. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον ἀριστέυσαι λέγονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δύο ἀδελφεοί, Ἀλφεός τε καὶ Μάρων Ὀρσιφάντου παῖδες. Θεσπιέων δὲ εὐδοκίμει μάλιστα τῷ οὐνομα ἦν Διθύραμβος Ἀρματίδεω.
- 228 θαφθεῖσι δὲ σφι αὐτοῦ ταύτη τῇ περ ἔπεσον καὶ τοῖσι

θόντες πάντοθεν περισταδόν: note the alliteration; πάντοθεν περισταδόν modifying κατέχωσαν . . . βάλλοντες. Cp. Thuc. 7. 81. 24 ἐβάλλοντο περισταδόν.

INDIVIDUAL HEROIC DEEDS; EPI-TAPHS TO THE FALLEN; FATE OF TWO SURVIVORS; CONDUCT OF THE THEBANS (CC. 226-233)

226. 3. πρὶν ἢ συμμεῖξαι: see on 7. 2. 5. — 4. πυθόμενον πρὸς τεο: rare const. for τινός or παρά τινος, or perhaps this is treated as

practically pass. const. — 5. ἀπιέωσι: Att. ἀφιώσι. — 6. ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθεος: cp. 7. 187. 6. — 7. τὸν δέ: resuming τόν above (3). — 8. ἐν ἀλογίᾳ ποιούμενον: *treating with contempt*. Cp. 7. 208. 16. — 11. καὶ οὐκ ἐν ἡλίῳ: see on 7. 40. 4, 7. 46. 13, 7. 222. 4.

227. 2. τοιούτοτροπα: found only here in Hdt., but four times in Thuc. (2. 8. 12, 2. 13. 32, 4. 25. 20, 8. 84. 20). — 3. λιπέσθαι μνημόσυνα: cp. 24. 3.

228. 1. θαφθεῖσι: Att. ταφείσι. — αὐτοῦ ταύτη: see on 7.

πρότερον τελευτήσασι ἢ ὑπὸ Λεωνίδεω ἀποπεμφθέντας  
οἷχεσθαι, ἐπιγέγραπται γράμματα λέγοντα τάδε·

Μυριάσιν ποτὲ τῇδε τριακοσίαις ἐμάχοντο

Ἐκ Πελοποννάσου χιλιάδες τέτορες.

5

ταῦτα μὲν δὴ τοῖσι πᾶσι ἐπιγέγραπται, τοῖσι δὲ Σπαρ-  
τηήρῃσι ἰδίῃ·

\*Ὡ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις ὅτι τῇδε

Κείμεθα τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.

Λακεδαιμονίοισι μὲν δὴ τοῦτο, τῷ δὲ μάντι τόδε·

10

Μνηῆμα τόδε κλεινοῖο Μεγιστία, ὃν ποτε Μῆδοι

Σπερχεῖδν ποταμὸν κτεῖναν ἀμειψάμενοι,

Μάντιος, ὃς τότε Κῆρας ἐπερχομένας σάφα εἰδὼς

Οὐκ ἔτλη Σπάρτης ἡγεμόνας προλιπεῖν.

10. θ 12. — 2. πρότερον ἢ: with inf., as 7. 2. 5. Cp. 7. 226. 3. — 3. γράμματα: *inscription, epitaph*. There is an inexactness in statement here, for the inscription, taken with Hdt.'s expression (θαφθεῖσι), would imply that 4000 fell, whereas after Hydarnes' circuit of the pass had become known, Hdt. tells us (7. 222) all had been sent home except the Spartiate, the Thespians, and the Thebans. Furthermore the inscription says ἐκ Πελοποννάσου χιλιάδες τέτορες, whereas acc. to the enumeration in 7. 202 the number was 3100. — 4. μυριάσιν τριακοσίαις: an exaggeration even of Hdt.'s numbers as given 7. 185. 14. — 5. Πελοπον-

νάσου: Doric form, as is also τέτορες (= τέσσαρες). — 8. ἀγγέλλειν: inf. for imv. — 9. ῥήμασι: = νόμοις. Later authors give νομίμοις, but ῥήμασι seems to be used with reference to the ῥήτραι of the Lycurgean legislation. Cicero's translation of this most famous of the epitaphs (*Tusc.* 1. 42) is:

*Dic, hospes, Spartae nos te hic vidisse iacentes,*

*Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur.*

— 11. Μεγιστία: Doric gen. —

12. ἀμειψάμενοι: = διαβάντες. Cp. Hes. *Theog.* 749; Aesch. *Choëph.* 965; and παραμειψάμενοι 7. 225. 9.

— 14. οὐκ ἔτλη: *did not endure*, as

ἐπιγράμμασι μὲν νυν καὶ στήλησι, ἔξω ἢ τὸ τοῦ μάν-15  
τιος ἐπίγραμμα, Ἀμφικτύονές εἰσὶ σφεας οἱ ἐπικοσμή-  
σαντες· τὸ δὲ τοῦ μάντιος Μεγιστίεω Σιμωνίδης ὁ  
Λεωπρέπεός ἐστι κατὰ ξεινίην ὁ ἐπιγράψας.

- 229 Δύο δὲ τούτων τῶν τριηκοσίων λέγεται Εὐρυτόν τε  
καὶ Ἀριστόδημον, παρεὸν αὐτοῖσι ἀμφοτέροισι κοινῷ  
λόγῳ χρησαμένοισι ἢ ἀποσωθῆναι ὁμοῦ ἐς Σπάρτην,  
ὡς μεμετιμένοι τε ἦσαν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ὑπὸ Λεω-  
νίδεω καὶ κατεκέατο ἐν Ἀλπηνοῖσι ὀφθαλμίωντες ἐς τὸς  
ἔσχατον, ἢ εἴ γε μὴ ἐβούλοντο νοστήσαι, ἀποθανεῖν  
ἅμα τοῖσι ἄλλοισι, παρεὸν σφι τούτων τὰ ἕτερα ποιεῖν  
οὐκ ἐθελῆσαι ὁμοφρονεῖν, ἀλλὰ γνώμῃ διενειχθέντας  
Εὐρυτον μὲν πυθόμενον τῶν Περσέων τὴν περίοδον  
αἰτήσαντά τε τὰ ὄπλα καὶ ἐνδύντα ἄγειν αὐτὸν κελεῦσαι

freq. in Hom. — 15. ἔξω ἢ: *except*, as  
2. 3. 12. Cp. πλὴν ἢ 6. 5. 15. — τὸ  
. . . ἐπίγραμμα: the regular const.  
would be τῷ ἐπιγράμματι, but  
the acc. is dependent also in  
loose const. on ἐπικοσμήσαντες.  
— 17. Σιμωνίδης: of Ceos (556-  
468 B.C.), as a lyric poet second  
only to Pindar, and surpassing all  
others in the noble epitaphs in  
elegiac verse dedicated to the  
heroes of the Persian wars. He  
was an intimate at the courts of  
various tyrants, first of the Peisis-  
tratidae at Athens, then of the  
Aleuadae and Scopadae in Thes-  
saly, finally of Hiero at Syracuse.  
In the Persian war period he was  
the friend at Athens of Miltiades,

Themistocles, and Pausanias. —  
18. κατὰ ξεινίην ὁ ἐπιγράψας: *i.e.*  
he had the inscription set up in  
honor of Megistias on account of  
guest-friendship. Cp. ἐπιγέγρα-  
πται above. He was the author of  
all three epitaphs here quoted.

229. 2. παρεὸν: acc. abs. as  
6. 72. 4, 6. 82. 3. Cp. ἐξέον 7.  
230. 3. — κοινῷ λόγῳ χρησαμέ-  
νοισι: *if they had been of one*  
*mind*, = ὁμοφρονήσαντι (8). —  
5. ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον: *extremely*. —  
7. παρεὸν: repeating παρεὸν of 2.  
— 8. γνώμῃ διενειχθέντας: as 7.  
220. 26. With this in part. appos.  
are Εὐρυτον μὲν . . . Ἀριστόδημον  
δέ. — 10. αὐτόν: pers. pron. for  
reflex. S. 1228 a; HA. 684 a. —

τὸν εἰλωτα ἐς τοὺς μαχομένους, ὅκως δὲ αὐτὸν ἡγαγε, τὸν μὲν ἀγαγόντα οἷχεσθαι φεύγοντα, τὸν δὲ ἐσπεσόντα ἐς τὸν ὄμιλον διαφθαρῆναι, Ἀριστόδημον δὲ λιποψυχέοντα λειφθῆναι. εἰ μὲν νυν ἦν μούνον Ἀριστόδημον ἀλγήσαντα ἀπονοστήσαι ἐς Σπάρτην, ἣ καὶ ὁμοῦ<sup>15</sup> σφεων ἀμφοτέρων τὴν κομιδὴν γενέσθαι, δοκεῖν ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἂν σφι Σπαρτιότηας μῆνιν οὐδεμίαν προσθέσθαι· νῦν δὲ τοῦ μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπολομένου, τοῦ δὲ τῆς μὲν αὐτῆς ἐχομένου προφάσιος, οὐκ ἐβελήσαντος δὲ ἀποθνήσκειν, ἀναγκαίως σφι ἔχειν μνηῖσαι μεγάλως Ἀριστοδήμῳ.<sup>20</sup>  
 30 οἱ μὲν νυν οὕτω σωθῆναι λέγουσι Ἀριστόδημον ἐς Σπάρτην καὶ διὰ πρόφασιν τοιγύδε, οἱ δὲ ἀγγελον πεμφθέντα ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, ἐξέον αὐτῷ καταλαβεῖν

11. τὸν εἰλωτα: Lacedaemonian hoplites were attended by at least one Helot, who as *θεράπων* carried his shield and must be close by him in battle to give succor. The Helots fought, too, as light-armed troops, and were used to get provisions, work on fortifications, etc. The number of Helots at Thermopylae is unknown; Stein infers from 8. 25 that there were at least 3000. At Plataea each hoplite was attended by seven (9. 28. 5). — ὅκως: Attic ὥς (ὄτε). — 12. ἐσπεσόντα: = pass. of ἐκβάλλω, with force of middle here. — 13. λιποψυχέοντα: *losing courage*, as Soph. frg. 440; usually *swoon*. Valckenaer conjectured plausibly φιλοψυχέοντα. — 14. εἰ μὲν νυν ἦν: *if*

*now it had happened*. — 15. ἀλγήσαντα: = νοσήσαντα, referring to his ophthalmia. So almost all editors read for ἀλογήσαντα. — 16. τὴν κομιδὴν γενέσθαι: lit. *the return had been made*. — δοκεῖν: abs. inf. See on 7. 24. 1. — 17. σφι: *them*, because the prot. refers to both, though actually the anger affected only one. — προσθέσθαι: *display*. Cp. προστίθημι, *inflict*, 7. 11. 5. — 18. τοῦ δὲ . . . προφάσιος: *clinging to the same excuse*, i.e. with no better excuse than the other. — 20. ἀναγκαίως σφι ἔχειν: = *ἀνάγκη αὐτοῖς εἶναι*, dependent, as προσθέσθαι, on δοκεῖν ἐμοί.

230. 3. ξιόν: cp. 7. 229. 2. — καταλαβεῖν τὴν μάχην γινομένην: *to*

τὴν μάχην γινομένην οὐκ ἐβελῆσαι, ἀλλ' ὑπομείναντα  
 ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ περιγενέσθαι, τὸν δὲ συνάγγελον αὐτοῦς  
 231 ἀπικόμενον ἐς τὴν μάχην ἀποθανεῖν. ἀπονοστήσας  
 δὲ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα Ἀριστόδημος ὄνειδός τε εἶχε καὶ  
 ἀτιμίην· πάσχων δὲ τοιάδε ἡτίμωτο· οὔτε οἱ πῦρ  
 οὐδεὶς ἔναυε Σπαρτιητέων οὔτε διελέγετο, ὄνειδός τε εἶχε  
 232 ὁ τρέσας Ἀριστόδημος καλεόμενος. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν τῇ  
 ἐν Πλαταιῇσι μάχῃ ἀνέλαβε πᾶσαν τὴν ἐπενειχθεῖσαν  
 αἰτίην. λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἄλλον ἀποπεμφθέντα ἄγγελον  
 ἐς Θεσσαλίην τῶν τριηκοσίων τούτων περιγενέσθαι, τῷ  
 οὐνομα εἶναι Παντίτην· νοστήσαντα δὲ τοῦτον ἐς Σπάρ-  
 233 την, ὡς ἡτίμωτο, ἀπάξασθαι. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι, τῶν ὁ  
 Λεοντιάδης ἐστρατήγει, τέως μὲν μετὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
 ἐόντες ἐμάχοντο ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης ἐχόμενοι πρὸς τὴν βα-  
 σιλέος στρατιήν· ὡς δὲ εἶδον κατυπέρτερα τῶν Περσέων  
 γινόμενα τὰ πρήγματα, οὕτω δὴ, τῶν σὺν Λεωνίδῃ Ἑλ-  
 λήνων ἐπειγομένων ἐπὶ τὸν κολωνόν, ἀποσχισθέντες

find the battle going on.— 5. συν-  
 ἄγγελον: only here.

231. 3. πάσχων τοιάδε: defin-  
 ing the nature and extent of the  
 ἀτιμία in this case. At Athens  
 ἀτιμία (cp. *infamy*) was the loss  
 of civil rights total or partial. At  
 Sparta the punishment depended  
 upon public opinion, which was  
 generally fearfully severe. See  
*Resp. Lac.* 9. 4 f.; *Plut. Ages.*  
 30.— πῦρ οὐδεὶς ἔναυε: *would give*  
*him light for a fire*, an act of  
 neighborly kindness which ordi-  
 narily was a sacred duty. Cp.

*Cic. de Off.* 1. 52 *pati de igne ignem*  
*capere*.— 5. ὁ τρέσας: *the craven*.  
 the sentiment against whom at  
 Sparta is expressed in *Tyrt. frg.* 11.  
 14 *τρεσσάντων δ' ἀνδρῶν πᾶσ' ἀπό-*  
*λῳλ' ἀρετή.*

232. 2. ἀνέλαβε: *made good*,  
*effaced*, as 8. 109. 9. He died at  
 Plataea after prodigies of valor,  
 and Hdt. considered him far the  
 bravest there, but says he received  
 no public honors because the Spar-  
 tans thought he wished to be slain  
 in consequence of his imputed  
 guilt (9. 71).

τούτων χεῖράς τε προέτεινον καὶ ἦσαν ἄσσον τῶν βαρ-  
 βάρων, λέγοντες τὸν ἀληθέστατον τῶν λόγων, ὥς καὶ  
 μηδίζουσι καὶ γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ ἐν πρώτοισι ἔδοσαν  
 βασιλεῖ, ὑπὸ δὲ ἀναγκαίης ἐχόμενοι ἐς Θερμοπύλας <sup>10</sup>  
 ἀπικοίατο καὶ ἀναίτιοι εἶεν τοῦ τρώματος τοῦ γεγονότος  
 βασιλεῖ. ὥστε ταῦτα λέγοντες περιεγίνοντο· εἶχον  
 γὰρ καὶ Θεσσαλοὺς τούτων τῶν λόγων μάρτυρας. οὐ  
 μέντοι τά γε πάντα εὐτύχησαν· ὥς γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἔλαβον  
 οἱ βάρβαροι ἐλθόντας, τοὺς μὲν τινὰς καὶ ἀπέκτειναν <sup>15</sup>  
 προσιώντας, τοὺς δὲ πλέονας αὐτῶν κελεύσαντος Ξέρξεω  
 ἔστιζον στίγματα βασιλῆα, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ στρα-  
 τηγοῦ Λεοντιάδεω, τοῦ τὸν παῖδα Εὐρύμαχον χρόνῳ  
 μετέπειτα ἐφόνευσαν Πλαταιεῖς στρατηγήσαντα ἀν-  
 δρῶν Θηβαίων τετρακοσίων καὶσχόντα τὸ ἄστυ τὸ <sup>20</sup>  
 Πλαταιέων.

234 Οἱ μὲν δὴ περὶ Θερμοπύλας Ἑλληνες οὕτω ἡγωνί-

233. 7. ἄσσον: = ἐγγυτέρω, Ionic and poetic.—8. τὸν ἀληθέστατον τῶν λόγων: cp. 7. 104. 3.—9. μηδίζουσι . . . ἀπικοίατο: note change of mood. See on 7. 151. 10.—11. τοῦ τρώματος: *damage, loss*, as freq. in Hdt.—12. ὥστε: *and so, itaque*.—14. τά γε πάντα εὐτύχησαν: cogn. acc. Cp. 7. 190. 9.—ὥς γὰρ . . . ἐλθόντας: the real apod. to this is τοὺς δὲ κτέ., and τοὺς μὲν τινὰς ἀπέκτειναν προσιώντας, though grammatically coördinate, is really subordinate.—17. ἔστιζον στίγματα βασιλῆα: *branded with royal brands* (cogn.

acc.), *i.e.* on the forehead with hot iron. Cp. like treatment of captives by Samians, Plut. *Per.* 20; by Syracusans, Plut. *Nic.* 29. See on 7. 35. 4.—19. μετέπειτα: at the opening of the Peloponnesian War (spring of 431).—στρατηγήσαντα: rather a prominent Theban aristocrat, who negotiated with certain Plataeans, desirous of revenge on some of their fellow-citizens, the introduction of Theban soldiers by night into Plataea. See Thuc. 2. 2 ff. Another Leontiades a hundred years later betrayed Thebes to Phoebeidas.

σαντο, Ξέρξης δὲ καλέσας Δημάρητον εἰρώτα ἀρξάμενος ἐνθένδε· Δημάρητε, ἀνὴρ εἰς ἀγαθός. τεκμαίρομαι δὲ τῇ ἀληθείῃ· ὅσα γὰρ εἶπας, ἅπαντα ἀπέβη οὕτω. νῦν δέ μοι εἶπέ, κόσσοι τινὲς εἰσὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,<sup>5</sup> καὶ τούτων ὁκόσοι τοιοῦτοι τὰ πολέμα, εἴτε καὶ ἅπαντες. ὁ δὲ εἶπε· ὦ βασιλεῦ, πλῆθος μὲν πολλὸν πάντων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ πόλιες πολλαί· τὸ δὲ θέλεις ἐκμαθεῖν, εἰδήσεις. ἔστι ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι Σπάρτῃ πόλις ἀνδρῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων μάλιστα, καὶ οὗτοι πάντες εἰσὶ<sup>10</sup> ὅμοιοι τοῖσι ἐνθάδε μαχεσαμένοισι· οἱ γὰρ μὲν ἄλλοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτοις μὲν οὐκ ὅμοιοι, ἀγαθοὶ δέ. εἶπε πρὸς ταῦτα Ξέρξης· Δημάρητε, τέφ τρόπῳ ἀπονητότατα τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων ἐπικρατήσομεν; ἔθι ἐξηγέο.<sup>15</sup> σὺ γὰρ ἔχεις αὐτῶν τὰς διεξόδους τῶν βουλευμάτων,<sup>15</sup> 235 οἷα βασιλεὺς γενόμενος. ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο· ὦ βασιλεῦ,

ADVICE OF DEMARATUS TO XERXES; OPPOSITION OF ACHAEMENES; MALTREATMENT OF THE CORPSE OF LEONIDAS (CC. 234-238)

234. 4. τῇ ἀληθείῃ: *by thy truthfulness*, explained by ὅσα γὰρ κτέ. — 5. κόσσοι . . . ὁκόσοι: coördination of direct and indirect interrogatives, as freq. in Hdt. — 6. εἴτε καὶ ἅπαντες: *sc. τοιοῦτοι τὰ πολέμα εἰσιν. εἴτε, or whether*, answering to ὁκόσοι. Cp. 2. 53. 2. — 8. πολλαί: *acc. to Strabo*, p. 362, the epithet ἐκατόμπολις was applied to Laconia. The names of over sixty communal-

ties are known. — 9. εἰδήσεις: see Dial. § 4. 6. — 10. ἀνδρῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων: *i.e. of military age (20-60)*. The number is moderate for 9000 households (κλήροι). Arist. *Pol.* 2. 9 states that the number of hoplites was said to have been once 10,000. At Plataea there were 5000 (9. 28. 9). In 418 B.C. over 5000 could still be levied (Thuc. 5. 64, 5. 68). — 11. οἱ ἄλλοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι: *i.e. Perioeci*, etc. — 12. εἶπε πρὸς ταῦτα: *asyn-deton*. See on 7. 50. 1. — 15. ἔχεις αὐτῶν τὰς διεξόδους τῶν βουλευμάτων: *thou knowest the ins and outs of their counsels*. Cp. 3. 156. 15.



εἰ μὲν δὴ <sup>the answer with</sup> συμβουλευεαί μοι <sup>the best way</sup> προθύμως, δίκαιόν με σοὶ  
 ἔστι φράζειν τὸ <sup>the best way</sup> ἀριστον. εἰ τῆς ναυτικῆς στρατιῆς  
 νέας τριηκοσίας ἀποστείλειας ἐπὶ τὴν Λάκαιναν χώραν.  
 ἔστι δὲ ἐπ' αὐτῇ νῆσος ἐπικείμενῃ τῇ οὐνομά ἐστι 5  
 Κύθηρα, τὴν Χίλων ἀνὴρ παρ' ἡμῖν σοφώτατος γενό-  
 μενος κέρδος μέζον ἔφη εἶναι Σπαρτιήτησι κατὰ τῆς  
 θαλάσσης καταδεδυκεῖναι <sup>the</sup> μᾶλλον ἢ <sup>the</sup> ὑπερέχειν, αἰεὶ τι  
 προσδοκῶν ἀπ' αὐτῆς τοιοῦτο ἔσεσθαι οἷόν τοι ἐγὼ  
 ἐξηγέομαι, οὔτι τὸν σὸν στόλον προειδώς, ἀλλὰ πάντα 10  
 ὁμοίως φοβεόμενος ἀνδρῶν στόλον. ἐκ ταύτης τῆς  
 νήσου ὁρμώμενοι φοβεόντων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους.  
 παροίκου δὲ πολέμου σφι ἐόντος οἰκηίου οὐδὲν δεινοὶ  
 ἔσονται (τοι μὴ τῆς <sup>the</sup> ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἀλίσκομένης ὑπὸ  
 τοῦ πεζοῦ) <sup>the</sup> βοηθέωσι ταύτῃ. καταδουλωθείσης δὲ τῆς 15  
 ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἀσθενὲς ἦδη τὸ Λακωνικὸν μῦνον  
 λείπεται. ἦν δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιῆς, τάδε τοι προσδόκα  
 ἔσεσθαι· ἔστι τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἰσθμὸς στενός· ἐν  
 τούτῳ τῷ χώρῳ πάντων Πελοποννησίων συνομοσάντων  
 ἐπὶ σοὶ μάχας ἰσχυροτέρας ἄλλας τῶν γενομένων προσ- 20

235. 3. εἰ . . . ἀποστείλειας: best taken as the answer to the question *τέω τρόπῳ* . . . ἐπικρατήσομεν; It might be explained as a hortatory wish, as 7. 5. 9.—5. ἔστι ἐπικείμενη: cp. 7. 190. 10.—6. Χίλων: contemporary with the father of Peisistratus (1. 59), and reckoned among the Seven Wise Men. His fear with regard to Cythera was realized when the Athenians, under Nicias, in 424 B.C., made it the

starting-point for harassing incursions into Lacedaemonian territory. Cp. Thuc. 4. 52 ff.—8. μᾶλλον: pleonastic after μέζον, as 7. 50. 7.—13. παροίκου δὲ . . . οἰκηίου: a war of their own at their own doors.—οὐδὲν δεινοὶ ἔσονται τοι: personal const. for impersonal.—19. συνομοσάντων ἐπὶ σοὶ: having sworn to a league against thee. Cp. 7. 148. 3.—20. προσδέκεο: change for variety

✓ δέκεο ἔσεσθαι τοι. ἐκεῖνο δὲ ποιήσαντι ἀμαχητὶ ὃ  
 236 τε ἰσθμὸς οὗτος καὶ αἱ πόλεις προσχωρήσουσι. λέγει  
 μετὰ τούτον Ἀχαιμένης, ἀδελφεός τε ἐὼν Ξέρξῳ καὶ  
 τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ στρατηγός, παρατυχῶν τε τῷ  
 λόγῳ καὶ δείσας μὴ ἀναγνωσθῇ Ξέρξης ποιεῖν ταῦτα.  
 ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὁρέω σε ἀνδρὸς ἐνδεκόμενον λόγους ὅς  
 φθονεῖ τοι εὖ πρήσσοντι ἢ καὶ προδιδοὶ πρήγματα τὰ  
 σά. καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ τρόποισι τοιούτοισι χρεώμενοι  
 Ἕλληνες χαίρουσι· τοῦ τε εὐτυχεῖν φθονέουσι καὶ τὸ  
 κρέσσον στυγέουσι. εἰ δ' ἐπὶ τῇσι παρεούσησι τύχησι,  
 (ἐκ) τῶν νέες νευανηγῆκασι τετρακόσiai, ἄλλας ἐκ τοῦ  
 στρατοπέδου τριηκοσίας ἀποπέμψεις περὶ πλεῶν Πελο-  
 πόννησον, ἀξιόμαχοί τοι γίνονται οἱ ἀντίπαλοι· ἀλλῆς  
 δὲ ἐὼν ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς δυσμεταχείριστός τε αὐτοῖσι  
 γίνεται, καὶ ἀρχὴν οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοί τοι ἔσονται, καὶ πᾶς  
 ὁ ναυτικὸς τῷ πεζῷ ἀρήξει καὶ ὁ πεζὸς τῷ ναυτικῷ  
 ὁμοῦ πορευόμενος· εἰ δὲ διασπάσεις, οὔτε σὺ ἔσσαι  
 ἐκείνοισι χρήσιμος οὔτε ἐκεῖνοι σοί. τὰ σεωντοῦ δὲ

after προσδόκα (17). — 21. ἀμα-  
 χητὶ: Attic ἀμαχεί.

236. 2. Ἀχαιμένης: cp. 7. 6.  
 — τε . . . καὶ . . . , τε . . . καὶ: ob-  
 serve the correlation of the two  
 explanatory clauses. — 4. ἀναγνω-  
 σθῇ: see on 77. 1. — 7. καὶ γὰρ δὴ:  
 for of a surety. Cp. Hom. II 810.  
 The following καὶ means *even* or  
*also*. Cp. καὶ γὰρ καὶ. 6. 108. 3.  
 — τοιούτοις: looks forward. —  
 8. τοῦ εὐτυχεῖν: gen. of cause. —  
 φθονέουσι . . . στυγέουσι: homoe-  
 oteleuton. στυγεῖν = μισεῖν, poet-

ical. — 9. ἐπὶ: after, on top of.  
 See on 7. 164. 10. — 10. (ἐκ) τῶν:  
 in consequence of which. For the  
 Mss. reading τῶν, Baehr suggested  
 ἐκ τῶν, which seems to be nec-  
 essary. — 11. ἀποπέμψεις: fut. in  
 monitory cond., as 16 below, the  
 pres. in the apod. (γίνονται) em-  
 phatically anticipating the fut. —  
 12. ἀξιόμαχοί τοι γίνονται: cp. 7.  
 157. 16. — 13. δυσμεταχείριστος:  
 hard to deal with. Cp. δυσχειρω-  
 τότατοι 7. 9. β 12. — 14. ἀρχήν: see  
 on 7. 9. β 7. — 17. ἐκείνοισι: i.e.

τιθέμενος εὖ γνώμην ἔχε τὰ τῶν ἀντιπολέμων μὴ ἐπιλέγεσθαι πρήγματα, τῇ τε στήσονται τὸν πόλεμον τά τε ποιήσουσι ὅσοι τε πληθὸς εἰσι. ἱκανοὶ γὰρ ἐκείνοί γε αὐτοὶ ἐωτῶν πέρι φροντίζειν εἰσί, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἡμέων ὡσαύτως. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἦν ἴωσι ἀντία Πέρσῃσι 237 ἐς μάχην, οὐδὲν τὸ παρεὸν τρῶμα ἀκούνται. ἀμείβεται Ξέρξης τοισίδε· Ἀχαιόμενες, εὖ τέ μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα. Δημάρητος δὲ λέγει μὲν τὰ ἀριστά ἔλπεται εἶναι ἐμοί, γνώμῃ μέντοι ἐσσοῦνται ὑπὸ σέο. οὐ γὰρ δὴ κείνῳ γε ἐνδέξομαι ὅπως οὐκ εὖνοεῖ τοῖσι 5 ἐμοῖσι πρήγμασι, τοῖσί τε λεγομένοισι πρότερον ἐκ τούτου σταθμώμενος καὶ τῷ ἔόντι, ὅτι πολιήτης μὲν πολιήτη εὖ πρήσσουντι φθονεῖ καὶ ἔστι δυσμενὴς τῇ σιγῇ, οὐδ' ἂν συμβουλευομένου του ἀστοῦ πολιήτης ἀνὴρ τὰ ἀριστά οἱ δοκέοντα εἶναι ὑποθέοιτο, εἰ μὴ 10 πρόσω ἀρετῆς ἀνήκοι· σπάνιοι δὲ εἰσι οἱ τοιοῦτοι· ξείνος δὲ ξείνῳ εὖ πρήσσοντί ἐστι εὐμενέστατον πάντων, συμβουλευομένου τε ἂν συμβουλεύσειε τὰ ἀριστα.

those sent to Cythera. — 18. γνώμην ἔχε: periphrasis for γέγνωσκε, *determine*. — μὴ ἐπιλέγεσθαι: *not to consider*. Cp. 7. 50. 3. Note intrusion of the inf. into its object clause. — 19. στήσονται τὸν πόλεμον: *will set on foot the war*. Cp. 7. 9. β 3. — 23. τρῶμα: cp. 7. 233. 11. — ἀκούνται: = ἀκέσονται. The figure in τρῶμα is sustained. ἀκούνται is a conjecture for the Mss. ἀνιένται, which is not found elsewhere.

237. 5. κείνῳ: explained by the

ὅπως clause. Cp. 7. 16. α 1. — ὅπως: see on 7. 159. 5. — 6. ἐκ τούτου: see on 7. 11. 14. — 7. τῷ ἔόντι: *by the fact*, explained by the ὅτι clause. — 8. τῇ σιγῇ: *by his silence*, when he should advise or warn. — 9. ἀστοῦ: for variety with πολιήτης. — 10. εἰ μὴ πρόσω ἀρετῆς ἀνήκοι: *unless he had got far on in virtue*. Cp. 7. 9. γ 4. For πρόσω with gen., see S. 1439 a; HA. 757. — 12. εὐμενέστατον: neuter pred., esp. freq. in gnomic utterances. Cp. 7. 10. η 7. — 13. συμ-

οὕτω ὦν κακόλογίης περί τῆς ἐς Δημάρτητον, ἐόντος  
 238 ἐμοὶ ξείνου, ἔχεσθαι <sup>ἐστὶν</sup>τινα τοῦ λοιποῦ κελεύω. ταῦτα  
 εἶπας Ξέρξης διεξῆγε διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ Λεωνίδεω,  
 ἀκηκοὺς ὅτι βασιλεὺς τε ἦν καὶ στρατηγὸς Λακεδαιμο-  
 νίων, ἐκέλευσε ἀποταμόντας τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀνασταυρῶ-  
 σαι. δῆλὰ μοι πολλοῖσι μὲν καὶ ἄλλοισι τεκμηρίοις, 5  
 ἐν δὲ καὶ τῷδε οὐκ ἦκιστα γέγονε, ὅτι βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης  
 πάντων δὴ μάλιστα ἀνδρῶν ἐθυμώθη ζῶντι Λεωνίδῃ.  
 οὐ γὰρ ἂν κοτε ἐς τὸν νεκρὸν ταῦτα παρενόμησε, ἐπεὶ  
 τιμὰν μάλιστα νομίζουσι τῶν ἐγὼ οἶδα ἀνθρώπων  
 Πέρσαι ἀνδρας ἀγαθοὺς τὰ πολέμια. οἱ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα 10

βουλευομένου τε . . . συμβουλεύσει  
 τὰ ἄριστα: and if he consulted  
 would give the best counsel; juxta-  
 position of contrasted voices, as  
 7. 209. 3. 7. 235. 11, 13. — 14. ἐόν-  
 τος ἐμοὶ ξείνου: the gen. abs. em-  
 phasizes the causal relation to the  
 following clause. — 15. ἔχεσθαι =  
 ἀπέχεσθαι. See on 7. 169. 11. —  
 τινα: general term for specific,  
 freq. in exhortations or warnings.  
 See on 7. 5. 12. — τοῦ λοιποῦ: for  
 the future, as 6. 12. 20. Cp. τὸ  
 λοιπὸν in same sense 7. 104. 24.  
 The readings of the Mss. vary  
 much in this last sent., but the  
 general sense is clear.

238. 4. ἐκέλευσε . . . ἀνασταυ-  
 ρῶσαι: so Artaxerxes had the  
 head and right hand of Cyrus the  
 younger cut off and set up on a  
 pole (Xen. Anab. 1. 10. 1; Plut.  
 Artax. 13). — 5. δῆλα: neut. pl.

where sing. is more natural, as  
 freq. in Hdt. and Thuc. — 6. ἐν  
 δέ: adv. Cp. 7. 224. 8. — 8. γάρ:  
 for else, the cond. being omitted.  
 Cp. 6. 50. 9, 6. 68. 13. — 9. τιμὰν  
 μάλιστα: see e.g. 7. 181.

SECRET MESSAGE OF DEMARA-  
 TUS TO SPARTA; SAGACITY OF  
 GORGO

239. Krüger considers this  
 whole chapter an interpolation  
 ("ein ungehöriges Einschleusen"),  
 interrupting the context, not con-  
 nected with anything that had gone  
 before, and characterized by confu-  
 sion of statement as well as by un-  
 usual expressions. Abicht thinks  
 it a manifest imitation of the sto-  
 ries told in 1. 123 and 5. 35. In  
 bracketing the chapter, Krüger is  
 followed by Kallenberg, Abicht,  
 and Sitzler. But Stein, who finds

39 ἐποίουν, τοῖσι ἐπετέτακτο ποιεῖν. [ἄνεμι δὲ ἐκείσε τοῦ λόγου τῇ μοι τὸ πρότερον ἐξέλιπε. ἐπύθοντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὅτι βασιλεὺς στέλλοιτο ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πρῶτοι, καὶ οὐτω δὴ ἐς τὸ χρηστήριον τὸ ἐς Δελφούς ἀπέπεμψαν, ἔνθα δὴ σφι ἐχρήσθη τὰ ὀλίγω πρότερον εἶπον· 5 ἐπύθοντο δὲ τρόπῳ θωμασίῳ. Δημάρητος γὰρ ὁ Ἀρίστωνος φυγὼν ἐς Μήδους, ὡς μὲν ἐγὼ δοκέω, (καὶ τὸ οἰκὸς ἐμοὶ συμμαχεται) οὐκ ἦν εὐνοος Λακεδαιμονίοισι, πάρεστι δὲ εἰκάζειν εἴτε εὐνοίῃ ταῦτα ἐποίησε εἴτε καὶ καταχαίρων· ἐπεῖτε γὰρ Ξέρξης ἔδοξε στρατηλατεῖν ἐπὶ 10 τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἔων ἐν Σούσοισι ὁ Δημάρητος καὶ πυθόμενος ταῦτα ἠθέλησε Λακεδαιμονίοισι ἐξαγγεῖλαι. ἄλλως μὲν δὴ οὐκ εἶχε σημῆναι· ἐπικίνδυνον γὰρ ἦν μὴ λαμφθεῖν· ὁ δὲ μηχανᾶται τοιάδε· δελτίον δίπτυχον λαβὼν τὸν κηρὸν αὐτοῦ ἐξέκνησε καὶ ἔπειτα ἐν 15

the chapter "in content and language above suspicion," brackets merely the introductory formula, ἄνεμι . . . ἐξέλιπε, as suitable only for a return to the main narrative after a digression, as I. 140. 15, 7. 137. 22, not to bring in an anecdote. An explanation, needed for 7. 220. 10 ff., to show how the Spartans before the rest of the Hellenes got news of the intended invasion, and which, given earlier, would have interrupted inappropriately the account of the catastrophe at Thermopylae, Stein says might well come in here; but he thinks it a later addition of Hdt., not properly wrought into the narrative.

1. [ἄνεμι δὲ κτέ. : a formula of return from a digression. Cp. 7. 137. 22. — ἐκείσε : 7. 220. 10 ff. — 2. ἐξέλιπε : *left off*. — 7. τὸ οἰκός : *probability*, as 7. 103. 15. — 8. ἐμοὶ συμμαχεται : *supports me*. Personification, as I. 98. 17 τὸ μὲν κού τι καὶ τὸ χωρίον συμμαχεῖ, and 5. 65. 7 τοῖσι δὲ ἡ αὐτὴ αὐτῇ (*sc. συντυχίῃ*) σύμμαχος. — 10. καταχαίρων : *in derision*, as I. 129. 2. Cp. ἐπιχαίρειν, ἐπίχαρις, ἐπίχαρμα. — 14. λαμφθεῖν : = ληφθεῖν. — δελτίον δίπτυχον : a tablet with two leaves folding together so as to protect the wax. δελτίον seems not to be found elsewhere, and δίπτυχον is poetical.

τῷ ξύλῳ τοῦ δελτίου ἔγραψε τὴν βασιλέος γνώμην, ποιήσας δὲ ταῦτα ὀπίσω ἐπέτηξε τὸν κηρὸν ἐπὶ τὰ γράμματα, ἵνα φερόμενον κεινὸν τὸ δελτίον μηδὲν πρῆγμα παρέχοι πρὸς τῶν ὁδοφυλάκων. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἀπίκετο εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, οὐκ εἶχον συμβαλέσθαι <sup>20</sup> οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρὶν γε δὴ σφι, ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, Κλεομένεος μὲν θυγάτηρ, Λεωνίδεω δὲ γυνὴ Γοργῷ ὑπέθετο ἐπιφρασθεῖσα αὐτή, τὸν κηρὸν κνᾶν κελεύουσιν, καὶ εὐρήσειν σφέας γράμματα ἐν τῷ ξύλῳ. πειθόμενοι δὲ εὖρον καὶ ἐπελέξαντο, ἔπειτα δὲ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι Ἑλ-<sup>25</sup> λησι ἐπέστειλαν. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ οὕτω λέγεται γενέσθαι.]

— 17. ἐπέτηξε τὸν κηρὸν: *poured melted wax over*. — 18. κεινόν: *blank*. — μηδὲν πρῆγμα παρέχοι: *might give no trouble*. Cp. 7. 147. 9. — 19. ὁδοφυλάκων: elsewhere only in late writers. — 20. ἀπίκετο: *sc. τὸ δελτίον*. — συμβαλέσθαι: *to interpret, understand*. — 21. πρὶν γε δὴ: *until at last*. — 23. ἐπιφρασθεῖσα αὐτή: *having*

*thought of it herself*. For another instance of Gorgo's sagacity, see 5. 51, where she, then a child of 8 or 9 years, advises her father against a bribe from Aristagoras. — 24. εὐρήσειν: *sc. λέγουσα* from *κελεύουσα*. — 25. ἐπέλεξαντο: *read*; with this meaning only in Ionic. — 26. ἐπέστειλαν: *sent word, i.e. of the proposed invasion of Greece*.

## ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ

ΤΟΥ

ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΗΣΣΕΟΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ ΟΓΔΩΗ

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΟΜΕΝΗ ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑ

- 1 Οἱ δὲ Ἑλλήνων ἐς τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν ταχθέντες ἦσαν οὔδε, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν νέας παρεχόμενοι ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑπτὰ ὑπὸ δὲ ἀρετῆς τε καὶ προθυμίας Πλαταιεῖς, ἄπειροι τῆς ναυτικῆς ἐόντες, συνεπλήρουν τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι τὰς νέας, Κορίνθιοι δὲ τεσσαράκοντα νέας 5 παρείχοντο, Μεγαρεῖς δὲ εἴκοσι. καὶ Χαλκιδεῖς ἐπλήρουν εἴκοσι, Ἀθηναίων σφι παρεχόντων τὰς νέας, Αἰγινῆται δὲ ὀκτωκαίδεκα, Σικυώνιοι δὲ δυοκαίδεκα, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ δέκα, Ἐπιδαύριοι δὲ ὀκτώ, Ἐρετριεῖς δὲ ἑπτὰ, Τροιζήνιοι δὲ πέντε, Στυρεῖς δὲ δύο καὶ Κήριοι 10

THE CONTINGENTS OF THE GREEK FLEET; REASONS FOR CHOOSING A SPARTAN AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (CC. 1-3)

1. 1. τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν: the advance of the Persian fleet from Therma to Aphetae was described in 7. 179-195. This was followed by the account of Thermopylae. The naval engagements at Artemisium are now taken up, and, as in the case of Thermopylae (7. 202), Salamis (8. 43-48), and Plataea (9. 28-30), Herodotus begins with an enumeration of the Greek forces. The opening words

form a more natural connection with the close of 7. 238 than with that of 7. 239, though the transition is abrupt at the best. — 3. ὑπό: *by reason of*. Syn. § 5. — Πλαταιεῖς: warm friends of the Athenians on account of their aid against the Thebans. See 6 108. 4 f. — 6. παρείχοντο: a change from the partic. in 2 after the intervening clause ὑπὸ δὲ . . . τὰς νέας. — καί: here and in 10 καί is used between equal numbers, δέ in the other cases. — Χαλκιδεῖς: Athens settled 4000 colonists in Chalcis in Euboea about 506 B.C. See 5. 77. 11, 6. 100. 4. — 7. σφι: Att.

δύο τε νέας καὶ πεντηκοντέρους δύο. Λοκροὶ δέ σφι οἱ  
 Ὀπούντιοι ἐπεβοήθεον πεντηκοντέρους ἔχοντες ἑπτά.  
 2 ἦσαν μὲν ὧν οὗτοι οἱ στρατευόμενοι ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον,  
 εἰρέαται δέ μοι καὶ ὥς τὸ πλῆθος ἕκαστοι τῶν νεῶν  
 παρείχοντο. ἀριθμὸς δὲ τῶν συλλεχθεισέων νεῶν ἐπ'  
 Ἀρτεμίσιον ἦν, πάρεξ τῶν πεντηκοντέρων, διηκόσιαι  
 καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ μία. τὸν δὲ στρατηγὸν τὸν τὸ 5  
 μέγιστον κράτος ἔχοντα παρείχοντο Σπαρτιῆται Εὐρυ-  
 βιάδην Εὐρυκλείδεω· οἱ γὰρ σύμμαχοι οὐκ ἔφασαν,  
 ἦν μὴ ὁ Λάκων ἡγεμονεύη, Ἀθηναίοισι ἔψεσθαι ἡγεο-  
 μένοισι, ἀλλὰ λύσειν τὸ μέλλον ἔσεσθαι στράτευμα.  
 3 ἐγένετο γὰρ κατ' ἀρχὰς λόγος, πρὶν ἢ καὶ ἐς Σικελίην

αὐτοῖς. Syn. § 9. 5. — 11. νέας: =  
 τρήρεις as opposed to πεντηκόντε-  
 ροι or πλοῖα transports. — σφι:  
 τοῖς Ἑλλήσι. — 12. Ὀπούντιοι: so  
 named from their chief city to dis-  
 tinguish them from the Ὀζόλαι  
 (8. 32. 8) on the Corinthian Gulf.

2. 1. Ἀρτεμίσιον: for its loca-  
 tion see 7. 176. 1 f. — 2. εἰρέαται δὲ  
 κτέ.: and I have mentioned them  
 just in the order of the number  
 of ships supplied by each. In the  
 enumeration of the contingents at  
 Salamis (8. 43-48) a geographical  
 division is made, though some at-  
 tention is also paid to the number  
 of ships furnished. At Plataea  
 (9. 28-30) the order is that of  
 the line of battle, beginning on  
 the right. Stein suggests that the  
 present arrangement is made with  
 reference to the following discus-

sion about the leader. See App.  
 — 3. ἀριθμός: the sum, the count  
 of the ships; but τὸ πλῆθος τῶν  
 νεῶν in 2 is the size of the number  
 of the ships. — 4. πάρεξ: Att.  
 χωρίς. — 8. ὁ Λάκων: if the ques-  
 tion of the leadership was settled  
 at the preliminary meeting of  
 Greek envoys at the Isthmus (7.  
 145. 2, 7. 172. 4), as is implied in  
 the next chapter, the Laconian  
 does not refer to Eurybiades, for  
 at that time he had probably not  
 been appointed; it means rather  
 the Laconian commander, whoever  
 he might be. Note also the gen-  
 eral phrase Ἀθηναίοισι . . . ἡγεο-  
 μένοισι, the Athenians if they were  
 the leaders. — 9. λύσειν: οὐκ be-  
 fore ἔφασαν affects only ἔψεσθαι.

3. 1. πρὶν ἢ καὶ: even before.  
 Att. writers omit ἢ. — ἐς Σικελίην:



πέμπειν ἐπὶ συμμαχίην, ὡς τὸ ναυτικὸν Ἀθηναίοισι  
 χρεὸν εἶη ἐπιτράπειν. ἀντιβάντων δὲ τῶν συμμάχων  
 εἶκον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, μέγα τε ποιεόμενοι περιεῖναι τὴν  
 Ἑλλάδα καὶ γνόντες, εἰ στασιάζουσιν περὶ τῆς ἡγεμο- 5  
 νίης, ὡς ἀπολείται ἡ Ἑλλάς, ὀρθὰ νοέοντες· στάσις  
 γὰρ ἔμφυλος πολέμου ὁμοφρονέοντος τοσοῦτ' ἀκρίων  
 ἐστὶ ὅσ' ὁ πόλεμος εἰρήνης. ἐπιστάμενοι ὦν αὐτὸ  
 τοῦτο οὐκ ἀντέτεινον ἀλλ' εἶκον, μέχρι ὅσου κάρτα  
 ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν, ὡς διέδεξαν· ὡς γὰρ δὴ ὡσάμενοι τὸν 10  
 Πέρσην περὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἡδὴ τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐποιέοντο,  
 πρόφασιν τὴν Πausanίῳ ὕβριν προῖσχόμενοι ἀπέ-  
 λοντο τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα

see 7. 157 f. — 2. *πέμπειν*: impf. inf. "The durative tenses of *πέμπειν* are often used where we should expect the complexive (or aoristic) tenses" (Gildersleeve on Pind. *Ol.* 2. 23). Cp. *ἐπὶ δὲ Αἰακὸν . . . νεία ἀπέστελλον* 8. 64. 10. — *συμμαχίην*: *allies*. For the concrete sense, cp. *καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις ἀπέστευλαν ὅπως ξυμμαχία τε αὐτοῖς παραγένηται* Thuc. 6. 73. 2. — 5. *γνόντες*: *having formed the opinion*. — *εἰ στασιάζουσιν*: on the fut. indic. see GMT. 447. — 7. *ὁμοφρονέοντος*: *undertaken with united purpose*. The word, which properly applies to those engaged in the war, is transferred to the war itself. This poetical use is explained by Verrall (*Class. Rev.* 17 (1903), p. 98) as a probable quotation from some gnomic poet.

He restores the hexameters as follows: *ὀρθὰ νοεῖντες* | *εἰρήνης γὰρ ὅσ' ὁ πόλεμος, τοσσοῦδε ἀκρίων* | *ἔμφυλος πολέμου στάσις ἐστὶν ὁμοφρονέοντος*. — *ἀκρίων*: for the neut. see S. 1048; H.A. 617. — 8. *αὐτό*: the emphasis this gives to *τοῦτο* may be brought out in connection with the verb, *being quite persuaded of this*. — 9. *μέχρι ὅσου*: *as long as*. — 10. *αὐτῶν*: i.e. *τῶν συμμάχων*. Or *until they (the allies) needed them (the Athenians)*; but the change of subj. is strange, and Hdt. uses *μέχρι οὗ until* (with aor.), not *ὅσου*. Cp. 3. 157. 10 *μέχρι ζῆς through life*. — *διέδεξαν*: Dial. § 1. ii. 2. — *ὡς γὰρ δὴ*: *for, in fact, when*. — 11. *περὶ τῆς*: sc. *γῆς*. — *ἐκείνου*: refers to τὸν Πέρσιν. — 12. *ἀπέλονται*: Dial. § 2. 3.

4 μὲν ὕστερον ἐγένετο· τότε δὲ οὗτοι οἱ καὶ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον Ἑλλήνων ἀπικόμενοι ὡς εἶδον νέας τε πολλὰς καταχθείσας ἐς τὰς Ἀφειὰς καὶ στρατιῆς ἅπαντα πλέα, ἐπεὶ αὐτοῖσι παρὰ δόξαν τὰ πρήγματα τῶν βαρβάρων ἀπέβαινε ἢ ὡς αὐτοὶ κατεδόκεον, καταρρωδήσαντες δρησμὸν ἐβουλεύοντο ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου ἔσω ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. γνόντες δὲ σφεας οἱ Εὐβοεῖς ταῦτα βουλευομένους ἐδέοντο Εὐρυβιάδew προσμεῖναι χρόνον ὀλίγον, ἔστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ τέκνα τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ὑπεκθέωνται. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔπειθον, μεταβάντες τὸν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸν 10 πείθουσι Θεμιστοκλέα ἐπὶ μισθῷ τριήκοντα ταλάντοισι, ἐπ' ᾧ τε καταμείναντες πρὸ τῆς Εὐβοῆς ποιή-

— 14. ὕστερον: after the capture of Byzantium in 477 B.C. (Thuc. 1. 94-95; Arist. *Ath. Pol.* 23).

THEMISTOCLES, BRIBED BY THE EUBOEANS, PREVENTS THE RETREAT OF THE GREEKS (CC. 4, 5)

4. 1. καί: *actually*; cp. 7. 239. 19. Apparently there is a reference to the retreat to Chalcis (7. 183. 4). — 3. Ἀφειάς: on its position see 7. 193. — 5. ἢ ὡς . . . κατεδόκεον: unnecessary after παρὰ δόξαν, but occurring also in 1. 79. 9. Cp. ἤκουε . . . τοὺς ἐναντίους λόγους ἢ ὡς αὐτὸς κατεδόκει 1. 22. 11. The Greeks had expected few Persian ships to be left after the storm at Sepias (7. 192. 8). — 6. δρησμὸν ἐβουλεύοντο: the mid. again in 8. 75. 14, but δρησμὸν ἐβούλεον

in 8. 18. 6, 8. 97. 5, 8. 100. 5. — ἔσω: *i.e.* into the inner waters by way of the Euripus. — 7. σφεας: Att. αἰτούς. — 9. οἰκέτας: the household in general. — ὑπεκθέωνται: Dial. § 1. 1. 2. — 10. μεταβάντες: in μετα- lies the idea of change from Eurybiades to Themistocles. — 11. μισθῷ: in appos. to ταλάντοις; for the order cp. 1. 160. 12, 5. 65. 10. — 12. ἐπ' ᾧ τε: with fut. indic. instead of inf. (GMT. 610). — Little credence should be given to this story of the bribery of Themistocles. It was to the interest of the Athenians, above all, that the battle with the Persian fleet should be fought out at Artemisium, while Eurybiades could not allow a retreat without exposing Leonidas, since the Persian fleet need only sail down and land

5 σονται τὴν ναυμαχίην. ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐπισχεῖν ᾧδε ποιεῖ· Εὐρυβιάδῃ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων μεταδιδοῖ πέντε τάλαντα ὡς παρ' ἑωυτοῦ δῆθεν διδούς. ὡς δέ οἱ οὗτος ἀνεπέπειστο (Ἀδείμαντος γὰρ ὁ Ὠκύτου, Κορινθίων στρατηγός, τῶν λοιπῶν 5 ἥσπαιρε μόνος, φάμενος ἀποπλεύσεσθαι τε ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου καὶ οὐ παραμενεῖν), πρὸς δὴ τούτον εἶπε ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπομόσας· Οὐ σύ γε ἡμέας ἀπολεύσεις, ἐπεὶ τοι ἐγὼ μέζω δῶρα δώσω ἢ βασιλεὺς ἂν τοι ὁ Μήδων πέμψειε ἀπολιπόντι τοὺς συμμάχους. ταῦτά 10 τε ἅμα ἡγόρευε καὶ πέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν νέα τὴν Ἀδεϊμάντου τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τρία. οὗτοί τε δὴ πληγέντες δώροισι ἀναπεπεισμένοι ἦσαν καὶ τοῖσι Εὐβοεῦσι ἐκεχάριστο, αὐτός τε ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκέρδηνε· ἐλάνθανε δὲ τὰ

troops in his rear in order to make his destruction certain. Possibly the Euboeans were frightened into furnishing some needed supplies by threats of withdrawal.

5. 3. μεταδιδοῖ: Dial. § 4. 4. — ὡς παρ' ἑωυτοῦ δῆθεν διδούς: *giving it as out of his own pocket, of course.* δῆθεν is frequently strongly ironical. — 5. γάρ: see Syn. § 31. 4. — 6. ἥσπαιρε: *resisted.* Properly of violent physical struggles; so of fish just caught in 9. 120. 4. — τε . . . καὶ οὐ: Hdt. often puts a statement both positively and negatively for emphasis. — 8. οὐ σύ γε κτέ.: in this answer of Themistocles note the effect produced by the juxtaposition of

the pronouns, by the alliteration in μέζω δῶρα δώσω, and by the order βασιλεὺς . . . τοι ὁ Μήδων . . . ἀπολιπόντι. — 11. τε ἅμα . . . καί: so promptly did he send the money that the two actions were almost simultaneous: "no sooner said than done." See Syn. § 30. 2 c. — 12. πληγέντες δώροισι: cp. πληγείς ὑπὸ τῆς δωροδοκίας Plut. *Dem.* 25. See App. — 13. τοῖσι Εὐβοεῦσι ἐκεχάριστο: *the Euboeans had been satisfied.* This is an unusual impers. construction of χαρίζομαι. — 14. αὐτός τε: this answers to οὗτοί τε. — δέ: this introduces a slight contrast, while ἀλλ' in the next line is the proper word for the strong contrast following the neg-

λοιπὰ ἔχων, ἀλλ' ἠπιστέατο οἱ μεταλαβόντες τούτων<sup>15</sup>  
τῶν χρημάτων ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνέων ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ  
τούτῳ [τὰ χρήματα].

- 6 Οὕτω δὴ κατέμεινάν τε ἐν τῇ Εὐβοίῃ καὶ ἐναυμά-  
χησαν. ἐγένετο δὲ ὧδε· ἐπεῖτε δὴ ἐς τὰς Ἀφetaς  
περὶ δειλὴν πρωΐην γινομένην ἀπίκατο οἱ βάρβαροι,  
πυθόμενοι μὲν ἔτι καὶ πρότερον περὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον  
ναυλοχεῖν νέας Ἑλληνίδας ὀλίγας, τότε δὲ αὐτοὶ ἰδόν-<sup>5</sup>  
τες, πρόθυμοι ἦσαν ἐπιχειρεῖν, εἴ πως ἔλοιεν αὐτάς.  
ἐκ μὲν δὴ τῆς ἀντίης προσπλεῖν οὐ κώ σφι ἐδόκει  
τῶνδε εἵνεκα, μὴ πως ἰδόντες οἱ Ἕλληνες προσπλέοντας  
ἐς φυγὴν ὁρμήσειαν φεύγοντάς τε εὐφρόνη καταλαμ-  
βάνη· καὶ ἔμελλον δῆθεν ἐκφεύξασθαι, ἔδει δὲ μηδὲ<sup>10</sup>

ative idea in ἐλάνθανε. — 15. ἠπισ-  
τέατο: *believed*. See Dial. § 4. 3.

THE PERSIANS SEND SHIPS ROUND  
EUBOEIA TO CUT OFF THE  
GREEKS (CC. 6, 7)

6. 2. ἐπεῖτε: Att. ἐπεὶ. — 3. περὶ  
δειλὴν κτί.: *about the beginning  
of the afternoon*. Cp. 8. 9. 7. —  
γινομένην: Dial. § 2. 5. — ἀπί-  
κατο: Dial. § 4. 3. — 4. πυθόμενοι:  
probably from the Greek ships  
captured some days before (7.  
179 f.). — ἔτι καὶ πρότερον: cp.  
(without καί) 1. 92. 20, 6. 33. 16,  
8. 69. 9. — 5. ἰδόντες: on the way  
past Artemisium to Aphetae. —  
6. εἴ πως ἔλοιεν: *if haply they  
might take them*. A frequent con-  
struction in Homer, and not un-

common in Hdt. (GMT. 487 f.).  
Cp. 7. 145. 15. For πως see Dial.  
§ 2. 1. — 7. ἐκ . . . τῆς ἀντίης: *from  
in front*, in contrast with the plan  
for taking them in the rear, which  
is presently explained. — 9. κατα-  
λαμβάνη: *come upon*. Usually  
this verb implies something unex-  
pected and unpleasant. Cp. 8. 21.  
9, 8. 109. 25. — 10. ἔμελλον δῆθεν  
ἐκφεύξασθαι: *they were quite cer-  
tain to escape*. The past tense  
ἔμελλον, like ἔδει in the next clause,  
expresses the thought of the Per-  
sians from the point of view of the  
time of Hdt. (GS. 272). The  
direct thought of the Persians  
would be "they are, no doubt  
(δῆθεν), going to escape." δῆθεν,  
consequently, is not ironical, as in

πυρφόρον τῷ ἐκείνων λόγῳ ἐκφυγόντα περιγενέσθαι.  
 7 πρὸς ταῦτα ὧν τάδε ἐμηχανῶντο· τῶν νεῶν ἀπασέων  
 ἀποκρίναντες διηκοσίας περιέπεμπον ἔξωθεν Σκιάθου,  
 ὥς ἂν μὴ ὀφθείησαν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων περιπλέονσαι  
 Εὐβοίαν κατὰ τε Καφηρέα καὶ περὶ Γεραιστὸν ἐς τὸν  
 Εὐρίπον, ἵνα δὴ περιλάβοιεν οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ ἀπικόμενοι 5  
 καὶ φράξαντες αὐτῶν τὴν ὀπίσω φέρουσιν ὁδόν, σφεῖς  
 δὲ ἐπισπόμενοι ἐξ ἐναντίας. ταῦτα βουλευσάμενοι  
 ἀπέπεμπον τῶν νεῶν τὰς ταχθείσας, αὐτοὶ οὐκ ἐν νόρῳ  
 ἔχοντες ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρης τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι ἐπιθήσεσθαι,  
 οὐδὲ πρότερον ἢ τὸ σύνθημά σφι ἔμελλε φανήσεσθαι 10  
 παρὰ τῶν περιπλέοντων ὥς ἡκόντων. ταύτας μὲν δὴ  
 περιέπεμπον, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν νεῶν ἐν τῇσι Ἀφετῇσι

8. 5. 4. Cp. τί δὴ ἀνδρωθέντες  
 δῆθεν ποιήσουσι *what will they do*  
*when they are really men* (6. 138.  
 18). — 11. πυρφόρον: the priest  
 who bore the sacred fire. His  
 person was inviolable; hence οὐδὲ  
 πυρφόρος ἐλείφθη became a pro-  
 verbial expression for utter annihi-  
 lation.

7. 2. Σκιάθου: an island east  
 of Magnesia, north of Artemisium.  
 The squadron passed northwards  
 between Magnesia and Sciathus,  
 and then sailed down the east side  
 of the island. — 3. ἂν: on the opt.  
 with ἄν in a final clause, see GMT.  
 329. Cp. 7. 176. 24. — 4. κατὰ,  
 περί: *past, around*. Geraestus is  
 the southernmost point of Euboea.  
 Hence the different prepositions,

the latter of doubling the cape. —  
 5. οἱ μὲν: those in the 200 ships.  
 — ταύτῃ: *in that way, i.e.* by the  
 Euripus. — 6. σφεῖς: this refers  
 to the subj. of περιέπεμπον, the  
 main body of the Persians. See  
 Syn. § 9. 1. a. — 9. ἐπιθήσεσθαι:  
 for the fut. instead of the aor.,  
 see GMT. 113; GS. 326; Syn. § 15.  
 4. c. — 10. ἔμελλε: the imperf. of  
 μέλλω with the inf. expresses a  
 fut. idea in past time; in Attic  
 πρὶν ἂν φανῇ. Hdt. uses the subjv.  
 with πρὶν ἢ and πρότερον ἢ (with-  
 out ἄν) in 7. 197. 11 and 9. 87. 5,  
 etc. (GMT. 651, 653). With the  
 present case cp. ἐκέλευε . . . ἀπαγ-  
 γέλλειν ὅτι πρότερον ἤξει παρ' ἐκεί-  
 νον ἢ Ἀστυάγης αὐτὸς βουλήσεται  
 1. 127. 5. — 11. ὥς ἡκόντων: Syn.

8 ἐποιέοντο ἀριθμόν. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐν τῷ οὗτοι ἀριθμὸν ἐποιέοντο τῶν νεῶν (ἦν γὰρ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τούτῳ Σκυλλίης Σκιωναῖος, δύτης τῶν τότε ἀνθρώπων ἄριστος, ὃς καὶ ἐν τῇ ναυηγίῃ τῇ κατὰ Πήλιον γενομένη πολλὰ μὲν ἔσωσε τῶν χρημάτων τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι, 5 πολλὰ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς περιεβάλετο), οὗτος ὁ Σκυλλίης ἐν νόφ μὲν εἶχε ἄρα καὶ πρότερον αὐτομολήσῃν ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας, ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ οἱ παρέσχε ὥς τότε. ὅτε μὲν δὴ τρόπῳ τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν ἔτι ἀπίκετο ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας, οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν ἀτρεκέως, θαμάζω δὲ εἰ τὰ λεγόμενά ἐστι 10 ἀληθέα· λέγεται γὰρ ὥς ἐξ Ἀφετείων δὺς ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν οὐ πρότερον ἀνέσχε πρὶν ἢ ἀπίκετο ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον, σταδίους μάλιστά κη τούτους ἐς ὀγδώ-

§ 25. 3.—13. ἀριθμόν: this was their first opportunity to learn the extent of the damage done by the storm (7. 193).

SCYLLIAS, THE DIVER, INFORMS THE GREEKS OF THE SQUADRON SENT ROUND EUBOEA

8. 2. ἦν γάρ: see 8. 5. 5. Syn. § 31. 4.—3. Σκιωναῖος: Scione was a town on the peninsula of Pallene.—4. καὶ: also. He displayed his skill then as well as on the present occasion.—ναυηγίη: see 7. 188 f.—5. πολλὰ μὲν . . . πολλὰ δέ: anaphora.—7. ἄρα: he really had it in mind to desert, though the contrary might have been inferred. Cp. 7. 35. 11, 8. 111. 11. Syn. § 15. 2 f.—καὶ πρό-

τερον: the beginning words ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ have been forgotten.—8. ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ: but, as a matter of fact, it was not possible. For the separation of ἀλλὰ γάρ, cp. 7. 158. 11, 9. 27. 22.—οἱ: Att. αὐτῷ.—παρέσχε: it was possible. Freq. in Hdt.—ὥς τότε: as on this occasion.—ὅτε: Dial. § 3. ii. 4.—9. τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν ἔτι: from this on. Cp. ἐνθεῦτεν οὐκέτι 8. 118. 3, and, with adverbs of place, 2. 5. 5, 2. 8. 15, 2. 119. 12, 5. 9. 1.—13. σταδίους κτλ.: thereby passing through the sea something like eighty stades. τούτους, in apposition to σταδίους, means the distance from Aphetae to Artemisium. Hdt. freq. uses μάλιστά κη to make a statement less exact. Cp. 1. 76. 5,

κοντα διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης διεξελθών. λέγεται μὲν νυν καὶ ἄλλα ψευδέσι εἴκελα περὶ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τούτου, τὰ δὲ 15 μετεξέτερα ἀληθέα· περὶ μέντοι τούτου γνώμη μοι ἀποδεδέχθω πλοῖω μιν ἀπικέσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ Ἄρτεμίσιον. ὥς δὲ ἀπίκητο, αὐτίκα ἐσήμεαινε τοῖσι στρατηγοῖσι τὴν τε ναυηγίην ὥς γένοιτο καὶ τὰς περιπεμφθείσας τῶν νεῶν περὶ Εὐβοίαν. τοῦτο δὲ ἀκούσαντες οἱ Ἕλληνες λόγον σφίσι αὐτοῖσι ἐδίδουσιν. πολλῶν δὲ λεχθέντων ἐνίκα τὴν ἡμέρην ἐκείνην αὐτοῦ μείναντάς τε καὶ αὐλισθέντας, μετέπειτα νύκτα μέσσην παρέντας πορεύεσθαι καὶ ἀπαντᾶν τῇσι περιπλεούσῃσι τῶν νεῶν. 5 μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ὥς οὐδεὶς σφι ἐπέπλει, δειλὴν ὀψίην γυνομένην τῆς ἡμέρης φυλάξαντες αὐτοὶ ἐπανάπλεον ἐπὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους, ἀπόπειραν αὐτῶν ποιήσασθαι

2. 75. 2.—16. μετεξέτερα: Att. *ἐνια*. Pausanias 10. 19. 1 tells us that Scyllias dived down and loosened the anchors of the Persian ships during the storm off Pelion. Hdt. had probably heard the tale, but thought it less worth telling than this one, which he so gravely rejects.—19. ὥς γένοιτο: *how it had gone, i.e. the details*. The main fact was already known to the Greeks (7. 192).—τὰς περιπεμφθείσας: he told of *the ships that had been sent round*. The supplem. instead of the attrib. ptc. would seem more natural with *σημαίνω*; possibly elliptical for *he reported the sending round of the ships that had been sent*. Cp. 8. 80. 4.

#### THE FIRST SEA FIGHT AT ARTEMISIUM (CC. 9-11)

9. 2. λόγον . . . ἐδίδουσιν: *they discussed the matter*. Cp. 1. 97. 9, 6. 138. 15, and, of individuals, ἐπεὶ ἐξηγέρθη ὁ Κῦρος, ἐδίδου λόγον ἐνωτῶ 1. 209. 11.—3. ἐνίκα: *it prevailed*. The subj. is πορεύεσθαι καὶ ἀπαντᾶν. Cp. ἐπεῖτε ἐνίκα μὴ ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν 6. 101. 8. Hdt. does not explain why this plan was not carried out.—4. νύκτα μέσσην: in Att. only plur. Cp. 8. 76. 5.—παρέντας: *letting pass*.—6. δειλὴν . . . φυλάξαντες: *waiting until the afternoon grew late*. Cp. 8. 6. 3, 8. 14. 10.—8. αὐτῶν: this is

10 βουλόμενοι τῆς τε μάχης καὶ τοῦ διεκπλόου. ὁρῶντες δέ σφεας οἱ τε ἄλλοι στρατιῶται οἱ Ξέρξῃ καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐπιπλέοντας νηυσὶ ὀλίγησι, πάγχυ σφίμανίνην ἐπενείκαντες ἀνῆγον καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰς νέας, ἐλπίσαντες σφεας εὐπετέως αἰρήσειν, οἰκότα κάρτα ἐλπίσαντες, τὰς μὲν γε τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁρῶντες ὀλίγας νέας, τὰς δὲ ἑωυτῶν πλήθει τε πολλαπλησίας καὶ ἄμεινον πλεούσας. καταφρονήσαντες ταῦτα ἐκυκλοῦντο αὐτοὺς ἐς μέσον. ὅσοι μὲν νυν τῶν Ἴωνων ἦσαν εὐνοοὶ τοῖσι Ἕλλησι, ἀέκοντές τε ἐστρατεύοντο συμφορὴν τε ἐποιέοντο 10 μεγάλην ὁρῶντες περιεχομένους αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπιστάμενοι ὡς οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἀπονοστήσει· οὕτω ἀσθενέα σφί ἐφαίνετο εἶναι τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρήγματα. ὅσοισι δὲ καὶ ἡδομένοισι ἦν τὸ γινόμενον, ἄμιλλαν ἐποιέοντο

further defined by μάχης and διεκπλόου. — 9. διεκπλόου: a maneuver in which a ship darted through the enemy's line to get a favorable position for ramming, or to break the oars of the hostile ship in passing. Some years later the Athenians acquired great skill in such tactics.

10. 3. πάγχυ: Att. πάνυ. For its use with ἐπενείκαντες cp. πάγχυ δοκεῖν or καταδοκεῖν *to be thoroughly convinced* 1. 31. 4, 6. 16. 10, 7. 32. 7 and πάγχυ ἐλπίζειν *to confidently expect* 3. 157. 4, 8. 12. 7. In *μανίνην τε τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ἐπέφερον καὶ πάγχυ ὀλεθρίην* 6. 112. 6 it is hard to separate πάγχυ from ὀλεθρίην. — 4. ἐπενείκαντες: Ion.

aor. of ἐπιφέρω, but not etymologically related to ἥνεγκον. — ἐλπίσαντες: *having conceived the hope*. — 5. σφεας: Att. αὐτούς; the Greeks are referred to. — οἰκότα: Att. εἰκότα. — 6. ὀλίγας: sc. εἰσούσας (cp. 6. 112. 6). Sitzler takes ὀλίγας, πολλαπλησίας, and πλεούσας attributively. — 8. καταφρονήσαντες ταῦτα: *conceiving this idea*. καταφρονεῖν in Hdt. is generally a strengthened φρονεῖν, not to despise. — ἐκυκλοῦντο . . . ἐς μέσον: *they were trying to surround them*. Impf. of attempted action. — 10. συμφορὴν τε ἐποιέοντο: *held it a misfortune*. — 11. ἐπιστάμενοι: *believing*. — 13. ὅσοισι δὲ καὶ ἡδομένοισι: dat. of interest. S. 1487;



ὅκως αὐτοὺς ἕκαστος πρῶτος νέα Ἀττικὴν ἐλὼν παρὰ 15  
 βασιλέος δῶρα λάμψεται. Ἀθηναίων γὰρ αὐτοῖσι  
 11 λόγος ἦν πλείστος ἀνὰ τὰ στρατόπεδα. τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλ-  
 λησι ὥς ἐσήμηνε, πρῶτα μὲν ἀντίπρωροι τοῖσι βαρβά-  
 ροισι γενόμενοι ἐς τὸ μέσον τὰς πρύμνας συνήγαγον,  
 δεύτερα δὲ σημήναντος ἔργου εἶχοντο, ἐν ὀλίγῳ περ  
 ἀπολαμφθέντες καὶ κατὰ στόμα. ἐνθαῦτα τριήκοντα 5  
 νέας αἰρέουσι τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ τὸν Γόργου τοῦ  
 Σαλαμινίων βασιλέος ἀδελφεὸν Φιλάονα τὸν Χέρσιος,  
 λόγιμον ἐόντα ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἄνδρα. πρῶτος δὲ  
 Ἑλλήνων νέα τῶν πολεμίων εἶλε ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, Λυκο-  
 μήδης Αἰσχυραίου, καὶ τὸ ἀριστήιον ἔλαβε οὗτος. τοὺς 10  
 δ' ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ ταύτῃ ἑτεραλκέως ἀγωνιζομένους νύξ

HA. 771 a; G. 1584. — 16. λάμψεται: Att. λήγεται. — αὐτοῖσι λόγος ἦν πλείστος: *they talked most* about the Athenians. Cp. τῆς σῆς δικαιοσύνης ἦν λόγος πολλός 6. 86. a 16.

11. 2. ἐσήμηνε: sc. ὁ σαλπικτής. — πρῶτα μὲν . . . δεύτερα δέ: properly the two clauses should form the apod. to ὥς ἐσήμηνε. The introduction of σημήναντος makes a slight anacoluthon. — 4. περ: Att. καίπερ. — 5. ἀπολαμφθέντες: Att. ἀποληφθέντες. Cp. 8. 10. 16. From the description of Hdt. we might infer that the whole Greek fleet formed in a circle, allowing the Persians to surround them; but such a position would permit the Persians to enter the strait be-

tween Euboea and the mainland, which it was the chief object of the Greeks to prevent. — 7. Σαλαμινίων: of Cyprus (7. 98. 6). — 10. τοὺς δ': in demonstr. sense = Att. τούτους. Syn. § 8. 2. — 11. ἑτεραλκέως: cp. τῶν δὲ Σαμίων οἱ στρατευόμενοι, ἐόντες τε ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τῷ Μηδικῷ καὶ ἀπαραιρημένοι τὰ ὄπλα, ὥς εἶδον αὐτῶν κατ' ἀρχὰς γινομένην ἑτεραλκέα τὴν μάχην, ἔρδον ὅσον ἐδυνάτο, προσωφελεῖν ἐθέλοντες τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι 9. 103. 5. The common interpretation of ἑτεραλκής in both these passages is *indecisive*, i.e. *with the strength (ἀλκή) now on one side, now on the other*. In Homer we have quite a different meaning. Cp. ἦ μὲν δὴ γίγνωσκε μάχης ἑτερ-

ἐπελθοῦσα διέλυσε. οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτε-  
 μίσιον ἀπέπλεον, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἐς τὰς Ἀφετάς, πολλὸν  
 παρὰ δόξαν ἀγωνισάμενοι. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ  
 Ἀντίδωρος Λήμνιος μῦνος τῶν σὺν βασιλεῖ Ἑλλήνων<sup>15</sup>  
 ἐόντων αὐτομολεῖ ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον ἔδοσαν αὐτῷ χῶρον ἐν Σαλαμῖνι.  
<sup>12</sup> ὥς δὲ εὐφρόνῃ ἐγεγόνει, ἦν μὲν τῆς ὥρης μέσον θέρος,  
 ἐγίνετο δὲ ὕδωρ τε ἄπλετον διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτὸς καὶ  
 σκληραὶ βρονταὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Πηλίου· οἱ δὲ νεκροὶ καὶ τὰ  
 ναυήγια ἐξεφορέοντο ἐς τὰς Ἀφετάς, καὶ περὶ τε τὰς  
 πρῶρας τῶν νεῶν εἰλέοντο καὶ ἐτάρασσον τοὺς ταρσοὺς<sup>5</sup>

αλκεία νίκην Π 362, in truth he recognized that victory was now with the other side (it had been with his own). Cp. Hdt. 9. 103. 5, which may be translated, in perfect agreement with the context, the Samians —, when they saw right at the beginning that the strength in the battle was with the other side, did what they could to help the Greeks. Here we are told that the Greeks captured thirty ships, while nothing is said of any Persian successes. Further, a slight contrast with the statement here may be seen in the words of 8. 16. 5 ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ παραπλήσιοι ἀλλήλοισι ἐγίνοντο. Note also just below in this chapter οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι . . . πολλὸν παρὰ δόξαν ἀγωνισάμενοι. Consequently we should translate *night separated them contend-*

*ing in this battle with different strength.* The context shows on which side the greater strength was displayed. — 16. ἐόντων: this position of the ptc. is made possible by σὺν βασιλεῖ.

A STORM AT NIGHT TERRIFIES THE PERSIANS AT APHETAE, AND DESTROYS THE SQUADRON SAILING ROUND EUBOEAE; REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE FOR THE GREEKS; IN THE AFTERNOON THEY DESTROY SOME CILICIAN SHIPS (CC. 12-14)

12. 1. μὲν . . . 84: the first clause is in thought subord., though coord. in form: *though it was mid-summer.* — τῆς ὥρης μέσον θέρος: = τῆς θερινῆς ὥρης μέσον. As the Greek said θέρος ὥρη *season of summer*, the gen. ὥρης is evidently due to μέσον. — 5. πρῶρας:

τῶν κωπέων. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται οἱ ταύτῃ ἀκούοντες ταῦτα ἐς φόβον κατιστέατο, ἐλπίζοντες πάγχυ ἀπολεισθαι ἐς οἷα κακὰ ἦκον· πρὶν γὰρ ἢ καὶ ἀναπνεῦσαί σφεας ἔκ τε τῆς ναυηγίης καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος τοῦ γενομένου κατὰ Πήλιον, ὑπέλαβε ναυμαχίῃ καρτερή, ἐκ δὲ 10 τῆς ναυμαχίης ὄμβρος τε λάβρος καὶ ῥεύματα ἰσχυρὰ 13 ἐς θάλασσαν ὀρμημένα βρονταί τε σκληραί. καὶ τοῦτοις μὲν τοιαύτῃ νύξ ἐγίνετο, τοῖσι δὲ ταχθεῖσι αὐτῶν περιπλεῖν Εὐβοίαν ἢ αὐτὴ περ ἐοῦσα νύξ πολλὸν ἦν ἔτι ἀγριωτέρῃ, τοσοῦτῳ ὅσῳ ἐν πελάγει φερομένοισι ἐπέπιπτε, καὶ τὸ τέλος σφί ἐγένετο ἄχαρι· ὥς γὰρ δὴ 5 πλέουσι αὐτοῖσι χειμῶν τε καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπεγίνετο ἐοῦσι κατὰ τὰ Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίης, φερόμενοι τῷ πνεύματι

the ships were drawn up on land stern foremost.—6. οἱ ταύτῃ: *those there*, in apposition to those sailing round Euboea. Cp. τούτοις μὲν in 8. 13. 1.—7. κατιστέατο: Att. καθίσταντο.—πάγχυ: see 8. 10. 3.—8. ἐς οἷα κακὰ ἦκον: = ὅτι ἐς τοιαῦτα κτέ.—12. ὀρμημένα: *having started for the sea, i.e. on the way to the sea*. For the pf., cp. 8. 35. 1 and ὡς φάτις ὀρμηται 7. 189. 6 as *the story goes*.

13. 1. τούτοις μὲν κτέ.: *these had such a night, but those appointed . . . had one far fiercer still, although it was the same*.—5. ἄχαρι: *unpleasant*; euphemistic for *κάκιον*.—6. τὸ ὕδωρ: the art. is not used with χειμῶν, because the wind was not specifically

mentioned above.—7. τὰ Κοῖλα: the southwest coast of Euboea from Cape Geraestus north (Strabo 445). From Aphetae around Scythus to the Κοῖλα is about 150 miles. The estimates of the distance a ship could travel in a day vary considerably (cp. 1. 203. 7, 2. 11. 5, 2. 117. 4, 4. 86. 2, 7. 183. 14, 8. 66. 3; Thuc. 2. 97. 1; Xen. *Anab.* 6. 4. 2). In 4. 86 Hdt. reckons 700 stades (about 80 miles) as an average 'long day's' sail; in 7. 183 it is said that the Persian fleet sailed from Therma to C. Sepias (about 105 miles), πανημερὸν (perhaps 15 hours) πλέοντες. On this basis it is safe to say that a fleet of 200 ships could not get from Aphetae to Geraes-

καὶ οὐκ εἰδότες τῇ ἐφέροντο ἐξέπιπτον πρὸς τὰς πέτρας.  
 ἐποιεῖτό τε πᾶν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ὅκως ἂν ἐξισωθῇ τῷ  
 14 Ἑλληνικῷ τὸ Περσικὸν μηδὲ πολλῷ πλέον εἴη. οὗτοι  
 μὲν νυν περὶ τὰ Κοῦλα τῆς Εὐβοίης διεφθείροντο · οἱ  
 δὲ ἐν Ἀφετῇσι βάρβαροι, ὥς σφι ἀσμένουσι ἡμέρη  
 ἐπέλαμψε, ἀτρέμας τε εἶχον τὰς νέας καὶ σφι ἀπεχρῆτο  
 κακῶς πρήσσουσι ἡσυχίην ἄγειν ἐν τῷ παρεόντι. τοῖσι  
 δὲ Ἑλλήσι ἐπεσθῆθον νέες τρεῖς καὶ πεντήκοντα Ἀττι-  
 καί. αὐταί τε δὴ σφεας ἐπέρρωσαν ἀπικόμεναι καὶ  
 ἅμα ἀγγελίῃ ἐλθοῦσα ὥς τῶν βαρβάρων οἱ περιπλέ-  
 οντες τὴν Εὐβοίαν πάντες εἶησαν διεφθαρμένοι ὑπὸ τοῦ  
 γενομένου χειμῶνος. φυλάξαντες δὴ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥρην 10  
 πλέοντες ἐπέπεσον νηυσὶ Κιλίσσῃσι · ταύτας δὲ δια-

tus under 20 hours (probably they would take much longer). If, then, they were destroyed during the night, they must have started before the preceding afternoon. It is generally supposed that Hdt. refers to the same afternoon in 8. 6. 2 and 8. 9. 7, but his statements are not definite. See 8. 15. 6. — 8. ἐφέροντο: impf. indic. instead of pres. opt. or indic. in indir. disc. S. 2624; HA. 936; G. 1489. — 9. ὅκως ἂν: cp. 8. 7. 3. — 10. μηδὲ πολλῷ πλέον: in 8. 66. 6 Hdt. says that the Persian force when it arrived at Athens was not less than when it came to Sepias, a manifest exaggeration, due to his desire to magnify the victory of the

Greeks. Here his religious feelings are uppermost, and he sees in the storm a sign that the Greek cause was favored by Heaven. — μηδὲ: freq. in Hdt. after affirmative clauses, but generally when there is a strong contrast = *but not*. See Syn. § 29.

14. 3. ἀσμένουσι: cp. 8. 10. 13. — 6. τρεῖς καὶ πεντήκοντα: this brings the Athenian contingent up to 180 ships (cp. 8. 1. 2), the same number as they had at Salamis (8. 44. 3). — 8. ἀγγελίῃ: the fact that the fleet was destroyed could not have been known before daylight, so that it must have been well on in the afternoon before the news reached the Greeks. — 10. δὴ: so, — 11. πλέοντες: with the

φθείραντες, ὥς εὐφρόνη ἐγίνετο, ἀπέπλεον ὀπίσω ἐπὶ τὸ  
 15 Ἀρτεμίσιον. τρίτῃ δὲ ἡμέρῃ δεινόν τι ποιησάμενοι οἱ  
 στρατηγοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων νέας οὕτω σφί ὀλίγας λυμαί-  
 νεσθαι καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ Ξέρξεω δειμαίνοντες οὐκ ἀνέμειναν  
 ἔτι τοὺς Ἕλληνας μάχης ἄρξαι, ἀλλὰ παρακελευσά-  
 μενοι κατὰ μέσον ἡμέρης ἀνῆγον τὰς νέας. συνέπιπτε 5  
 δὲ ὥστε τὰς αὐτὰς ταύτας ἡμέρας τὰς τε ναυμαχίας  
 γίνεσθαι ταύτας καὶ τὰς πεζομαχίας τὰς ἐν Θερμοπύ-  
 λησι. ἦν δὲ πᾶς ὁ ἀγὼν τοῖσι κατὰ θάλασσαν περὶ  
 τοῦ Εὐρύπου, ὥσπερ τοῖσι ἀμφὶ Λεωνίδην τὴν ἐσβολὴν  
 φυλάσσειν. οἱ μὲν δὴ παρεκελεύοντο ὅκως μὴ παρή- 10

pres. tense, cp. the impf. ἀπέπλεον  
 below and ἀνῆγον 8. 15. 5.

THE THIRD NAVAL BATTLE  
 (CC. 15-17)

15. 1. δεινόν τι: τις strength-  
 ens adjs. See Syn. § 11. 2.—3. τὸ  
 ἀπὸ Ξέρξεω: *what X. would do*;  
 cp. 7. 101. 13.—6. ὥστε: with  
 συνέπιπτε Hdt. also uses the inf.  
 without ὥστε. Cp. also συνεπεπτώ-  
 κει ἔρις ἐοῦσα 1. 82. 3. See GMT.  
 588; Syn. § 23. 4. b.—τὰς αὐτὰς  
 ταύτας ἡμέρας: cp. 7. 151. 6. Syn.  
 § 2. 3. From 7. 210. 2 we learn  
 that Xerxes let four days pass,  
 after his arrival at Thermopylae,  
 before he attacked Leonidas. The  
 attack lasted three days (7. 210-  
 225). According to 7. 196 the  
 Persian fleet arrived at Artemi-  
 sium on the third of these seven  
 days, and it was early afternoon

(8. 6. 3). The present statement  
 makes the sea fights take place on  
 the fifth, sixth, and seventh days.  
 Consequently, if the other state-  
 ments are correct, the events de-  
 scribed in 8. 6-9 must have taken  
 up the afternoon of the third, all  
 of the fourth, and most of the fifth  
 day. In that case the afternoons  
 referred to in 8. 6. 3 and 8. 9. 7  
 would not be the same. See 8.  
 13. 6.—10. φυλάσσειν: with ἀγών.  
 Cp. 7. 11. 18.—οἱ μὲν δὴ: the lines  
 immediately preceding rather turn  
 one's thoughts aside to a compari-  
 son between the Greek land and  
 sea forces. In the present sen-  
 tence the Persian and Greek fleets  
 are again in mind, παρεκελεύοντο  
 resuming the παρακελευσάμενοι  
 above, though the Greeks instead  
 of the Persians are now the sub-  
 ject.—ὅκως μὴ: see GMT. 355.

σουσι ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τοὺς βαρβάρους, οἱ δ' ὅκως τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα διαφθείραντες τοῦ πόρου κρα-  
 16 τήσουσι. ὥς δὲ ταξάμενοι οἱ Ξέρξεω ἐπέπλεον, οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀτρέμας εἶχον πρὸς τῷ Ἀρτεμισίῳ. οἱ δὲ  
 βάρβαροι μηνοειδὲς ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν ἐκυκλοῦντο,  
 ὥς περιλάβοιεν αὐτούς. ἐνθεῦτεν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπα-  
 νέπλεόν τε καὶ συνέμισγον. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ  
 παραπλήσιοι ἀλλήλοισι ἐγίνοντο. ὁ γὰρ Ξέρξεω  
 στρατὸς ὑπὸ μεγάθεός τε καὶ πλήθεος αὐτὸς ὑπ' ἑωυτοῦ  
 ἔπιπτε, ταρασσομένων τε τῶν νεῶν καὶ περιπιπτουσέων  
 περὶ ἀλλήλας· ὅμως μέντοι ἀντεῖχε καὶ οὐκ εἶκε· δεινὸν  
 γὰρ χρῆμα ἐποιέοντο ὑπὸ νεῶν ὀλίγων ἐς φυγὴν τράπε-  
 10 σθαι. πολλαὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν Ἑλλήνων νέες διεφθείροντο,  
 πολλοὶ δὲ ἄνδρες, πολλῷ δ' ἔτι πλέονες νέες τε τῶν  
 βαρβάρων καὶ ἄνδρες. οὕτω δὲ ἀγωνιζόμενοι διέστη-  
 σαν χωρὶς ἐκάτεροι.

17 Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ Αἰγύπτιοι μὲν τῶν Ξέρξεω  
 στρατιωτῶν ἠρίστευσαν, οἱ ἄλλα τε μεγάλα ἔργα

16. 3. μηνοειδὲς: *a crescent*. Neut. adj. as subst. Cp. 7. 199. 2, 7. 200. 4. — 6. γάρ: to be taken with the whole sentence, as far as εἶκε, the first clause to ἀλλήλας being practically concessive. — 7. ὑπὸ: cp. 8. 1. 3. — μεγάθεος: Dial. § 1. ii. 1. μεγάθεος and πλήθεος are here synonymous, since there is no reference to the size of the vessels. They are used merely for rhetorical effect, which is largely aimed at in this chap. Cp. the synonymous ταρασσομένων and περι-

πιπτουσέων in 8; the positive and negative form of assertion in 9, with the added effect of likeness of sound in -εἶχε, εἶκε; the anaphora πολλαὶ μὲν . . . πολλοὶ δὲ . . . πολλῷ δ' in 11, 12; and the fullness of expression in 3-4, and in διέστησαν χωρὶς 13. — 11. διεφθείροντο: cp. the contingents at Salamis (cc. 43-48) with the numbers in c. 1. — 13. ἀγωνιζόμενοι: cp. the pres. ptc. in 8. 11. 11 and the aor. in 8. 11. 14. The aor. would be more usual here. Cp. 8. 62. 1.

ἀπεδέξαντο καὶ νέας αὐτοῖσι ἀνδράσι εἶλον Ἑλληνίδας  
πέντε. τῶν δὲ Ἑλλήνων κατὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέρην  
ἠρίστευσαν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ἀθηναίων Κλευνίης ὁ Ἀλκι-  
βιάδew, ὃς δαπάνην οἰκήϊν παρεχόμενος ἐστρατεύετο  
ἀνδράσι τε διηκοσίοισι καὶ οἰκήϊν νηί.

- 18 Ὡς δὲ διέστησαν, ἄσμενοι ἐκάτεροι ἐς ὄρμον ἡπεί-  
γοντο. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ὡς διακριθέντες ἐκ τῆς ναυ-  
μαχίης ἀπηλλάχθησαν, τῶν μὲν νεκρῶν καὶ τῶν  
ναυηγίων ἐπεκράτεον, τρηχέως δὲ περιεφθέντες, καὶ  
οὐκ ἦκιστα Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν αἰ ἡμίσεαι τῶν νεῶν τετρα-  
μεῖναι ἦσαν, δρησμον δὴ ἐβούλευον ἔσω ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

17. 3. ἀπεδέξαντο: Dial. § 1. ii.  
2. — αὐτοῖσι ἀνδράσι: dat. of ac-  
companiment (S. 1525; HA. 774 a;  
B. 392. 3 note; G. 1191). — 5. Ἀθη-  
ναῖοι: cp. Plut. *Them.* 8 Πίνδαρος  
οὐ κακῶς ἔοικε... ἐπὶ τῆς ἐν Ἀρτεμι-  
σίῳ μάχης εἰπεῖν· ᾧσι παῖδες Ἀθα-  
ναίων ἐβάλοντο φαεινὰν | κρηπιδὶ  
ἐλευθερίας (see Bergk, *Poet. Lyr.*<sup>5</sup>  
i. 1. p. 414). Plutarch also cites  
from a *stèle* in the temple of Ar-  
temis at Artemisium these verses:  
Παντοδαπῶν ἀνδρῶν γενεὰς Ἀσίης  
ἀπὸ χώρης | παῖδες Ἀθηναίων τῷ δέ  
ποτ' ἐν πελάγει | ναυμαχίῃ δαμά-  
σαντες, ἐπεὶ στρατὸς ὦλετο Μήδων,  
| σήματα ταῦτ' ἔθεσαν παρθένῳ  
Ἀρτέμει. Cp. the claim of Isoc-  
rates, *Paneg.* 90, that the Athe-  
nians with sixty ships met the  
whole fleet of the enemy at Ar-  
temisium. — Ἀλκιβιάδew: grandfa-  
ther of the celebrated Alcibiades.

Cp. Plut. *Alcib.* 1. — 6. οἰκήϊν: the  
trierarchy usually received from the  
state the hull and mast. It was his  
duty to fit out the ship and secure  
the crew, whose wages and rations  
were supplied from the public funds.  
— 7. διηκοσίοισι: cp. 7. 184. 7.

THE GREEKS PLAN A RETREAT;  
NEWS OF THE DEFEAT AT  
THERMOPYLAE HASTENS THEIR  
DEPARTURE; THEMISTOCLES  
LEAVES MESSAGES FOR THE  
IONIANS (CC. 18–22)

18. 3. τῶν μὲν κτί.: *though they  
were masters*. To be left in pos-  
session of the dead was regarded  
as a sign of victory, for only the  
defeated would neglect the sacred  
duty of burial. — 5. αἱ ἡμίσεαι...  
τετρωμένοι: yet the full contingent  
of 180 ships is present at Salamis  
a few weeks later (8. 44. 3).

19 νόφ δὲ λαβὼν Θεμιστοκλέης ὥς εἰ ἀπορραγεῖη ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 βαρβάρου τό τε Ἴωνικὸν φύλον καὶ τὸ Καρικόν, οἳοί τε  
 εἴησαν τῶν λοιπῶν κατύπερθε γενέσθαι, ἐλαυνόντων  
 τῶν Εὐβοέων πρόβατα ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, ταύτῃ συλ-  
 λέξας τοὺς στρατηγούς ἔλεγε σφί ὥς δοκέοι ἔχειν τινα 5  
 παλάμην τῇ ἐλπίζοι τῶν βασιλέος συμμάχων ἀποστή-  
 σειν τοὺς ἀρίστους. ταῦτα μὲν νυν ἐς τοσοῦτο παρε-  
 γύμνου, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖσι κατήκουσι πρήγμασι τάδε ποιητέα  
 εἶναί σφί ἔλεγε, τῶν τε προβάτων τῶν Εὐβοϊκῶν κατα-  
 θύειν ὅσα τις ἐθέλοι (κρέσσον γὰρ εἶναι τὴν στρατιὴν 10  
 ἔχειν ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους), παραίνει τε προειπεῖν τοῖσι  
 ἐωντῶν ἐκάστους πῦρ ἀνακαίειν· κομιδῆς δὲ πέρι τὴν  
 ὄρην αὐτῷ μελήσειν ὥστε ἀσινέας ἀπικέσθαι ἐς τὴν  
 Ἑλλάδα. ταῦτα ἤρεσέ σφί ποιεῖν καὶ αὐτίκα πῦρ  
 20 ἀνακαυσάμενοι ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰ πρόβατα. οἱ γὰρ  
 Εὐβοεῖς παραχρησάμενοι τὸν Βάκιδος χρησμόν ὥς

19. 2. **βαρβάρου**: for the sing. cp. 8. 22. 15, 8. 29. 6. — 3. **εἴησαν**: indirect form of οἳοί τε εἰσι. For the pres. instead of the fut. see 8. 102. 8. — **ἐλαυνόντων . . . ταύτῃ**: as the E.'s were in the habit of driving their flocks to the sea, he assembled the generals there. The gen. abs. gives the reason for assembling the generals at the place where they would see the flocks. His object comes out in 10, though the connection between the slaughter of the flocks and his plan for winning over the Ionians is not made clear. Apparently it

was a device for delaying the retreat. — 5. **δοκέοι**: either this or ἐλπίζοι is unnecessary. — 8. **τάδε**: explained by καταθύειν and προειπεῖν, but with the latter παραίνει is inserted after the parenthesis. — 12. **ἐκάστους**: the plur. with reference to the smaller groups in each Greek division. For the accus. after the dat., cp. *Λυδοῖσί τε πᾶσι προεῖπε θύειν πάντα τινὰ αὐτῶν* 1. 50. 6, and 3. 70. 6. — **πέρι**: anastrophe. — 13. **ὥστε**: see Syn. § 23. 4. h.

20. 2. **παραχρησάμενοι**: *disregarding*. See S. § 4. ii. B. 1. — **Βά-**



οὐδὲν λέγοντα, οὔτε τι ἐξεκομίσαντο οὐδὲν οὔτε προσάξαντο ὡς παρεσομένου σφι πολέμου, περιπετέα τε ἐποιήσαντο σφίσι αὐτοῖσι τὰ πρήγματα. Βάκιδι γὰρ 5  
ὦδε ἔχει περὶ τούτων ὁ χρησμός·

Φράζεο, βαρβαρόφωνος ὅταν ζυγὸν εἰς ἄλα βάλλῃ  
Βύβλων, Εὐβοίης ἀπέχειν πολυμηκάδας αἶγας.

τούτοισι οὐδὲν τοῖσι ἔπεισι χρησαμένοισι ἐν τοῖσι τότε  
παρεοῦσί τε καὶ προσδοκίμοισι κακοῖσι παρῇν σφι 10  
21 συμφορῇ χρῆσθαι πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα. οἱ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα  
ἐπρησσον, παρῇν δὲ ὁ ἐκ Τρηχίνος κατάσκοπος. ἦν  
μὲν γὰρ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ κατάσκοπος Πολύας, γένος  
'Αντικυρεὺς, τῷ προσετέτακτο, καὶ εἶχε πλοῖον κατήρες  
ἔτοιμον, εἰ παλήσειε ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατός, σημαίνειν 5

κῖδος: like Orpheus and Musaeus (7. 6. 14) Bacis was a mythical seer, from whom a collection of oracles was said to have descended. — 3. τι . . . οὐδέν: *nothing at all*. Syn. § 11. 2. — προσάξαντο: referred by some to προ-σάπτω *stock beforehand* (cp. σάξαντες ὕδατι τὴν ἐσβολήν 3. 7. 3, and σάπτω *equi* 7. 62. 10 etc.), by others to προ-εσ-άγω. The 1 aor. mid. of ἄγω is used by Homer, but is rare. — 4. ὦς: here *modal*, in the preceding line *causal*. — περιπετέα κτέ.: *brought misfortune upon themselves*. — 5. Βάκιδι: dat. of interest. Cp. οἶα καὶ Ὀμήρῳ Διομήδης λέγει Plato, *Rep.* 389 e. — 8. βύβλινον: see 7. 25, 34, 36. — 9. τούτοις: with ἔπεισι. — χρησαμένοισι:

with σφι. There is a play on the double meaning of χράσμαι, which with ἔπεισι is *pay attention to*, while συμφορῇ χρῆσθαι is either *to be unfortunate* (1. 42. 3), or *to take it hard* (7. 134. 8, 7. 141. 2).

21. 1. οἱ μὲν: the Greeks, who were slaughtering the flocks. — 2. δ: the article, as if the scout had been already mentioned, with explanatory γάρ clause. — Τρηχίνος: the land from which the pass of Thermopylae leads into Locris (7. 176. 6). — 4. Ἀντικυρεὺς: see 7. 198. 9. — κατήρες: *fitted*, sc. ἐρετμοῖσι. — 5. παλήσειε: not found elsewhere. Hesychius gives ἐπάλησεν· ἐφθάρη, a meaning which suits the context better than *to be engaged in a struggle*; cp. 1. 9. —

τοῖσι ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι ἐοῦσι· ὥς δ' αὐτως ἦν Ἀβρώνιχος ὁ Λυσικλέος Ἀθηναῖος καὶ παρὰ Λεωνίδῃ ἔτοιμος τοῖσι ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ ἐοῦσι ἀγγέλλειν τριηκοντέρῳ, ἦν τι καταλαμβάνῃ νεώτερον τὸν πεζόν. οὗτος ὦν ὁ Ἀβρώνιχος ἀπικόμενός σφι ἐσήμαινε τὰ γεγονότα περὶ 10 Λεωνίδην καὶ τὸν στρατὸν αὐτοῦ. οἱ δὲ ὥς ἐπύθοντο ταῦτα, οὐκέτι ἐς ἀναβολὰς ἐποιέοντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν, ἐκομίζοντο δὲ ὥς ἕκαστοι ἐτάχθησαν, Κορίνθιοι πρῶτοι, 22 ὕστατοι δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι. Ἀθηναίων δὲ νέας τὰς ἀριστα πλεούσας ἐπιλεξάμενος Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπορεύετο περὶ τὰ πότιμα ὕδατα, ἐντάμνων ἐν τοῖσι λίθοισι γράμματα, τὰ Ἴωνες ἐπελθόντες τῇ ὑστεραίῃ ἡμέρῃ ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον ἐπελέξαντο. τὰ δὲ γράμματα ἔλεγον τάδε· 5 Ἄνδρες Ἴωνες, οὐ ποιεῖτε δίκαια ἐπὶ τοὺς πατέρας στρατευόμενοι καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καταδουλούμενοι. ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν πρὸς ἡμέων γίνεσθε· εἰ δὲ ὑμῖν ἐστι τοῦτο μὴ δυνατόν ποιῆσαι, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου

6. ὥς δ' αὐτως: cp. 7. 86. 9. Freq. in Hom. = Att. ὡσαύτως δέ.— Ἀβρώνιχος: two years later he went to Sparta with Themistocles and Aristides on an embassy about the walls of Athens (Thuc. 1. 91). — 9. νεώτερον: euphemistic for κακόν. Cp. 7. 52. 10. — 13. Κορίνθιοι πρῶτοι κτέ.: if the order of battle corresponded to the position on shore, we might infer that at Artemisium the Corinthians held the left wing, the Athenians the right, an arrangement which would give the two states with the

largest contingents the places of honor; the order was different at Salamis (8. 85). For another story about the readiness of the Corinthians to run away, see 8. 94.

22. 2. ἐπιλεξάμενος: choose. Cp. 1. 5 where the same verb means to read. — 3. ἐντάμνων: Dial. § 1. ii. 1. — 5. ἔλεγον: plur. because the inscription was written in different places. Cp. 5. 112. 5. Kühner-Gerth § 365 b. — 6. πατέρας: the Athenians; cp. 1. 14 and 7. 51. 8, 11. — 9. ὑμεῖς δέ: cp. 1. 13. See Syn. § 28. 3. — ἐκ τοῦ μέσου . . ,

ἡμῶν ἔξεσθε καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ τῶν Καρῶν δεῖσθε τὰ αὐτὰ 10  
 ὑμῶν ποιεῖν· εἰ δὲ μηδέτερον τούτων οἶόν τε γίνεσθαι,  
 ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης μέζονος κατέξευχε ἢ ὥστε ἀπίστα-  
 σθαι, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ, ἐπεὰν συμμίσγωμεν, ἐθε-  
 λοκακεῖτε, μεμνημένοι ὅτι ἀπ' ἡμέων γεγόνατε καὶ ὅτι  
 ἀρχῆθεν ἢ ἔχθρη πρὸς τὸν βάρβαρον ἀπ' ὑμέων ἡμῶν 15  
 γέγονε. Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ ταῦτα ἔγραφε, δοκεῖν ἐμοί,  
 ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα νοέων, ἵνα ἢ λαθόντα τὰ γράμματα  
 βασιλεῖα Ἰωνας ποιήσῃ μεταβαλεῖν καὶ γενέσθαι πρὸς  
 ἐκείνων, ἢ ἐπεῖτε (ἀν) ἀνενευχθῇ καὶ διαβληθῇ πρὸς  
 Ξέρξην, ἀπίστους ποιήσῃ τοὺς Ἰωνας καὶ τῶν ναυμα- 20  
 23 χιῶν αὐτοὺς ἀπόσχη. Θεμιστοκλῆς μὲν ταῦτα ἐνέ-  
 γραψε· τοῖσι δὲ βαρβάροισι αὐτίκα μετὰ ταῦτα πλοῖον  
 ἦλθε ἀνὴρ Ἰστιαεὺς ἀγγέλλων τὸν δρησμὸν τὸν ἀπ'  
 Ἀρτεμισίου τῶν Ἑλλήνων. οἱ δ' ὑπ' ἀπιστίας τὸν μὲν  
 ἀγγέλλοντα εἶχον ἐν φυλακῇ, νέας δὲ ταχέας ἀπέστει- 5  
 λαν προκατοφρομένας· ἀπαγγειλάντων δὲ τούτων τὰ

*ἔξεσθε*: retire from the center of the contest and sit down as a spectator, i.e. take no part in the fight. — 10. ἡμῶν: dat. of interest. S. 1474; HA. 770; B. 381; G. 1171. — 11. ὑμῶν: the dat. depends on τὰ αὐτά. S. 1500; HA. 773 a; B. 392. 2; G. 1175. — 12. μέζονος: D. § 1. ii. 2. — ἢ ὥστε: S. 2264; HA. 954; B. 645; G. 1458. — 15. ἀρχῆθεν: for the assistance given to the Ionians against Persia, see 5. 97 f. — 16. δοκεῖν ἐμοί: abs. infin. Cp. ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν 8. 30. 5. S. 2012; HA. 956; B. 642.

1; Syn. § 23. 2. — 17. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα νοέων: making his plans with both things in view. Cp. 9. 97. 9. — 19. ἐπεῖτε ἀνενευχθῇ: on omitted ἀν see Syn. § 20. 2. Here the first syllable of ἀνενευχθῇ may be the cause. — διαβληθῇ: misrepresented.

THE PERSIAN FLEET COMES TO ARTEMISIUM; AT THE INVITATION OF XERXES IT VISITS THERMOPYLAE (CC. 23-25)

23. 3. Ἰστιαεὺς: Histiaea was a town on the north coast of Euboea. — 6. τὰ ἦν: the facts. —

ἦν, οὕτω δὴ ἅμα ἡλίῳ σκιδναμένῳ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιὴ ἐπέπλει ἀλῆς ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον. ἐπισχόντες δὲ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χώρῳ μέχρι μέσου ἡμέρης, τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου ἔπλεον ἐς Ἰστιαίην. ἀπικόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἔσχον <sup>10</sup> τῶν Ἰστιαίων καὶ τῆς Ἑλλοπίης μοίρης, γῆς δὲ τῆς Ἰστιαιώτιδος, τὰς παραθαλασσίας κώμας πάσας ἐπέ-  
 24 δραμον. ἐνθαῦτα δὲ τούτων ἐόντων Ξέρξης ἐτοιμασά-  
 μενος τὰ περὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἔπεμπε ἐς τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν κήρυκα. προετοιμάσατο δὲ τάδε· ὅσοι τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ ἐνωτοῦ ἦσαν νεκροὶ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι (ἦσαν δὲ καὶ δύο μυριάδες), ὑπολιπόμενος τούτων ὡς χιλίους, <sup>5</sup> τοὺς λοιποὺς τάφρους ὀρυζάμενος ἔθαψε, φυλλάδα τε ἐπιβαλὼν καὶ γῆν ἐπαμυσάμενος, ἵνα μὴ ὀφθείησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ. ὡς δὲ διέβη ἐς τὴν Ἰστιαίην ὁ κῆρυξ, σύλλογον ποιησάμενος παντὸς τοῦ στρατοπέ-  
 δου ἔλεγε τάδε· Ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης <sup>10</sup> τῷ βουλομένῳ ὑμέων παραδιδοῖ ἐκλιπόντα τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἐλθόντα θεήσασθαι ὅπως μάχεται πρὸς τοὺς ἀνσῆ-  
 25 τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἳ ἡλπισαν τὴν βασιλέως δύναμιν ὑπερβαλεῖσθαι. ταῦτα ἐπαγγελαμένου, μετὰ ταῦτα οὐδὲν ἐγένετο πλοίων σπανιώτερον· οὕτω πολλοὶ ἤθε-  
 λον θεήσασθαι. διαπεραιωθέντες δὲ ἐθηέοντο διεξιόν-

7. σκιδναμένῳ: *spreading its light*.

—9. τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου: *after that*.

For the art., cp. τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν 8. 8. 9, τὸ πρῶτον, etc. — 11. Ἑλλοπίης: the northern half of Euboea. The gen. depends on κώμας. — γῆς δὲ τῆς Ἰστιαιώτιδος: in appos. to Ἑλλοπίης, defining it more closely.

For δέ, connecting phrases in appos., see Syn. § 27 d.

24. 5. καὶ: *quite*; cp. 7. 41. 14.  
 — 6. φυλλάδα τε κτέ.: the boughs were thrown over the heaped-up earth to conceal the signs of burial.  
 — 11. παραδιδοῖ: Dial. § 4. 4.

25. 1. ἐπαγγελαμένου: *sc. τοῦ*

τες τοὺς νεκροὺς · πάντες δὲ ἠπιστέατο τοὺς κειμένους εἶναι πάντας Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ Θεσπιάς, ὁρῶντες καὶ 5 τοὺς εἰλωτας. οὐ μὲν οὐδ' ἐλάνθανε τοὺς διαβεβηκότας Ξέρξης ταῦτα πρήξας περὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς ἐνωτοῦ · καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ γελοῖον ἦν · τῶν μὲν χίλιοι ἐφαίνοντο νεκροὶ κείμενοι, οἱ δὲ πάντες ἐκέατο ἀλείς συγκεκομισμένοι ἐς τὸντὸ χωρίον τέσσερες χιλιάδες. ταύτην μὲν 10

κήρυκος. — 4. ἠπιστέατο: *thought*; cp. 8. 5. 15. — 5. ὁρῶντες κτέ.: this would seem to imply that there were none among the dead except Lacedaemonians, Thespians, and Helots. — 6. οὐ μὲν οὐδ': *by no means*, Syn. § 26. e. — 8. καὶ γὰρ κτέ.: *for it was in fact quite absurd*. — τῶν μὲν κτέ.: *of them* (the Persians) *a thousand were seen lying dead*; *of the others* (the Greeks) *the whole number had been brought to the same spot and lay together, four thousand*. The point of contrast, that would strike the Persian spectator as absurd, is not clear. There seem to be two possibilities: (1) The Persians lay scattered, while the Greeks were heaped together to attract attention. But there is nothing in the first clause to imply this. (2) The difference in the size of the numbers. In that case Hdt. is attributing to the Persian the later Greek view. There would be nothing absurd in an immense force destroying 4000 men with a loss of but 1000. — 10. τέσσερες χιλιά-

δες: it is difficult to explain this number. At the end of the two days' fighting, during which few Greeks fell (7. 211. 16, 7. 212. 5), all withdrew except the 300 Spartans, 700 Thespians, and 400 Thebans (7. 222. 3), and the Thebans surrendered (7. 233). There were also some Helots (cp. 1. 6 above and 7. 229), but their number is not given; 7. 229. 11 implies at least one per Spartan. Unless we assume seven Helots per Spartan as at Plataea (9. 28. 5) and also assume that the 700 Thespians were attended by an equal number of light-armed (cp. 9. 29. 10), there is no way of making up 4000; and such assumptions are improbable in view of Hdt.'s silence in the description of Leonidas' force (7. 202). There is evidently some connection between the number here and that in the epitaph (7. 228). Some editors omit τέσσερες χιλιάδες, but the sentence then loses the only point of contrast that it contains. Either Hdt. used the figures carelessly with

τὴν ἡμέρην πρὸς θένῃ ἐτράποντο, τῇ δ' ἵστεραίῃ οἱ μὲν ἀπέπλεον ἐς Ἰστιαίην ἐπὶ τὰς νέας, οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Ξέρξην 26 ἐς ὁδὸν ὀρμέατο. ἦκον δὲ σφί αὐτόμολοι ἄνδρες ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίας ὀλίγοι τινές, βίου τε δεόμενοι καὶ ἐνεργοὶ βουλόμενοι εἶναι. ἄγοντες δὲ τούτους ἐς ὅψιν τὴν βασιλέος ἐπυνθάνοντο οἱ Πέρσαι περὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τί ποίοιεν· εἷς δὲ τις πρὸ πάντων ἦν ὁ εἰρωτῶν αὐτοὺς 5 ταῦτα. οἱ δὲ σφί ἔλεγον ὥς Ὀλύμπια ἄγουσι καὶ θεωροῖεν ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν καὶ ἵππικόν. ὁ δὲ ἐπείρετο ὅτι τὸ ἄεθλον εἴη σφί κείμενον περὶ ὅτεο ἀγωνίζονται· οἱ δὲ εἶπον τῆς ἐλαίης τὸν διδόμενον στέφανον. ἐνθαῦτα

the epitaph in mind, or he estimated the number in some such way as is suggested above. In favor of the latter view note the opening words of 7. 228, which expressly state that the epitaph was written in honor of those that fell, and also the fact that the figures in 7. 202 indicate that Hdt. did not accept the 4000 of the epitaph as the number of Peloponnesians in Leonidas' original force. — 13. ὀρμέατο: Att. ὤρμητο.

A PERSIAN COMMENT ON THE  
OLYMPIAN PRIZE FOR VICTORS  
(C. 26)

26. 2. Ἀρκαδίας: the majority of the Peloponnesian force at Thermopylae was composed of Arcadians (7. 202). — 5. πρὸ: in the place of; see Syn. § 5. — 6. Ὀλύμπια: in this year the Olympic

games closed on the 19th or 20th of August. The fighting at Thermopylae seems to have taken place later in the month, for the Athenians expected to find the Peloponnesian main force in Boeotia immediately after the battle (8. 40. 9), and yet it would take them several days after the close of the festival to march that distance. The present incident, then, must have occurred before the battle. Herodotus, indeed, does not definitely indicate the time. Having completed the account of Thermopylae and Artemisium, he digresses a little (cp. 27-28) before passing on to Salamis. — 7. ὅτι τὸ ἄεθλον: *what is offered them as the prize for which they contend*. The questioner assumes that some prize is offered; hence the art. — 9. εἶπον κτλ.: *they men-*

εἶπας γνώμην γενναιοτάτην Τριτανταίχμης ὁ Ἀρταβά-<sup>10</sup>  
 νου δειλίην ὥφλε πρὸς βασιλέος. πυνθανόμενος γὰρ  
 τὸ ἄεθλον ἐὼν στέφανον ἀλλ' οὐ χρήματα, οὔτε ἡνέσχετο  
 σιγῶν εἰπέ τε ἐς πάντας τάδε· Παπαί, Μαρδόνιε, κοίους  
 ἐπ' ἄνδρας ἡγαγες μαχησομένους ἡμέας, οἱ οὐ περὶ χρη-  
<sup>27</sup>μάτων τὸν ἀγῶνα ποιέονται ἀλλὰ περὶ ἀρετῆς. τούτῳ  
 μὲν δὴ ταῦτα εἶρητο· ἐν δὲ τῷ διὰ μέσου χρόνῳ, ἐπεῖτε  
 τὸ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι τρώμα ἐγεγόνει, αὐτίκα Θεσσαλοὶ  
 πέμπουσι κήρυκα ἐς Φωκέας, ἅτε σφί ἐνέχοντες αἰεὶ  
 χόλον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ὑστάτου τρώματος καὶ τὸ κάρτα.<sup>5</sup>  
 ἐσβαλόντες γὰρ πανστρατιῇ αὐτοὶ τε οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ καὶ  
 οἱ σύμμαχοι αὐτῶν ἐς τοὺς Φωκέας οὐ πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι  
 πρότερον ταύτης τῆς βασιλέος στρατηλασίης ἐσώθη-  
 σαν ὑπὸ τῶν Φωκέων καὶ περιέφθησαν τρηχέως. ἐπεῖτε  
 γὰρ κατειλήθησαν ἐς τὸν Παρνησσὸν οἱ Φωκεῖς ἔχοντες<sup>10</sup>  
 μάντῳ Τελλίῳ τὸν Ἥλειον, ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Τελλὶς οὗτος

*tioned the crown that is given.*

Cp. τὰς περιπεμφθείσας 8. 8. 20. —  
 10. εἶπας: Att. εἰπών. — Τριταν-  
 ταίχμης: one of the six command-  
 ers-in-chief. Cp. 7. 82. 2, 7.  
 121. 14. Some of the Mss. read  
 Τιγράνης. Tigranes in 7. 62. 4 is  
 called Ἀχαιμενίδην. His position  
 as leader of the Medes (7. 62. 4),  
 and of the Persian army at Mycale  
 (9. 96. 13) points to a close rela-  
 tionship with the King; but he is  
 not elsewhere called ὁ Ἀρταβάνου.  
 — 11. δειλίην ὥφλε: *was held guilty*  
*of cowardice.* — 12. οὔτε . . . τε:  
*not . . . but.* Syn. § 30. 2. b.

THE ENMITY OF THE THESSALIANS  
 AND PHOCIANS IN FORMER  
 TIMES. THE THESSALIANS  
 NOW DEMAND A MONEY PAY-  
 MENT; THE PHOCIANS REFUSE  
 (CC. 27-30)

27. 3. τρώμα: Dial. 1. ii. 8. —  
 4. ἅτε: with causal participle. Syn.  
 § 25. 4. — αἰεὶ: see 7. 176. 20. —  
 5. ἀπό: *after.* Syn. § 5. — καὶ τὸ  
 κάρτα: *particularly so.* Cp. 7. 16.  
 β 10. — 7. σύμμαχοι: see 7. 132.  
 2. — 8. ἐσώθησαν: *ἡττήθησαν.* —  
 11. Τελλίῳ: in 9. 37 the Telliadae  
 are mentioned as a well-known

σοφίζεται αὐτοῖσι τοιόνδε· γυνώσας ἄνδρας ἐξακοσίους τῶν Φωκέων τοὺς ἀρίστους, αὐτοὺς τε τούτους καὶ τὰ ὄπλα αὐτῶν, νυκτὸς ἐπεθήκατο τοῖσι Θεσσαλοῖσι, προείπας αὐτοῖσι, τὸν ἂν μὴ λευκανθίζοντα ἴδωνται, 15 τοῦτον κτείνειν. τούτους ὧν αἱ τε φυλακαὶ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν πρῶται ἰδοῦσαι ἐφοβήθησαν, δόξασαι ἄλλο τι εἶναι τέρας, καὶ μετὰ τὰς φυλακὰς αὐτῇ ἡ στρατιῇ οὕτω ὥστε τετρακισχιλίων κρατῆσαι νεκρῶν καὶ ἀσπίδων Φωκέας, τῶν τὰς μὲν ἡμισέας ἐς Ἄβας ἀνέθεσαν, 20 τὰς δὲ ἐς Δελφούς· ἡ δὲ δεκάτη ἐγένετο τῶν χρημάτων ἐκ ταύτης τῆς μάχης οἱ μεγάλοι ἀνδριάντες οἱ περὶ τὸν τρίποδα συνεστεῶτες ἔμπροσθε τοῦ νηοῦ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖσι, καὶ ἕτεροι τοιοῦτοι ἐν Ἀβησι ἀνακέαται. ταῦτα μὲν νυν τὸν πεζὸν ἐργάσαντο τῶν Θεσσαλῶν οἱ Φωκεῖς πολιορκέοντας ἐωντούς· ἐσβαλοῦσαν δὲ ἐς τὴν χώραν τὴν ἵππον αὐτῶν ἐλυμήναντο ἀνηκέστως. ἐν γὰρ τῇ

family of seers. — 14. ἐπεθήκατο: Att. ἐπέθετο. — 15. αὐτοῖσι: the 600 men. — ἴδωνται: Att. ἴδωσι. — 17. ἄλλο τι κτέ.: *something else* (than it really was), *namely a marvel*. — 19. κρατῆσαι: ingressive. — 20. Ἄβας: a town of Phocis with a celebrated temple and oracle of Apollo. — 21. ἡ δέ: *the regular tenth*. — 23. συνεστεῶτες: Hdt. frequently uses this word in the sense of *contend* (7. 142. 5, 8. 79. 1), and, according to Pausanias (10. 13. 7), in this group Heracles and Apollo had hold of the tripod and were coming to

blows about it, while Leto and Artemis were restraining Apollo, and Athena Heracles. But since *περί* takes the accus. here we should perhaps translate *standing around the tripod*. Yet cp. ἐγένετο δὲ πρῶτον περὶ τὰ γέγρα μάχη 9. 62. 8, with local *περί* in connection with *μάχη*.

28. 3. πολιορκέοντας: the plur. on account of the collective idea in *πεζόν*. Cp. στρατὸς . . . ἀπικοντο 7. 196. 1. — ἐωντούς: as indirect reflexive. — ἐσβαλοῦσαν κτέ.: Pausanias (10. 1. 3) puts this event before that of the preceding



ἐσβολῇ ἣ ἔστι κατὰ Ῥάμπολιν, ἐν ταύτῃ τάφρον μεγά-  
 λην ὀρύξαντες ἀμφορέας κεινοὺς ἐς αὐτὴν κατέθηκαν,  
 χοῦν δὲ ἐπιφορήσαντες καὶ ὁμοιώσαντες τῷ ἄλλῳ χώρῳ  
 ἐδέκοντο τοὺς Θεσσαλοὺς ἐσβάλλοντας. οἱ δὲ ὡς  
 ἀναρπασόμενοι τοὺς Φωκέας φερόμενοι ἐσέπεσον ἐς  
 τοὺς ἀμφορέας. ἐνθαῦτα οἱ ἵπποι τὰ σκέλεα διεφθάρη-  
 29 σαν. τούτων δὴ σφί ἀμφοτέρων ἔχοντες ἔγκοτον οἱ  
 Θεσσαλοὶ πέμψαντες κήρυκα ἡγόρευον τάδε· ὦ Φωκεῖς,  
 ἤδη τι μᾶλλον γνωσιμαχεῖτε μὴ εἶναι ὅμοιοι ἡμῖν.  
 πρόσθε τε γὰρ ἐν τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι, ὅσον χρόνον ἐκεῖνα  
 ἡμῖν ἦνδανε, πλέον αἰεὶ κοτε ὑμέων ἐφερόμεθα, νῦν τε 5  
 παρὰ τῷ βαρβάρῳ τοσοῦτο δυνάμεθα ὥστε ἐπ' ἡμῖν  
 ἔστι τῆς γῆς ἐστερηῆσθαι καὶ πρὸς ἡνδραποδίσθαι  
 ὑμέας· ἡμεῖς μέντοι τὸ πᾶν ἔχοντες οὐ μνησικακέομεν,  
 ἀλλ' ἡμῖν γενέσθω ἀντ' αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα τάλαντα  
 ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὑμῖν ὑποδεκόμεθα τὰ ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν 10

chapter; note that Hdt. refers to the latter as τὸ ὕστατον τῷμα (8. 27. 4). — 5. Ῥάμπολιν: a town in the valley of the Cephissus, between Elatea and Abae (8. 33. 6). — 6. κεινοί: Dial. § 1. i. 3. — 8. ἐδέκοντο: Att. ἐδέχοντο. Dial. § 2. 4. — ὡς ἀναρπασόμενοι: as though they were going to overwhelm. Cp. 9. 60. 2. — 10. σκέλεα: on the case see S. 1601; G. 1239.

29. 3. ἤδη τι κτλ.: now at length be somewhat more inclined to admit that you are not our equals. For γνωσιμαχεῖν cp. 3. 25. 18, 7. 130. 7. — 4. ἐκεῖνα: =

τὰ ἐκείνων the affairs of the Greeks. Cp. 2. 39. 7, 2. 40. 5. — 5. — αἰεὶ κοτε: on every occasion whatsoever. πλέον . . . ἐφερόμεθα: we got more, were worth more, were more powerful. Cp. 7. 168. 23, 7. 211. 5. — 7. ἐστερηῆσθαι, ἡνδραποδίσθαι: perfs. pass. with ὑμέας as subj. — πρὸς: Syn. § 6. — 8. τὸ πᾶν ἔχοντες: though we are all powerful. Cp. αὐτὰρ κείθι φιλήσεται, οἷά κ' ἔχωμεν Hom. ο 281 so far as we are able. — 9. ἀντ' αὐτῶν: in return for it, i.e. in payment for not enslaving you. Syn. § 12. 3. — 10. τὰ ἐπιόντα: sc. κακά.

30 *χώρην ἀποτρέφειν*. ταῦτά σφι ἐπαγγέλλοντο οἱ Θεσσαλοί. οἱ γὰρ Φωκεῖς μῦνοι τῶν ταύτη ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐμήδιζον, κατ' ἄλλο μὲν οὐδέν, ὡς ἐγὼ συμβαλλόμενος εὐρίσκω, κατὰ δὲ τὸ ἔχθος τὸ Θεσσαλῶν. εἰ δὲ Θεσσαλοὶ τὰ Ἑλλήνων ἠϋξον, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, ἐμήδιζον 5  
 31 ἂν οἱ Φωκεῖς · οἱ ταῦτα ἐπαγγελλομένων Θεσσαλῶν οὔτε δώσειν ἔφασαν χρήματα παρέχειν τέ σφι Θεσσαλοῖσι ὁμοίως μὴδίζειν, εἰ ἄλλως βουλοίατο · ἀλλ' οὐκ  
 31 ἔσεσθαι ἐκόντες εἶναι προδότηι τῆς Ἑλλάδος. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνηνείχθησαν οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι, οὕτω δὴ οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ κεχολωμένοι τοῖσι Φωκεῦσι ἐγένοντο ἡγεμόνες τῷ βαρβάρῳ τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἐκ μὲν δὴ τῆς Τρηχινίης ἐς τὴν Δωρίδα ἐσέβαλον · τῆς γὰρ Δωρίδος χώρας ποδεῶν 5  
 στευνὸς ταύτη κατατείνει, ὡς τριήκοντα σταδίων μάλιστά κη εὖρος, κείμενος μεταξὺ τῆς τε Μηλίδος καὶ Φωκίδος χώρας, ἣ περ ἦν τὸ παλαιὸν Δρυοπίς · ἣ δὲ χώρα αὕτη ἐστὶ μητρόπολις Δωριῶν τῶν ἐν Πελοπον-

30. 4. Θεσσαλῶν: objective gen. — 5. ἠϋξον... ἐμήδιζον: impfs. of continued action in past unreal cond. — 8. εἰ ἄλλως βουλοίατο: *if they at all cared to*. Cp. 7. 16. γ 7. — 9. ἐκόντες εἶναι: *willingly at least*. Syn. § 23. 2.

THE PERSIANS PASS THROUGH DORIS INTO PHOCIS. THEY DIVIDE, AND THE MAIN BODY ENTERS BOEOTIA ON ITS WAY TO ATHENS (CC 31-34)

31. 4. ἐκ... Τρηχινίης: probably the army crossed the mountains

into Phocis by several passes, leading either directly from Trachis, as this one, or from Locris. If the whole army went in the manner described by Herodotus, the capture of Thermopylae was unnecessary. — 6. μάλιστά κη: cp. 8. 8. 13. — 8. ἣ περ: referring to ποδεῶν but agreeing with the pred. Δρυοπίς. Dryopis was but a part of Doris and is distinguished by Hdt. in 8. 43. 8 and 1. 56. 16 from that part in which Erineus and Pindus were situated. — ἣ δὲ χώρα αὕτη: Doris.

νήσῳ. ταύτην ὦν τὴν Δωρίδα γῆν οὐκ ἐσίναντο ἐσβαλ-<sup>10</sup>  
όντες οἱ βάρβαροι· ἐμῆδιζόν τε γὰρ καὶ οὐκ ἐδόκει  
<sup>32</sup>Θεσσαλοῖσι. ὥς δὲ ἐκ τῆς Δωρίδος ἐς τὴν Φωκίδα  
ἐσέβαλον, αὐτοὺς μὲν τοὺς Φωκέας οὐκ αἰρέουσι. οἱ  
μὲν γὰρ τῶν Φωκέων ἐς τὰ ἄκρα τοῦ Παρνησσοῦ ἀνέ-  
βησαν (ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐπιτηδὴ δέξασθαι ὄμιλον τοῦ Παρ-  
νησσοῦ ἢ κορυφή, κατὰ Νέωνα πόλιν κειμένη ἐπ' <sup>5</sup>  
ἑωυτῆς· Τιθορέα οὖνομα αὐτῇ· ἐς τὴν δὲ ἀννηεῖκαντο  
καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνέβησαν)· οἱ δὲ πλέονες αὐτῶν ἐς τοὺς  
'Οζόλας Λοκροὺς ἐξεκομίσαντο, ἐς Ἀμφίτσαν πόλιν  
τὴν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Κρισαίου πεδίου οἰκημένην. οἱ δὲ βάρ-  
βαροι τὴν χώραν πᾶσαν ἐπέδραμον τὴν Φωκίδα· <sup>10</sup>  
Θεσσαλοὶ γὰρ οὕτω ἦγον τὸν στρατόν· ὁκόσα δὲ  
ἐπέσχον, πάντα ἐπέφλεγον καὶ ἔκειρον, καὶ ἐς τὰς  
<sup>33</sup>πόλεις ἐνιέντες πῦρ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱρά. πορευόμενοι γὰρ  
ταύτῃ παρὰ τὸν Κηφισὸν ποταμὸν ἐδήουν πάντα, καὶ  
κατὰ μὲν ἔκαυσαν Δρυμὸν πόλιν, κατὰ δὲ Χαράδραν  
καὶ Ἐρωχον καὶ Τεθρώνιον καὶ Ἀμφίκαιαν καὶ Νέωνα  
καὶ Πεδιέας καὶ Τριτέας καὶ Ἐλάτειαν καὶ Τάμπολιν καὶ <sup>5</sup>  
Παραποταμίους καὶ Ἀβας, ἔνθα ἦν ἱρὸν Ἀπόλλωνος  
πλούσιον, θησαυροῖσί τε καὶ ἀναθήμασι πολλοῖσι κατε-

32. 2. αὐτοὺς μὲν: the con-  
trasted clause is in l. 9, where,  
however, we have οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι in-  
stead of τὴν δὲ χώραν. — 4. καὶ ἐπι-  
τηδὴ: *quite suitable*. — 5. κορυφή:  
some distance below the peak, at  
the foot of a precipitous wall of  
rock, there was a place suitable for  
defense, and a cave near by capa-  
ble of concealing a large body of

fugitives. Here there was in later  
times a fort (Plut. *Sulla* 15) and  
town (Pausan. 10. 3. 2, 32. 8). —  
ἐπ' ἑωυτῆς: *by itself*. — 6. ἀννηεῖ-  
καντο: obj. omitted. Cp. next line  
and 8. 36. 11. — 13. πόλεις: Dial.  
§ 3. i. 4.

33. 3. κατὰ μὲν . . . κατὰ δέ:  
see Syn. § 7. — 6. Ἀβας: see 8.  
27. 20. — 7. θησαυροῖσι: *treasure*

σκευασμένον· ἦν δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν ἔστι χρηστήριον αὐτόθι· καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἱρὸν συλήσαντες ἐνέπρησαν. καὶ τινες διώκοντες εἶλον τῶν Φωκέων πρὸς τοῖσι 10 ὄρεσι, καὶ γυναῖκάς τινες διέφθειραν μισγόμενοι ὑπὸ  
 34 πλήθεος. Παραποταμίους δὲ παραμβιβόμενοι οἱ βάρβαροι ἀπίκοντο ἐς Πανοπέας. ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ ἤδη διακρινομένη ἡ στρατιὴ αὐτῶν ἐσχίζετο. τὸ μὲν πλεῖστον καὶ δυνατώτατον τοῦ στρατοῦ ἅμα αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ πορευόμενον ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐσέβαλε ἐς Βοιωτούς, ἐς γῆν τὴν 5 Ὀρχομενίων. Βοιωτῶν δὲ πᾶν τὸ πλήθος ἐμῆδιζε, τὰς δὲ πόλεις αὐτῶν ἄνδρες Μακεδόνες διατεταγμένοι ἔσωζον, ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀποπεμφθέντες. ἔσωζον δὲ τῇδε, δῆλον βουλόμενοι ποιεῖν Ξέρξῃ ὅτι τὰ Μήδων  
 35 Βοιωτοὶ φρονόειεν. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ τῶν βαρβάρων ταύτῃ ἐτράποντο, ἄλλοι δὲ αὐτῶν ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες ὁρμέατο ἐπὶ τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖσι, ἐν δεξιῇ τὸν Παρνησσὸν ἀπέργοντες. ὅσα δὲ καὶ οὗτοι ἐπέσχον τῆς Φωκίδος, πάντα ἐσιναμώρεον· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Πανοπέων τὴν πόλιν 5

*chambers.* Many Greek states had separate chambers in these temples. Cp. I. 14. 8. — 11. *ὑπό*: *by reason of.* Cp. 8. 1. 3.

34. 2. *ἐνθεῦτεν κτέ.*: *from that point their army was divided and separated.* — 6. Ὀρχομενίων: the part of Boeotia nearest Panopeus. — πᾶν τὸ πλήθος: except the Plataeans and Thespians. Cp. 8. 50, 9. 28-30. — 8. Ἀλεξάνδρου: cp. 7. 173, 175. — 9. δῆλον βουλόμενοι κτέ.: we should expect merely δῆλον ποιέοντες in explanation of τῇδε.

THE OTHER DIVISION OF THE ARMY MARCHES AGAINST DELPHI, BUT THE TEMPLE IS SAVED BY DIVINE AID (CC. 35-39)

35. 2. ὁρμέατο: *were bound for*; plupf. — 4. ἀπέργοντες: *leaving on the right.* ἀπέργειν *to shut off* is properly used of rivers and mountains which form boundaries. Hence of men whose line of march forms the boundary. Cp. 7. 43. 11, 7. 110. 2, 7. 112. 5. — 5. ἐσινα-

ἐνέπρησαν καὶ Δαυλίων καὶ Αἰολιδέων. ἐπορεύοντο δὲ ταύτῃ ἀποσχισθέντες τῆς ἄλλης στρατιῆς τῶνδε εἵνεκα, ὅπως συλήσαντες τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖσι βασιλεὶ Ξέρξῃ ἀποδέξαιεν τὰ χρήματα. πάντα δ' ἡπίστατο τὰ ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ ὅσα λόγου ἦν ἄξια Ξέρξης, ὥς ἐγὼ πυνθά-<sup>10</sup>νομαι, ἄμεινον ἢ τὰ ἐν τοῖσι οἰκίοισι ἔλιπε, πολλῶν αἰεὶ λεγόντων, καὶ μάλιστα τὰ Κροίσου τοῦ Ἀλυάττεω ἀνα-  
**36** θήματα. οἱ δὲ Δελφοὶ πυνθανόμενοι ταῦτα ἐς πᾶσαν ἄρρωδίην ἀπίκατο, ἐν δείματι δὲ μεγάλῳ κατεστεῶτες ἐμαντεύοντο περὶ τῶν ἱρῶν χρημάτων, εἴτε σφέα κατὰ γῆς κατορύξωσι εἴτε ἐκκομίσωσι ἐς ἄλλην χώραν. ὁ δὲ θεὸς σφεας οὐκ ἔα κινεῖν, φὰς αὐτὸς ἱκανὸς εἶναι τῶν<sup>5</sup> ἐωντοῦ προκατῆσθαι. Δελφοὶ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες σφέων αὐτῶν πέρι ἐφρόντιζον. τέκνα μὲν νυν καὶ γυναῖ-  
 κας πέρην ἐς τὴν Ἀχαιίην διέπεμψαν, αὐτῶν δὲ οἱ μὲν πλείστοι ἀνέβησαν ἐς τοῦ Παρνησσοῦ τὰς κορυφὰς καὶ ἐς τὸ Κωρύκιον ἄντρον ἀνηνείκαντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς Ἀμφισσαν<sup>10</sup> τὴν Δοκρίδα ὑπεξῆλθον. πάντες δὲ ὧν οἱ Δελφοὶ ἐξέ-  
 λιπον τὴν πόλιν, πλὴν ἐξήκοντα ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ προφή-

μύριον: *wantonly destroyed*. — 6. Αἰολιδέων: not otherwise known. — 9. ἀποδέξαιεν: Dial. I. ii. 2. — 12. τὰ Κροίσου: among other things Croesus dedicated a lion of pure gold weighing ten talents (I. 50, 51, 92).

36. 1. πυνθανόμενοι: for the pres. cp. 8. 35. 11, 8. 42. 2, etc. — 2. ἀπίκατο: plupf. — κατεστεῶ-  
 tes: cp. 7. 138. 7. — 3. σφέα: Syn. § 9. 4. — 4. κατορύξωσι: S. 1805;

HA. 866. 3; B. 577; G. 1358. — 5. ἔα: Att. εἶα. — 6. προκατῆσθαι: *sit down before* as an outpost (cp. 7. 172. 14), *protect*. — 7. πέρι: *anastrophe*. — 10. ἄντρον: the first chamber of the cave is 100 feet high, 100 wide, and 200 deep. — 11. πάντες δὲ ὧν κτέ.: *at any rate all left the city*. ὧν implies that the *main* fact is that the Delphians were all gone, it matters not whither. Syn. § 32. 1. f.

37 τεω. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀγχοῦ τε ἦσαν οἱ βάρβαροι ἐπιόντες καὶ ἀπώρων τὸ ἱρόν, ἐν τούτῳ ὁ προφήτης, τῷ οὐνομα ἦν Ἀκμήρατος, ὁρᾷ πρὸ τοῦ νηοῦ ὄπλα προκείμενα ἔσωθεν ἐκ τοῦ μεγάρου ἐξενηνευγμένα ἰρά, τῶν οὐκ ὅσιον ἦν ἄπτεσθαι ἀνθρώπων οὐδενί. ὁ μὲν δὴ ἦε Δελφῶν τοῖσι 5 παρευούσι σημανένον τὸ τέρας· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἐπειδὴ ἐγίνοντο ἐπειγόμενοι κατὰ τὸ ἱρόν τῆς Προνηΐης Ἀθηναίης, ἐπιγίνεται σφί τέρεα ἔτι μέζονα τοῦ πρὶν γενομένου τέρεος. θῶμα μὲν γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο κάρτα ἐστί, ὄπλα ἀρήγια αὐτόματα φανῆναι ἔξω προκείμενα τοῦ 10 νηοῦ· τὰ δὲ δὴ ἐπὶ τούτῳ δεύτερα ἐπιγενόμενα καὶ διὰ πάντων φασμάτων ἄξια θωμάσαι μάλιστα. ἐπεὶ γὰρ δὴ ἦσαν ἐπιόντες οἱ βάρβαροι κατὰ τὸ ἱρόν τῆς Προνηΐης Ἀθηναίης, ἐν τούτῳ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κεραυνοὶ αὐτοῖσι ἐνέπιπτον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Παρηησοῦ 15 ἀπορραγεῖσαι δύο κορυφαὶ ἐφέροντο πολλῶ πατάγῳ ἐς αὐτοὺς καὶ κατέλαβον συχνούς σφεων, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἱροῦ τῆς Προνηΐης βοή τε καὶ ἀλαλαγμὸς ἐγίνετο.

37. 2. ἀπώρων: *were in sight of*, though still some distance away (cp. l. 14). Att. ἀφεώρων.—

4. ἐκ τοῦ μεγάρου: explaining ἔσωθεν. — ἰρά: moved from its natural position with ὄπλα in order to introduce the rel. clause. It is because the arms are *sacred* that it is not holy to touch them.—

5. ὁ μὲν δὴ: the subj. is expressed merely to give a contrast to οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι, though there is no real contrast between the actions of the two parties. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι is

placed before ἐπειδὴ with the same purpose.—7. Προνηΐης: this epithet is applied to Athena because her temple is reached before that of Apollo by one approaching from Daulis, the common direction.—8. τέρεα: Dial. § 3. i. 6.—9. κάρτα: *decidedly*.—10. ὄπλα... φανῆναι: explanatory of τοῦτο. — προκείμενα κτλ.: explains ἔξω.—12. διὰ: *beyond*. Syn. § 5.—θωμάσαι: on the act. inf. see GMT. 763.—16. ἀπορραγεῖσαι: 2 aor. pass. part. of ἀπορρήγνυμι.

- 38 συμμιγέντων δὲ τούτων πάντων φόβος τοῖσι βαρβάροις ἐνεπεπτώκει. μαθόντες δὲ οἱ Δελφοὶ φεύγοντάς σφεας, ἐπικαταβάντες ἀπέκτειναν πληθὸς τι αὐτῶν. οἱ δὲ περιέοντες ἰθὺ Βοιωτῶν ἔφευγον. ἔλεγον δὲ οἱ ἀπονοστήσαντες οὗτοι τῶν βαρβάρων, ὥς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, 5 ὥς πρὸς τούτοις καὶ ἄλλα ὤρων θεῖα· δύο γὰρ ὀπλίτας μέζοντας ἢ κατὰ ἀνθρώπων φύσιν [ἔχοντας] ἔπεσθαί
- 39 σφι κτείνοντας καὶ διώκοντας. τούτους δὲ τοὺς δύο Δελφοὶ λέγουσι εἶναι ἐπιχωρίους ἤρωας, Φύλακόν τε καὶ Αὐτόνοον, τῶν τὰ τεμένεά ἐστι περὶ τὸ ἱρόν, Φυλάκου μὲν παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ὁδὸν κατύπερθε τοῦ ἱροῦ τῆς Προνηΐης, Αὐτονόου δὲ πέλας τῆς Κασταλῆς ὑπὸ τῇ 5 'Ταμπεΐῃ κορυφῇ. οἱ δὲ πεσόντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Παρνησοῦ λίθοι ἔτι καὶ ἐς ἡμέας ἦσαν σώοι, ἐν τῷ τεμένει τῆς Προνηΐης Ἀθηναίης κείμενοι, ἐς τὸ ἐνέσκηψαν διὰ τῶν βαρβάρων φερόμενοι. τούτων μὲν νυν τῶν ἀνδρῶν αὕτη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱροῦ ἀπαλλαγή γίνεται. 10
- 40 Ὁ δὲ Ἑλλήνων ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου Ἀθηναίων δεηθέντων ἐς Σαλαμῖνα κατίσχει τὰς νέας. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκα προσεδεήθησαν αὐτῶν σχεῖν πρὸς Σαλαμῖνα Ἀθηναῖοι, ἵνα αὐτοὶ παῖδάς τε καὶ γυναῖκας ὑπεξαγάγωνται ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, πρὸς δὲ καὶ 5

38. 2. ἐνεπεπτώκει: the plupf. expresses the continuance of the fear.

— 3. πληθὸς τι: quite a large number. — 7. μέζοντας κτέ.: see App. — ἔπεσθαι: impf. Cp. ὤρων l. 6.

39. 3 τὸ ἱρόν: of Apollo. — 5. πέλας: Att. ἐγγύς. — Κασταλῆς: the fountain sacred to Apollo

and the Muses rises in an angle formed by two precipitous walls of rock, Hyampeia and Nauplia. — 7. ἐς ἡμέας: down to my time. — σώοι: preserved. Att. σώοι. — 10. αὕτη κτέ.: see Syn. § 8. 6 for the omission of the article. — ἀπαλλαγή: departure.

βουλευσονται τὸ ποιητέον αὐτοῖσι ἔσται. ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῖσι κατήκουσι πρήγμασι βουλὴν ἔμελλον ποιήσεσθαι ὥς ἐψυσμένοι γνώμης. δοκέοντες γὰρ εὐρήσειν Πελοποννησίους πανδημεὶ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίῃ ὑποκατημένους τὸν βάρβαρον, τῶν μὲν εὖρον οὐδὲν εἶναι, οἱ δὲ ἐπυνθάνοντο<sup>10</sup> τὸν Ἴσθμὸν αὐτοὺς τειχέοντας, τὴν Πελοπόννησον περὶ πλείστου τε ποιεομένους περιεῖναι καὶ ταύτην ἔχοντας ἐν φυλακῇ, τὰ ἄλλα δὲ ἀπιέναι. ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι οὕτω δὴ προσεδεήθησάν σφεων σχεῖν πρὸς τὴν<sup>41</sup> Σαλαμῖνα. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι κατέσχον ἐς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐς τὴν ἑωυτῶν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀπῆλιν κήρυγμα ἐποίησαντο, Ἀθηναίων τῇ τις δύναται σῶζειν τέκνα τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας. ἐνθαῦτα οἱ μὲν πλείστοι ἐς Τροιζῆνα ἀπέστειλαν, οἱ δὲ ἐς Αἰγιναν,<sup>5</sup> οἱ δὲ ἐς Σαλαμῖνα. ἔσπευσαν δὲ ταῦτα ὑπεκθέσθαι τῷ χρηστηρίῳ τε βουλόμενοι ὑπηρετεῖν καὶ δὴ καὶ τοῦδε εἵνεκα οὐκ ἤκιστα· λέγουσι Ἀθηναῖοι ὄφιν μέγαν φύλακα τῆς ἀκροπόλιος ἐνδιατᾶσθαι ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ. λέ-

THE GREEK FLEET, AFTER LEAVING ARTEMISION, STOPPED AT SALAMIS. THE ATHENIANS MOVE FROM THE CITY TO PLACES OF SAFETY (CC. 40-41)

40. 6. τό: Syn. § 13. 1. — 8. γνώμης: S. 1392; HA. 748; B. 362; G. 1117. — 9. ὑποκατημένους: c. acc.; generally absol. — 10. τῶν μὲν κτί.: *of them they found not a trace*. — οἱ δέ: Syn. § 9. 1. c. — 12. ταύτην: emphatic repetition of τὴν Πελο-

πόννησον, although it is placed so prominently before the τε . . . καὶ clauses. — 13. ἀπιέναι: this is parallel to τειχέοντας (for a variation between part. and inf. after πυνθάνομαι, cp. 5. 15. 6). — πυνθανόμενοι: cp. 8. 36. 1 and note the impf. in 1. 10.

41. 3. Ἀθηναίων: part. gen. w. τις. — 4. οἰκέτας: see 8. 4. 9. — 7. χρηστηρίῳ: see 7. 140. — καὶ δὴ καί: *and in particular*. The expression is further strengthened by οὐκ ἤκιστα. — 9. ἱρῷ: the tem-



- γουςί τε ταῦτα καὶ δὴ καὶ ὥς ἔοντι ἐπιμήνια ἐπιτελέουσιν <sup>10</sup>  
 προτιθέντες· τὰ δ' ἐπιμήνια μελιτόεσσα ἔστι. αὕτη δ'  
 ἡ μελιτόεσσα ἐν τῷ πρόσθε αἰεὶ χρόνῳ ἀναισιμουμένη  
 τότε ἦν ἄψαυστος. σημηνάσης δὲ ταῦτα τῆς ἱρείης  
 μᾶλλον τι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ προθυμότερον ἐξέλιπον τὴν  
 πόλιν ὥς καὶ τῆς θεοῦ ἀπολελοιπυίης τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. <sup>15</sup>  
 ὥς δέ σφι πάντα ὑπεξέκειτο, ἔπλεον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον.  
<sup>42</sup> ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ ἀπ' Ἀρτεμισίου ἐς Σαλαμίνα κατέσχον τὰς  
 νέας, συνέρρει καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς πυνθανόμενος ὁ τῶν Ἑλλή-  
 νων ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ἐκ Τροιζήνης· ἐς γὰρ Πώγωνα  
 τὸν Τροιζηνίων λιμένα προεῖρητο συλλέγεσθαι. συνε-  
 λέχθησάν τε δὴ πολλῶ πλέονες νέες ἢ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ <sup>5</sup>  
 ἐνανυμάχουν καὶ ἀπὸ πολίων πλεόνων. ναύαρχος μὲν  
 νυν ἐπὶ ὧντος ὃς περ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, Εὐρυβιάδης  
 Εὐρυκλείδew ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιήτης, οὐ μέντοι γένεός γε  
 τοῦ βασιλίου ἔων. νέας δὲ πολλῶ πλείστας τε καὶ  
<sup>43</sup> ἄριστα πλεούσας παρείχοντο Ἀθηναῖοι. ἐστρατεύοντο  
 δὲ οἶδε· ἐκ μὲν Πελοποννήσου Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἑκαί-

ple of Athena Polias.—10. ἐπιμήνια κτί: *they make monthly offerings, setting them forth* (for the snake).—12. ἀναισιμουμένη: pres. expressing repeated action in past time.—14. μᾶλλον τι . . . καὶ προθυμότερον: *all the more eagerly*. Cp. 1. 96. 12 and μᾶλλον τι καὶ θεώτερον 1. 174. 17, μᾶλλον τι καὶ ταχύτερον 9. 101. 15.—15. ὥς . . . ἀπολελοιπυίης: *in the belief that the goddess had deserted*.—16. ὑπεξέκειτο: = plupf. pass. of ὑπεκτίθηναι, with σφι of the agent.

THE NUMBERS AND COMPOSITION OF THE GREEK FLEET (CC. 42-48)

42. 2. ὁ τῶν Ἑλλήνων: for the repetition of the art. with the second attribute, cp. 7. 196. 1, 8. 108. 6, 23.—4. λιμένα: the island of Calauria, which lies off the coast of Troezen, makes a large and well-protected harbor.—7. ὧντος: Ion. crasis of ὁ αὐτός.—9. βασιλίου: the Spartan commander was generally a king.

δεκα νέας παρεχόμενοι, Κορίνθιοι δὲ τὸν πλῆρωμα  
 παρεχόμενοι [τὸ] καὶ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ· Σικυνῶνιοι δὲ  
 πεντεκαίδεκα παρείχοντο νέας, Ἐπιδαύριοι δὲ δέκα,<sup>5</sup>  
 Τροιζήνιοι δὲ πέντε, Ἑρμιονεῖς δὲ τρεῖς, ἐόντες οὗτοι  
 πλὴν Ἑρμιονέων Δωρικόν τε καὶ Μακεδνὸν ἔθνος, ἐξ  
 Ἐρινεοῦ τε καὶ Πύδου καὶ τῆς Δρυοπίδος ὕστατα ὄρμη-  
 θέντες. οἱ δὲ Ἑρμιονεῖς εἰσι Δρύοπες, ὑπὸ Ἡρακλέος  
 τε καὶ Μηλίων ἐκ τῆς νῦν Δωρίδος καλεομένης χώρας<sup>10</sup>  
 44 ἐξαναστάντες. οὗτοι μὲν νυν Πελοποννησίων ἐστρα-  
 τεύοντο, οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἑξω ἡπείρου, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν πρὸς  
 πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους παρεχόμενοι νέας ὀγδώκοντα καὶ  
 ἑκατόν, μούνοι· ἐν Σαλαμῖνι γὰρ οὐ συνενανμάχησαν  
 Πλαταιεῖς Ἀθηναίοισι διὰ τοιόνδε τι πρῆγμα· ἀπαλ-<sup>5</sup>  
 λασσομένων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου, ὥς

43. 3. πλῆρωμα: = πλήθος νεῶν.  
 —7. Μακεδνόν: doubtless con-  
 nected with Μακεδών. According  
 to i. 56 the Dorians lived in  
 Phthiotis and Histiaeotis before  
 they came to Doris. —8. Ἐρινεοῦ:  
 Tyrtaeus Fr. 2 refers to Erineus  
 as the home of the Heraclidae  
 before they came to Peloponnesus.  
 Pindar, *Pyth.* i. 65, says the same  
 of Pindus. —Δρυοπίδος: cp. 8. 31.  
 8. —9. Δρύοπες: cp. i. 146. 7,  
 8. 46. 18. 8. 73. 9. —Ἡρακλέος: cp.  
 7. 176. 198. —11. ἐξαναστάντες:  
 pass. of ἐκβάλλω. Cp. 7. 75. 8, 8.  
 127. 4.

44. 2. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν: in part.  
 appos. to οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἑξω ἡπείρου.  
 Cp. αὐταὶ μὲν νυν αἱ ἡπειρώτιδες

Αἰολίδες πόλεις . . . αἱ δὲ τὰς νή-  
 σους ἔχουσιν πέντε μὲν πόλεις τὴν  
 Λέσβον νέμονται i. 151. 1. For  
 an exact parallel we should have  
 here παρείχοντο instead of παρε-  
 χόμενοι. Cp. the apod. in 45. 1. —  
 πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους: in com-  
 parison with all the rest. The  
 construction is unusual in that we  
 have a definite figure given instead  
 of 'many' or 'most'; as if we  
 should say "London has a popula-  
 tion of 6,000,000 in comparison  
 with all the cities in the world."  
 For a similar use cp. φόρον ἀπα-  
 γίνεον πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους  
 ἐξήκοντα καὶ τριηκόσια τάλαντα  
 ψήγματος 3. 94. 9. —4. μούνοι:  
 explained by the foll. clause. See

ἐγίνοντο κατὰ Χαλκίδα, οἱ Πλαταιεῖς ἀποβάντες ἐς  
 τὴν περαιήν τῆς Βοιωτίας χώρας πρὸς ἐκκομιδὴν ἐτρά-  
 πουτο τῶν οἰκετέων. οὗτοι μὲν νυν τούτους σῶζοντες  
 ἐλείφθησαν. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν Πελασγῶν ἐχόντων 10  
 τὴν νῦν Ἑλλάδα καλεομένην ἦσαν Πελαργοί, ὀνομα-  
 ζόμενοι Κραναοί, ἐπὶ δὲ Κέκροπος βασιλέος ἐκλήθησαν  
 Κεκροπίδαι, ἐκδεξαμένου δὲ Ἐρεχθέος τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι μετωνομάσθησαν, Ἴωνος δὲ τοῦ Ξούθου στρα-  
 τάρχεω γενομένου Ἀθηναίοισι ἐκλήθησαν ἀπὸ τούτου 15  
 45 Ἴωνες. Μεγαρεῖς δὲ τὸν πλῆρωμα παρείχοντο καὶ  
 ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, Ἀμπρακιῶται δὲ ἐπὶ νέας ἔχοντες  
 ἐπεβοήθησαν, Λευκάδιοι δὲ τρεῖς, ἔθνος ἔοντες οὗτοι  
 46 Δωρικὸν ἀπὸ Κορίνθου. νησιωτέων δὲ Αἰγινῆται τριή-  
 κοντα παρείχοντο. ἦσαν μὲν σφί καὶ ἄλλαι πεπληρω-  
 μέναι νέες, ἀλλὰ τῇσι μὲν τὴν ἑωυτῶν ἐφύλασσαν,  
 τριήκοντα δὲ τῇσι ἄριστα πλεούσῃσι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἑνα-

8. 1. 4. — 8. τὴν περαιήν: sc. μοῖ-  
 ραν. — 12. Κραναοί: Pindar, *Ol.*  
 7. 82 etc., and Ar. *Ach.* 75, use  
 κραναός as an epithet of Athens.  
 The latter also uses αἱ Κρανααί  
 for Ἀθῆναι (*Aves* 123) and τὴν  
 Κραναάν of the Acropolis (*Lys.*  
 480). The name was evidently  
 derived from the rocky citadel,  
 but a mythical king was cre-  
 ated to account for it. Cp. παῖδες  
 Κραναοῦ Aesch. *Eum.* 1011. —  
 13. Ἀθηναῖοι: because Erechtheus  
 was the foster-son of Athena  
 (Hom. B 547). — 14. Ἴωνος: Ion  
 was the son of Xuthus and Creusa,

daughter of Erechtheus. When  
 the Eleusinians attacked Athens,  
 Ion, then king of the Aegiales,  
 came to the assistance of his grand-  
 father, and was appointed στρα-  
 τάρχης of the army. The four Attic  
 tribes were named after his sons.  
 Cp. 5. 66. 10, 7. 94. 6.

45. 4. ἀπὸ Κορίνθου: Ambra-  
 cia and Leucas were said to have  
 been colonized by sons of Cypselus,  
 tyrant of Corinth.

46. 1. νησιωτέων: freq. with-  
 out the art. when referring to the  
 islands of the Aegean. Cp. νῆσοι  
 8. 108. 9 — 2. ἄλλαι: see note on 8.

μάχησαν. Αἰγινῆται δέ εἰσι Δωριεῖς ἀπὸ Ἐπιδαύρου . 5  
 τῇ δὲ νήσῳ πρότερον οὖνομα ἦν Οἰνώνη. μετὰ δὲ  
 Αἰγινήτας Χαλκιδεῖς τὰς ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ εἴκοσι παρεχό-  
 μενοι καὶ Ἐρετριεῖς τὰς ἐπτά· οὗτοι δὲ Ἴωνες εἰσι.  
 μετὰ δὲ Κήιοι τὰς αὐτὰς παρεχόμενοι, ἔθνος ἐὼν Ἴωνι-  
 κὸν ἀπὸ Ἀθηνέων. Νάξιοι δὲ παρείχοντο τέσσερας, 10  
 ἀποπεμφθέντες μὲν ἐς τοὺς Μήδους ὑπὸ τῶν πολιητέων,  
 κατὰ περ οἱ ἄλλοι νησιῶται, ἀλογήσαντες δὲ τῶν ἐντο-  
 λέων ἀπίκατο ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας Δημοκρίτου σπεύσαντος,  
 ἀνδρὸς τῶν ἀστῶν δοκίμου καὶ τότε τριηραρχέοντος·  
 Νάξιοι δὲ εἰσι Ἴωνες ἀπὸ Ἀθηνέων γεγονότες. Στυρεῖς 15  
 δὲ τὰς αὐτὰς παρείχοντο νέας τὰς περ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ,  
 Κύθιοι δὲ μίαν καὶ πεντηκόντερον, ἔοντες συναμφότε-  
 ροι οὗτοι Δρύοπες. καὶ Σερίφιοί τε καὶ Σίφνιοι καὶ  
 Μήλιοι ἐστρατεύοντο· οὗτοι γὰρ οὐκ ἔδοσαν μούνοι  
 47 νησιωτέων τῷ βαρβάρῳ γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ. οὗτοι μὲν  
 ἅπαντες ἐντὸς οἰκημένοι Θεσπρωτῶν καὶ Ἀχέροντος  
 ποταμοῦ ἐστρατεύοντο· Θεσπρωτοὶ γάρ εἰσι ὁμουρέον-  
 τες Ἀμπρακιώτησι καὶ Λευκαδίοισι, οἱ ἐξ ἐσχάτων

48. 7. — 9. ἐόν: assim. to the pred. ἔθνος. — 13. ἀπίκατο: Dial. § 4. 3. There is a slight anacoluthon in the sentence; we should expect ἀπικμένοι δέ to balance ἀποπεμφθέντες μὲν. — Δημοκρίτου: according to Simonides (Fr. 136), he was the third to begin the fight at Salamis (cp. 8. 84. 10), and took five ships, besides saving one. — 15. Στυρεῖς: Thuc. 7. 57 says they were Ionians. Their dialect, as

known from inscriptions, is Ionic, though with a few peculiarities. — 18. Σερίφιοι κτί.: with the exception of Naxos all the islands mentioned in this chapter are the farthest westward of the group, and so most removed from the fear of Persian aggression.

47. 2. οἰκημένοι: dwelling. Hdt. uses the pf. pass. in the sense of the pres. act. in Att. Cp. 8. 115. 22. — 3. εἰσι ὁμουρέοντες:

χωρέων ἐστρατεύοντο. τῶν δὲ ἐκτὸς τούτων οἰκημένων 5  
 Κροτωνιῆται μοῦνοι ἦσαν οἱ ἐβοήθησαν τῇ Ἑλλάδι  
 κινδυνεύουσῃ μὴ νηί, τῆς ἦρχε ἀνὴρ τρὶς πυθιονίκης  
 48 Φάυλλος. Κροτωνιῆται δὲ γένος εἰσὶ Ἀχαιοί. οἱ μὲν  
 νυν ἄλλοι τριήρεας παρεχόμενοι ἐστρατεύοντο, Μήλιοι  
 δὲ καὶ Σίφνιοι καὶ Σερίφιοι πεντηκοντέρους. Μήλιοι  
 μὲν, γένος ἑόντες ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμόνος, δύο παρείχοντο,  
 Σίφνιοι δὲ καὶ Σερίφιοι, Ἴωνες ἑόντες ἀπ' Ἀθηνέων, 5  
 μίαν ἑκάτεροι. ἀριθμὸς δὲ ἐγένετο ὁ πᾶς τῶν νεῶν,  
 πάρεξ τῶν πεντηκοντέρων, τριηκόσiai καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα  
 καὶ ὀκτώ.

49 Ὡς δὲ ἐς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα συνήλθον οἱ στρατηγοί.

= ὄμουροί εἰσι 1. 57. 4 or ὄμουρέ-  
 ουσι 2. 33. 13. — 6. Κροτωνιῆται :  
 in southern Italy. — 7. πυθιονίκης :  
 the Pythian games were held  
 every four years at Delphi. Pau-  
 sanias 10. 9. 2 tells us that Phayl-  
 lus won the pentathlon twice and  
 the foot race once. He adds that  
 he furnished his own ship and  
 manned it with Crotoniats dwell-  
 ing in Greece. There was a  
 statue of him at Delphi, from  
 which Hdt. probably drew his in-  
 formation. Ar. *Ach.* 215, *Wasps*  
 1206, mentions a Phayllus as a  
 typical runner.

48. 2. ἄλλοι : the Ceans pro-  
 vided two penteconters and two  
 triremes (8. 1. 11, 8. 46. 9); the  
 Cythnians one each (8. 46. 17). —  
 7. τριηκόσiai κτέ. : the sum total of  
 the numbers given by Hdt. is 366,

not 378. It is commonly assumed  
 that the twelve missing ships are  
 those with which the Aeginetans  
 were guarding their own land (8.  
 46. 2). This conclusion is based  
 on the statement of Pausanias (2.  
 29. 5) that the Aeginetans fur-  
 nished the next largest number af-  
 ter the Athenians. As there were  
 forty Corinthian ships (8. 1. 5, 8.  
 43. 3), the statement of Pausanias  
 would be correct if twelve ships  
 were added to the thirty Aegine-  
 tan. However, it is more probable  
 that the error is due to Hdt. For  
 another miscalculation, see 7. 187.  
 11, and note the inaccuracy in  
 1. 2. Aeschylus, *Persae* 338, says  
 there were 310 Greek ships. For  
 other statements, cp. Thuc. 1. 74;  
 Demosth. *De Cor.* § 238; Isoc.  
*Paneg.* § 98.

ἀπὸ τῶν εἰρημένων πολίων, ἐβουλευόντο, προθέντος  
 Εὐρυβιάδεω γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον,  
 ὅκου δοκέοι ἐπιτηδεότατον εἶναι ναυμαχίην ποιεῖσθαι  
 τῶν αὐτοὶ χωρέων ἐγκρατεῖς εἶσι· ἡ γὰρ Ἀττικὴ ἀπείτο 5  
 ἤδη, τῶν δὲ λοιπέων περί προετίθει. αἱ γνῶμαι δὲ τῶν  
 λεγόντων αἱ πλείσται συνεξέπιπτον πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν  
 πλώσαντας ναυμαχεῖν πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ἐπιλέ-  
 γοντες τὸν λόγον τόνδε, ὥς εἰ νικηθέωσι τῇ ναυμαχίῃ,  
 ἐν Σαλαμῖνι μὲν ἔοντες πολιορκήσονται ἐν νήσῳ, ἵνα 10  
 σφί τιμωρήνῃ οὐδεμία ἐπιφανήσεται, πρὸς δὲ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ  
 50 ἐς τοὺς ἐωτῶν ἐξοίσονται. ταῦτα τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοπον-  
 νήσου στρατηγῶν ἐπιλεγομένων ἐληλύθει ἀνὴρ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖος ἀγγέλλων ἤκειν τὸν βάρβαρον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν  
 καὶ πᾶσαν αὐτὴν πυρπολεῖσθαι. ὁ γὰρ διὰ Βοιωτῶν  
 τραπόμενος στρατὸς ἅμα Ξέρξῃ, ἐμπρήσας Θεσπιδίων 5  
 τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν ἐκλελοιπότες ἐς Πελοπόννησον καὶ τὴν  
 Πλαταιέων ὡσαύτως, ἤκέ τε ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας καὶ πάντα  
 ἐκεῖνα ἐδήγουν. ἐνέπρησε δὲ Θεσπιδίαν τε καὶ Πλάταιαν  
 51 πυθόμενος Θηβαίων ὅτι οὐκ ἐμῆδιζον. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς

WHILE THE GREEKS AT SALAMIS  
 ARE DISCUSSING THE BEST  
 PLACE FOR A NAVAL BATTLE,  
 THE ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIANS  
 IN ATHENS IS ANNOUNCED  
 (CC. 49-50)

49. 2. *προθέντος*: of the pre-  
 siding officer who proposes to a  
 meeting the subject for discussion.  
 Usually w. acc. *λόγον* (8. 59. 2),  
*γνώμην*. — 4. *ὅκου . . . τῶν χωρέων*

*κτέ.*: in which of the places which  
 they control. — 5. *ἀπείτο*: Att.  
*ἀφείτο*; plupf. pass. of *ἀφήμι*. —  
 7. *συνεξέπιπτον*: were in agreement.  
 Cp. 7. 151. 1, 8. 123. 8. — 8. *ἐπι-  
 λέγοντες*: as if *πλείστοι ἐγίνωσκον*  
 had preceded. — 9. *εἰ*: Syn. § 18. 1.  
 — 10. *πολιορκήσονται*: in pass.  
 sense. — 12. *ἐξοίσονται*: cp. 8. 76. 15.  
 50. 2. *ἐπιλεγομένων*: consider-  
 ing. Note the diff. voice in 8. 49.  
 9. — 8. *ἐκεῖνα* = τὰ ἐκεῖ. — 9. *ἐμῆ-*

διαβάσιος τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, ἔνθεν πορεύεσθαι ἤρξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι, ἕνα αὐτοῦ διατρίψαντες μῆνα, ἐν τῷ διέβαινον ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην, ἐν τρισὶ ἐτέροισι μῆσι ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, Καλλιάδεω ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίοισι. 5 καὶ αἰρέουσι ἔρημον τὸ ἄστυ καὶ τινὰς ὀλίγους εὐρίσκουσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ ἑόντας, ταμίας τε τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ πένητας ἀνθρώπους, οἱ φραζάμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν θύρησί τε καὶ ξύλοισι ἡμύνοντο τοὺς ἐπιόντας, ἅμα μὲν ὑπ' ἀσθενείης βίου οὐκ ἐκχωρήσαντες ἐς Σαλαμίνα, πρὸς δὲ αὐτοὶ δοκέοντες ἐξευρηκέναι τὸ μαντήιον τὸ ἢ Πυθίῃ σφί ἐχρησε, τὸ ξύλινον τείχος ἀνάλωτον ἔσεσθαι· αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ κρησφύγετον κατὰ τὸ 52 μαντήιον καὶ οὐ τὰς νέας. οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ἰζόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸν καταντίον τῆς ἀκροπόλιος ὄχθον, τὸν Ἀθηναῖοι καλέουσι Ἀρήιον πάγον, ἐπολιόρκεον τρόπον τοιόνδε· ὁκῶς στυππεῖον περὶ τοὺς οἷστοὺς περιθέντες ἄψειαν,

διζον: impf. ind. for a pres. indic. in the direct statement.

THE PERSIANS AFTER A STUBBORN RESISTANCE TAKE THE ACROPOLIS AND PLUNDER THE TEMPLE OF ATHENA (CC. 51-53)

51. 4. ἐν τρισὶ καὶ: the arrival in Athens probably took place about the ninth or tenth of Sept., allowing nine or ten days for the march from Thermopylae. See 8. 26. — 5. Καλλιάδεω: Calliades was archon eponymous in 480 B.C. This is the only instance in Hdt.

of the method of dating which later became regular. — 7. ἱρῷ: the old Erechtheum, the temple of Athena Polias. — ταμίας: there were ten stewards in charge of the funds and treasures of the temple. — 10. ἀσθενείης βίου: poverty. According to Aristotle, *Ath. Pol.* 23, the senate of the Areopagus distributed eight drachmas to each man at this time. — 11. μαντήιον: for the oracle and the diff. interpretations, see 7. 141-2.

52. 4. ὁκῶς: whenever. Hdt. is fond of thus subordinating the first of two successive actions. —

ἐτόξευον ἐς τὸ φράγμα. ἐνθαῦτα Ἀθηναίων οἱ πολιορ-  
 κέομενοι ὁμως ἡμύνοντο, καίπερ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ  
 ἀπιγμένοι καὶ τοῦ φράγματος προδεδωκότος. οὐδὲ  
 λόγους τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν προσφερόντων περὶ ὁμο-  
 λογίης ἐνέδεκοντο, ἀμυνόμενοι δὲ ἄλλα τε ἀντεμνηχα-  
 νῶντο καὶ δὴ καὶ προσιόντων τῶν βαρβάρων πρὸς τὰς 10  
 πύλας ὁλοιτρόχους ἀπίεσαν, ὥστε Ξέρξην ἐπὶ χρόνον  
 συχνὸν ἀπορίησι ἐνέχεσθαι οὐ δυνάμενόν σφεας ἐλεῖν.  
 53 χρόνῳ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων ἐφάνη δὴ τις ἔξοδος τοῖσι  
 βαρβάροισι· ἔδει γὰρ κατὰ τὸ θεοπρόπιον πᾶσαν τὴν  
 Ἀττικὴν τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι.  
 ἔμπροσθε ὦν πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλιος, ὅπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλέων  
 καὶ τῆς ἀνόδου, τῇ δὴ οὔτε τις ἐφύλασσε οὔτ' ἂν ἤλπισε 5  
 μὴ κοτέ τις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀναβαίῃ ἀνθρώπων, ταύτῃ ἀνέ-  
 βησάν. τινες κατὰ τὸ ἱρὸν τῆς Κέκροπος θυγατρὸς

7. προδεδωκότος: it is implied that the wooden defense was destroyed by fire. — 8. Πεισιστρατιδῶν: cp. 7. 6. Thuc. 6. 59. 4 says that Hippias came to Marathon with the Persians, "being now an old man." Presumably the sons of Hippias are here meant. He had five children, while Hipparchus and Thessalus seem to have had none (Thuc. 6. 55). — 11. ἐπὶ χρόνον συχνόν: probably about two weeks (Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.* 2. 695). — 12. οὐ: the negat. belongs closely with δυνάμενον. GMT. 598-9.

53. 1. δὴ: this strengthens the indef. idea in τις. — 4. ἔμπροσθε . . .

πρό: cp. l. 11 and οἱ ἄνω ὑπὲρ Μασσαλῆς οἰκόντες 5. 9. 16. Though the entrance was on the west, the side referred to here as the *front* is the north side, where the temple of Aglaurus is to be placed (Eurip. *Ion.* 8 f., 493 f.). Pausanias (1. 18. 2) says that Aglaurus cast herself down from the Acropolis ἐνθα ἦν μάλιστα ἀπότομον . . . κατὰ τοῦτο ἐπαναβάντες Μῆδοι κτέ. This agrees with the description of Herodotus in l. 9; yet some suppose that the Persians entered by a cleft in the rock. — 6. μὴ . . . ἀναβαίῃ: as after a verb expressing fear. Cp. 1. 77. 20. — κατὰ ταῦτα: repeating the



Ἀγλαύρου, καί [τοι] περ ἀποκρήμνου ἐόντος τοῦ χώρου. ὥς δὲ εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἀναβεβηκότας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι [ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν], οἱ μὲν ἐρρίπτεον ἑωυτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ τείχεος κάτω καὶ διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἕς τὸ μέγαρον κατέφευγον. τῶν δὲ Περσέων οἱ ἀναβεβηκότες πρῶτον μὲν ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰς πύλας, ταύτας δὲ ἀνοίξαντες τοὺς ἰκέτας ἐφόνεον · ἐπεὶ δὲ σφί πάντες κατέστρωντο, τὸ ἱρὸν συλήσαντες ἐνέπρησαν πᾶσαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν.<sup>15</sup>

54 σχῶν δὲ παντελέως τὰς Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης ἀπέπεμψε ἐς Σοῦσα ἄγγελον ἱππέα Ἀρταβάνῳ ἀγγελέοντα τὴν παρεοῦσάν σφιν εὐπρηξίην. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς πέμψιος τοῦ κήρυκος δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ συγκαλέσας Ἀθηναίων τοὺς φυγάδας, ἑωυτῷ δὲ ἐπομένους, ἐκέλευε τρόπῳ τῷ σφετέρῳ θῦσαι τὰ ἱρὰ ἀναβάοντας ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, εἴτε δὴ ὦν ὄψιν τινὰ ἰδὼν ἐνυπνίου ἐνετέλλετο ταῦτα, εἴτε καὶ ἐνθύμιόν οἱ ἐγένετο ἐμπρήσαντι τὸ ἱρόν. οἱ δὲ φυγάδες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησαν τὰ ἐντεταλμένα. τοῦ δὲ εἵνεκεν

55 τοῦτων ἐπεμνήσθην, φράσω. ἔστι ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ταύτῃ Ἐρεχθῆος τοῦ γηγενέος λεγομένου εἶναι νηός, ἐν τῷ ἐλαίῳ τε καὶ θάλασσᾳ ἓν, τὰ λόγος παρὰ Ἀθηναίων

idea in τῇ. — 10. ἐρρίπτεον: note the descriptive impfs. in these lines.

THE ATHENIAN EXILES, SACRIFIC-  
ING ON THE ACROPOLIS, BE-  
HOLD A MARVEL (CC. 54-55)

54. 2. Ἀρταβάνῳ: cp. 7. 53.  
1. — 5. ἑωυτῷ δέ: cp. 8. 23. 11. —  
7. εἴτε καὶ . . . ἐγένετο: for a similar change to a finite verb cp. 1.

19. 9, 9. 5. 6. — ἐνθύμιόν οἱ ἐγένετο: it rested heavy on his mind. Impers. const., with partic. expressing the reason for repentance, as with μεταμέλει.

55. 2. γηγενέος: pred. with εἶναι. Cp. Ἐρεχθῆος μεγαλήτορος, ὃν ποτ' Ἀθήνη | θρέψε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ Ζεῖδωρος ἄρουρα Hom. B 547. — 3. θάλασσα: i.e. a salt spring (Pausan. 1. 26. 5). — παρὰ:

Ποσειδewνά τε καὶ Ἀθηναίην ἐρίσαντας περὶ τῆς χώρας  
μαρτύρια θέσθαι. ταύτην ὦν τὴν ἐλαίην ἅμα τῷ ἄλλῳ 5  
ἱρῷ κατέλαβε ἐμπρησθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων· δει-  
τέρῃ δὲ ἡμέρῃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμπρήσιος Ἀθηναίων οἱ θύειν  
ὑπὸ βασιλέως κελευόμενοι ὥς ἀνέβησαν ἐς τὸ ἱρόν, ὧρων  
βλαστὸν ἐκ τοῦ στελέχεος ὅσον τε πηχυαῖον ἀναδεδρα-  
μηκότα. οὗτοι μὲν νυν ταῦτα ἔφρασαν. 10

- 56 Οἱ δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι Ἕλληνες, ὥς σφί ἐξαγγέλθη  
ὥς ἔσχε τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀθηνέων ἀκρόπολιν, ἐς τοσοῦτον  
θόρυβον ἀπίκοντο ὥστε ἔνιοι τῶν στρατηγῶν οὐδὲ  
κυρωθῆναι ἔμενον τὸ προκείμενον πρῆγμα, ἀλλ' ἔς τε  
τὰς νέας ἐσέπιπτον καὶ ἰστία ἀείροντο ὥς ἀποθυσό- 5  
μενοι· τοῖσί τε ὑπολειπομένοισι αὐτῶν ἐκυρώθη πρὸ  
τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ ναυμαχεῖν. νύξ τε ἐγίνετο καὶ οἱ δια-  
λυθέντες ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου ἐσέβαινον ἐς τὰς νέας.  
57 ἐνθαῦτα δὴ Θεμιστοκλέα ἀπικόμενον ἐπὶ τὴν νέα εἵρετο

expressing the source. Cp. 7. 103.  
11 and ὁ παρὰ Περσέων λόγος  
λέγεται 6. 54. 2.—5. μαρτύρια  
θέσθαι: adduced as proofs, i.e. of  
their earlier possession of the  
land. According to Apollodorus  
(3. 14. 1) Poseidon was the first to  
come to Athens, and he produced  
the salt spring on the Acropolis  
as a mark of his possession;  
but, when Athena came, she took  
the precaution of making Cecrops  
a witness of the creation of the  
olive. Accordingly, at the trial he  
testified that she was the first.—  
6. κατέλαβε: it happened. Cp.

7. 38. 11, 7. 155. 2. In νοῦσου ἡ μιν  
κατέλαβε νοσήσαι τὰ αἰδοῖα 3. 149.  
4 we have a definite subj., further  
defined by an inf.

THE GREEKS, AFTER DECIDING  
TO SAIL TO THE ISTHMUS,  
ARE PERSUADED BY THEMIS-  
TOCLES TO REMAIN AT SALA-  
MIS (CC. 56-63)

56. 4. ἔμενον: c. acc. and inf.;  
more commonly followed by an  
until clause. Note the pictur-  
esque impfs.—7. οἱ: demonstra-  
tive. Syn. § 8. 2. The chronology  
of Hdt. is rather mixed here. We

Μνησίφιλος ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος ὃ τι σφί εἴη βεβουλευ-  
 μένον. πυθόμενος δὲ πρὸς αὐτοῦ ὡς εἴη δεδογμένον  
 ἀνάγειν τὰς νέας πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμόν καὶ πρὸ τῆς Πελο-  
 ποννήσου ναυμαχεῖν, εἶπε· Οὐ τοι ἄρα, ἦν ἀπαείρωσι 5  
 τὰς νέας ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος, περὶ οὐδεμιῆς ἔτι πατρίδος  
 ναυμαχήσεις· κατὰ γὰρ πόλις ἕκαστοι τρέφονται, καὶ  
 οὔτε σφέας Εὐρυβιάδης κατέχειν δυνήσεται οὔτε τις  
 ἀνθρώπων ἄλλος ὥστε μὴ οὐ διασκεδασθῆναι τὴν  
 στρατιήν· ἀπολείται τε ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀβουλήῃσι. ἀλλ' 10  
 εἴ τις ἔστι μηχανή, ἴθι καὶ πειρῶ διαχέαι τὰ βεβου-  
 λευμένα, ἦν κως δύνη ἀναγνώσαι Εὐρυβιάδην μετα-  
 58 βουλευσασθαι ὥστε αὐτοῦ μένειν. κάρτα τε τῷ

naturally infer from his statement that "some of the generals did not wait for the matter to be decided," that the meeting described in chs. 49-50 is still going on; but the meeting in ch. 50 was being held at the time of the arrival of the Persians in Athens, while the present one is fixed by the fall of the Acropolis, a "considerable time" (8. 52. 12) having elapsed.

57. 2. *Μνησίφιλος*: following Plutarch, *de Malig.* 37, many modern scholars have doubted the truth of this anecdote, on the ground that it robs Themistocles of much of the credit for the Greek success at Salamis. Toward the end of the fifth century B.C. it was a much-discussed question whether Themistocles had rendered his great services to the state through

his own natural abilities, or by following wise counselors. Thucydides states his opinion very emphatically: οἰκεία γὰρ ξυνέσει καὶ οὔτε προμαθῶν εἰς αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὐτ' ἐπιμαθῶν, τῶν τε παραχρῆμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος γνώμων καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ γενησομένου ἄριστος εἰκαστής 1. 138. — 5. οὐ τοι ἄρα κτέ.: *certainly then, if they withdraw their ships from Salamis, you will not again fight a naval battle for a common fatherland.* — 9. ὥστε μὴ οὐ: the double neg. follows a verb of prevention in a neg. clause. S. 2745; B. 435; G. 1550. On ὥστε see GMT. 588. — 12. ἀναγνώσαι: *persuade*. The 1 aor. is not found in Att. — μεταβουλευσασθαι: with inf. in 7. 12. 8.

Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἤρесе ἡ ὑποθήκη καὶ οὐδὲν πρὸς ταῦτα ἀμειψάμενος ἦε ἐπὶ τὴν νέα τὴν Εὐρυβιάδεω. ἀπικό-  
 μενος δὲ ἔφη ἐθέλειν οἱ κοινόν τι πρῆγμα συμμῖξαι.  
 ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νέα ἐκέλευε ἐσβάντα λέγειν, εἴ τι <sup>5</sup>  
 θέλει. ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς παριζόμενός οἱ κατα-  
 λέγει ἐκεῖνά τε πάντα τὰ ἤκουσε Μνησιφίλου, ἔωντοῦ  
 ποιόμενος, καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ προστιθείς, ἐς ὃ ἀνέγνωσε  
 χρήζων ἔκ τε τῆς νεὸς ἐκβῆναι συλλέξαι τε τοὺς στρατ-  
 59 ηγοὺς ἐς τὸ συνέδριον. ὥς δὲ ἄρα συνελέχθησαν,  
 πρὶν ἢ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον τῶν εἵνεκα  
 συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατηγούς, πολλὸς ἦν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς  
 ἐν τοῖσι λόγοισι οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος. λέγοντος δὲ  
 αὐτοῦ ὁ Κορινθίων στρατηγὸς Ἀδείμαντος ὁ Ὠκύτου <sup>5</sup>  
 εἶπε· ὦ Θεμιστόκλεις, ἐν τοῖσι ἀγῶσι οἱ προεξανιστά-  
 μενοι ραπίζονται. ὁ δὲ ἀπολυόμενος ἔφη· Οἱ δέ γε  
 60 ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανοῦνται. τότε μὲν ἡπίως

58. 7. ἔωντοῦ ποιόμενος: on the attitude of Hdt. toward Themistocles see 8. 4, 5. — 8. καὶ ἄλλα πολλά: strictly speaking, this should be closely connected with ἐκεῖνά τε as obj. of καταλέγει, and we should expect τὰ αὐτὸς προσετίθει instead of προστιθείς, but the insertion of ἔωντοῦ ποιόμενος leads naturally to the partic. — 9. χρήζων: by his urgency.

59. 1. ἄρα: then: the result of the arguments of Themistocles. — 2. τῶν εἵνεκα: for the plur. cp. πυθόμενοι . . . τὸν λόγον, ἐπ' οἷσι 3. 48. 9, and 8. 68. a 5. — 3. πολλὸς

ἦν κτέ.: was talking a great deal. Cp. 1. 98. 2, 7. 158. 2, 9. 91. 2; Thuc. 4. 22. 2; Dem. *De Cor.* 199. — 4. οἷα: with causal partic. S. 2085; HA. 977; B. 656. 1; G. 1575. — 5. Ἀδείμαντος: Plutarch, *Them.* 11, makes Eurybiades the speaker, and adds that when Themistocles replied, Eurybiades was about to strike him with his staff. Themistocles simply said πάταξον μὲν ἄκουσον δέ. — 6. οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι: of runners who start before the signal is given. Cp. 9. 62. 1.

60. 1. τότε μὲν: in contrast

[πρὸς] τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀμεύσατο, πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην  
 ἔλεγε ἐκείνων μὲν ἔτι οὐδὲν τῶν πρότερον λεχθέντων, ὥς  
 ἐπεὰν ἀπαείρῳσι ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος διαδρῆσονται· παρε-  
 όντων γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἔφερε οἱ κόσμον οὐδένα 5  
 α κατηγορεῖν· ὁ δὲ ἄλλου λόγου εἶχετο, λέγων τάδε· Ἐν  
 σοὶ νῦν ἐστὶ σῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἣν ἐμοὶ πείθη ναυ-  
 μαχίην αὐτοῦ μέων ποιεῖσθαι μηδὲ πειθόμενος τούτων  
 τοῖσι λόγοισι ἀναξεύξης πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν τὰς νέας.  
 ἀντίθεες γὰρ ἐκάτερον ἀκούσας. πρὸς μὲν τῷ Ἴσθμῷ 5  
 συμβάλλων ἐν πελάγει ἀναπεπταμένῳ ναυμαχήσεις,  
 [ἐς] τὸ ἥκιστα ἡμῖν σύμφορόν ἐστι νέας ἔχουσι βαρυ-  
 τέρας καὶ ἀριθμὸν ἐλάσσονας· τοῦτο δὲ ἀπολείς Σαλα-  
 μῖνά τε καὶ Μέγαρα καὶ Αἴγιναν, ἣν περ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα  
 εὐτυχήσωμεν. ἅμα γὰρ τῷ ναυτικῷ αὐτῶν ἔψεται καὶ 10  
 ὁ πεζὸς στρατός, καὶ οὕτω σφέας αὐτοὺς ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν  
 β Πελοπόννησον, κινδυνεύσεις τε ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι. ἣν δὲ  
 τὰ ἐγὼ λέγω ποιήσης, τοσάδε ἐν αὐτοῖσι χρηστὰ εὐρή-  
 σεις· πρῶτα μὲν ἐν στεινῷ συμβάλλοντες νηυσὶ ὀλίγησι  
 πρὸς ἡλλάδας, ἣν τὰ οἰκότα ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἐκβαίνῃ,  
 πολλὸν κρατήσομεν· τὸ γὰρ ἐν στεινῷ ναυμαχεῖν πρὸς 5  
 ἡμέων ἐστὶ, ἐν εὐρυχωρίῃ δὲ πρὸς ἐκείνων. αὗτις δὲ

with 61. 6. — 3. ὥς κτέ. : explana-  
 tory of τῶν πρότερον λεχθέντων. —  
 6. ὁ δέ : cp. 8. 40. 10.

α 3. τούτων : emphatically  
 placed in contrast to ἐμοὶ instead  
 of τοῖσι τούτων λόγοισι. — 4. ἀνα-  
 ξεύξης : properly applied to the yok-  
 ing up when a land force moves.  
 — 7. βαρυτέρας : since the Persian  
 ships carried a larger crew (7.

184) they must have been larger  
 than the Greek ships. Plutarch,  
*Them.* 14, is authority for the state-  
 ment that the Greek ships were  
 lower in the water. Possibly  
 βαρυτέρας means *clumsier*. Stein  
 suggests βραδυτέρας. — 8. τοῦτο  
 δέ : on the other hand ; without  
 preceding τοῦτο μὲν. — 12. Ἑλ-  
 λάδι : see Syn. § 4. i. B. 2.

Σαλαμίς περιγίνεται, ἐς τὴν ἡμῶν ὑπέκκειται τέκνα τε καὶ γυναῖκες. καὶ μὲν καὶ τότε ἐν αὐτοῖσι ἔνεστι, τοῦ καὶ περιέχεσθε μάλιστα· ὁμοίως αὐτοῦ τε μένων προ-  
 ναυμαχῆσεις Πελοποννήσου καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ἴσθμῳ, οὐδέ<sup>10</sup>  
 σφεας, εἴ περ εὖ φρονεῖς, ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον.  
 γ ἦν δέ γε καὶ τὰ ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω γένηται καὶ νικήσωμεν τῇσι  
 νηυσί, οὔτε ὑμῶν ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμον παρέσονται οἱ βάρβα-  
 ροι οὔτε προβήσονται ἑκαστέρῳ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀπίαςί τε  
 οὔδενι κόσμῳ, Μεγάρουσί τε κερδανέομεν περιεοῦσι καὶ  
 Αἰγίνῃ καὶ Σαλαμῖνι, ἐν τῇ ἡμῶν καὶ λόγιόν ἐστι τῶν<sup>5</sup>  
 ἐχθρῶν κατύπερθε γενέσθαι. οἰκότα μὲν νυν βουλευο-  
 μένοισι ἀνθρώποισι ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν ἐθέλει γίνεσθαι· μὴ  
 δὲ οἰκότα βουλευομένοισι οὐκ ἐθέλει οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσ-  
 61 χωρεῖν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπείας γνώμας. ταῦτα λέγοντος  
 Θεμιστοκλέος αὐτῆς ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἀδείμαντος ἐπεφέρετο,  
 σιγᾶν τε κελεύων τῷ μὴ ἔστι πατρίς καὶ Εὐρυβιάδην  
 οὐκ ἔων ἐπιψηφίζεῖν ἀπόλι ἀνδρί· πόλιν γὰρ τὸν Θεμι-  
 στοκλέα παρεχόμενον οὕτω ἐκέλευε γνώμας συμβάλλε-<sup>5</sup>

β 7. ὑπέκκειται: *have been carried out*. — 8. καὶ μὲν καί: *and further*. Syn. § 26. C. — ἐν αὐτοῖσι: *therein, i.e. in doing what I say*.

γ 4. Μεγάρουσι: *for the dat.* cp. 7. 39. 15; 8. 60. α 12. — 5. Λόγιον: *the oracle is ambiguous as usual*. See 7. 141. 23. — 6. γενέσθαι: *on the tense see Syn. § 15. 4. C.* — οἰκότα μὲν κτέ.: *now, as a general rule reasonable plans are wont to succeed for men, but if they do not plan what is*

*reasonable neither will God come over to their views*. The subject of the first ἐθέλει lies in οἰκότα βουλευομένοισι. οὐδέ is also *not*, i.e. if man will not do his part, God also will not do his. Cp. 7. 50. 12.

61. 2. ἐπεφέρετο: *attacked*. — 3. μή: *on the neg. see Syn. § 19. 3.* — 4. ἐπιψηφίζεῖν: *to give the floor to, not to give a vote to*. Cp. γνώμας συμβάλλεσθαι below. Eurybiades did not take a vote, but decided the matter him-

σθαι. ταῦτα δὲ οἱ προέφερε, ὅτι ἡλώκεσάν τε καὶ κατεί-  
 χοντο Ἀθηναί. τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς κεινόν τε καὶ  
 τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε, ἑωυτοῖσί τε  
 ἐδῆλου λόγῳ ὡς εἶη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μέζων ἢ περ ἐκεί-  
 νοισι, ἔστ' ἂν διηκόσται νέες σφί ἔωσι πεπληρωμένοι · 10  
 οὐδαμῶς γὰρ Ἑλλήνων αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀποκρούσε-  
 62 σθαι. σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυ-  
 βιάδην, λέγων μῆλλον ἐπεστριμμένα · Σὺ εἰ μενεῖς  
 αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσσει ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός · εἰ δὲ μή, ἀνατρε-  
 ψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα · τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου  
 φέρουσι αἱ νέες. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθεο. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ 5  
 ποιήσης, ἡμεῖς μὲν ὡς ἔχομεν ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας  
 κομιεόμεθα ἐς Σῆριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίῃ, ἣ περ ἡμετέρη τε  
 ἐστί ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἔτι, καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑπ' ἡμέων αὐτὴν  
 δεῖν κτισθῆναι · ὑμεῖς δὲ συμμάχων τοιῶνδε μουνωθέν-  
 63 τες μεμνήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων. ταῦτα δὲ Θεμιστο-

self; see 8. 63. 6. — 7. τότε δὴ: see 8. 60. 1. — 8. ἑωυτοῖσι: the pron. be-  
 longs with εἶη καὶ πόλις, but is put  
 forward for emphasis. — 10. διηκό-  
 σται: the 20 Chalcidian ships  
 (8. 1. 6) are included.

62. 1. σημαίνων: pres. of an  
 action prior to that of the main  
 verb. — τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε: *he*  
*crossed in speech* from A. to E.,  
*i.e. he turned to*. Cp. κατέβαινε  
 λέγων 1. 118. 6 *he closed with the*  
*statement*. — 2. ἐπεστριμμένα: *ear-*  
*nestly*. Pf. part. as adv. — εἰ  
 μενεῖς: the apod. of the first of two  
 contrasted condits. is not infre-

quently omitted. Cp. Hom. A. 135.  
 — 6. ποιήσης: see Syn. § 18. 1, 2.  
 — 7. τὴν ἐν Ἰτ.: as opposed to  
 that in Paeonia (8. 115. 17). —  
 ἡμετέρη: Siris was said to have  
 been colonized by the Ionians  
 of Colophon, or the Rhodians  
 (Strabo, 264). The Athenian  
 claim may be based upon their  
 relationship to the Ionians (8.  
 22. 6). — 8. ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἔτι: *even*  
*in olden times*. Cp. ἔοντες ἄνδρες  
 δόκιμοι ἀνέκαθεν ἔτι 5. 62. 16. —  
 αὐτήν: the pers. pron. instead  
 of repeating the rel. in a differ-  
 ent case. — 9. κτισθῆναι: Thuri,

κλέος λέγοντος ἀνεδιδάσκετο Εὐρυβιάδης · δοκεῖν δέ μοι, ἀρρωδήσας μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀνεδιδάσκετο, μή σφεας ἀπολίπωσι, ἦν πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν ἀνάγῃ τὰς νέας · ἀπολιπόντων γὰρ Ἀθηναίων οὐκέτι ἐγίνοντο ἀξιό-  
 64 μαχοὶ οἱ λοιποί. ταύτην δὲ αἰρεῖται τὴν γνώμην, αὐτοῦ μένοντας διανουμαχεῖν. οὕτω μὲν οἱ περὶ Σαλαμῖνα ἔπεσι ἀκροβολισάμενοι, ἐπεῖτε Εὐρυβιάδῃ ἔδοξε, αὐτοῦ παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ναυμαχῆσοντες. ἡμέρῃ τε ἐγίνετο καὶ ἅμα τῷ ἡλίῳ ἀνιόντι σεισμὸς ἐγένετο ἐν τε τῇ γῇ καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ. ἔδοξε δέ σφι εὖξασθαι τοῖσι θεοῖσι καὶ ἐπικαλέσασθαι τοὺς Αἰακίδας συμμαχοῦς. ὡς δέ σφι ἔδοξε, καὶ ἐποίεον ταῦτα · εὐξάμενοι γὰρ πᾶσι τοῖσι θεοῖσι αὐτόθεν μὲν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος Αἴαντά τε καὶ Τελαμῶνα ἐπεκαλέοντο, ἐπὶ δὲ Αἰακὸν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Αἰακίδας νέα ἀπέστελλον ἐς Αἴγιναν. 10

65 Ἐφη δὲ Δίκαιος ὁ Θεοκύδεος ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, φυγὰς τε καὶ παρὰ Μήδοισι λόγιμος γενόμενος τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, ἐπεῖτε ἐκείρετο ἡ Ἀττικὴ χώρα ὑπὸ τοῦ πεζοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ Ξέρξεω, ἐοῦσα ἔρημος Ἀθηναίων, τυχεῖν τότε ἐὼν ἅμα Δημαρήτῳ τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ ἐν τῷ Θρια-  
 σίῳ πεδίῳ, ἰδεῖν δὲ κονιορτὸν χωρέοντα ἀπ' Ἐλευσίνος

which was colonized by Athens in 444 B C., is some 40 miles south of Siris. Hdt. himself joined the colony.

Phocus, and their descendants. The gods were believed to come in person; it is not implied that their statues were brought.

THE SIGNS AND WONDERS THAT PRECEDE THE BATTLE (CC. 64-65)

65. 2. τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον: defined by ἐπεῖτε ἐκείρετο κτέ. and repeated in τότε. — 5. Δημαρήτης: the exiled King of Sparta. Cp. 7. 3, 101 f., 234 f. — Θριασίῳ: the plain about Eleusis, stretching

64. 3. ἡμέρῃ τε . . . καί: cp. 8. 56. 7. — 9. τοὺς ἄλλους: Peleus,



ὥς ἀνδρῶν μάλιστα κη τρισμυρίων, ἀποθωμάζειν τέ σφεας τὸν κονιορτὸν ὁτεῶν κοτε εἶη ἀνθρώπων, καὶ πρόκατε φωνῆς ἀκούειν, καὶ οἱ φαίνεσθαι τὴν φωνὴν εἶναι τὸν μυστικὸν ἱακχόν. εἶναι δ' ἀδαήμονα τῶν <sup>10</sup> ἱρῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι γινομένων τὸν Δημάρητον, εἰρέσθαι τε αὐτὸν ὃ τι τὸ φβεγγόμενον εἶη τοῦτο. αὐτὸς δὲ εἰπεῖν Δημάρητε, οὐκ ἔστι ὅπως οὐ μέγα τι σῖνος ἔσται τῇ βασιλέος στρατιῇ. τάδε γὰρ ἀρίδηλα, ἐρήμου εὐούσης τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅτι θεῖον τὸ φβεγγόμενον, ἀπ' <sup>15</sup> Ἐλευσίνος ἰὸν ἐς τιμωρίην Ἀθηναίοισι τε καὶ τοῖσι συμμάχοισι. καὶ ἦν μὲν γε κατασκήψῃ ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον, κίνδυνος αὐτῷ τε βασιλεῖ καὶ τῇ στρατιῇ τῇ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ ἔσται, ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ τὰς νέας τράπηται τὰς ἐν

to the east and north. — 7. **τρисμυρίων**: this is the number assigned to the citizens of Athens in 5. 97. 15, and it is natural to suppose that Hdt. had in mind the fact that the procession to Eleusis was followed by a large portion of the population (Ar. *Plut.* 1013). Others think the 30,000 to be the number of the initiated. The ignorance of Demarus proves that at this time there could not have been many of the Greeks outside of Attica among the initiates. — 9. **πρόκατε**: *πρόκα* is probably a neut. plur. of an adj. *πρό-κος* derived from *πρό* (cp. Lat. *reci-procus*). For the *-τε* cp. Ion. *ἐπεί-τε*: *ἐπεί*. — **ἀκούειν**: impf. inf. Cp. *ἀποθωμάζειν*

and *φαίνεσθαι*. — 10. **ἱακχόν**: Iacchus (who is quite distinct from Dionysus) was a god of the lower world, son of Zeus Chthonios and Demeter. His connection with the Eleusinian mysteries probably arose in Attica. Foucart thinks he may have been a personification of the cry ἱακχε. His temple was in Athens, and a figure of the god was carried in the great procession from Athens to Eleusis amid shouts of ἱακχ' ὦ ἱακχε (Ar. *Frogs*, 316 f.). Strabo, 10. 468, calls him ὁ ἀρχηγέτης τῶν μυστηρίων. As predicate to *φωνήν* the meaning of ἱακχόν must be the *Iacchus-shout*. — **τῶν ἱρῶν**: *the sacred rites*. — 17. **κατασκήψῃ**: the subject is

Σαλαμῖνι, τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν κινδυνεύσει βασιλεὺς <sup>20</sup>  
ἀποβαλεῖν. τὴν δὲ ὀρτὴν ταύτην ἄγουσι Ἀθηναῖοι  
ἀνὰ πάντα ἔτεα τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ, καὶ αὐτῶν τε  
ὁ βουλόμενος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων μυεῖται· καὶ  
τὴν φωνὴν τῆς ἀκούεις ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ὀρτῇ ἱακχάζουσι.  
πρὸς ταῦτα εἰπεῖν Δημάρητον· Σίγα τε καὶ μηδενὶ <sup>25</sup>  
ἄλλῳ τὸν λόγον τοῦτον εἴπῃς. ἦν γάρ τοι ἐς βασιλέα  
ἀνενειχθῇ τὰ ἔπεα ταῦτα, ἀποβαλεῖς τὴν κεφαλὴν, καὶ  
σε οὔτε ἐγὼ δυνήσομαι ρύσασθαι οὔτ' ἄλλος ἀνθρώπων  
οὐδὲ εἷς. ἀλλ' ἔχ' ἥσυχος, περὶ δὲ στρατιῆς τῆσδε  
θεοῖσι μελήσει. τὸν μὲν δὴ ταῦτα παραινεῖν, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ <sup>30</sup>  
κοινορτοῦ καὶ τῆς φωνῆς γενέσθαι νέφος καὶ μεταρσιω-

the divine manifestation represented by κοινορτόν l. 6. — 21. ὀρτὴν: the great Eleusinian festival occurred every year in the month Boedromion and lasted several days. On the 19th of the month the great procession took place, followed at night in Eleusis by the celebration of the mysteries, in part consisting of dramatic scenes and tableaux, representing the story of Demeter and Persephone, *the mother and daughter*. It is often assumed that the marvel described by Dicæus occurred on the day before the battle, which would fix the date of Salamis on the 20th of Boedromion, *i.e.* about the 22d September. As a matter of fact Hdt. does not indicate when the vision was seen. It was *when the Attic*

*land was being ravaged by the army of Xerxes* (l. 3), and before the battle (l. 20). Probably Hdt. inserts the story here because in ch. 64 he has told of another marvel, the earthquake, and of the assistance hoped for from the Aeacidæ, which suggests that given by the Eleusinian deities. The very abruptness with which the story begins and the lack of chronological connection indicates that the reason for its insertion here is the one indicated (Busolt, Gr. Gesch. 2. 704). Cp. note on 8. 26. 6. — 29. ἔχ' ἥσυχος: cp. κάρτ' ἂν εἶχον ἡσύχως Eur. *Suppl.* 305. — στρατιῆς τῆσδε: on the omission of the article, see Syn. § 8. 6. — 30. ἐκ: *after*. — 31. μεταρσιωθέν: *raised aloft*. Aor. pass. part.

θὲν φέρεσθαι ἐπὶ Σαλαμῖνος ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. οὕτω δὴ αὐτὸς μαθεῖν ὅτι τὸ ναυτικὸν τὸ Ξέρξεω ἀπολείσθαι μέλλοι. ταῦτα μὲν Δίκαιος ὁ Θεοκύδεος ἔλεγε, Δημαρχίου τε καὶ ἄλλων μαρτύρων καταπτόμενος.

- 66 Οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸν Ξέρξεω ναυτικὸν στρατὸν ταχθέντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ Τρηχῖνος θεησάμενοι τὸ τρώμα τὸ Λακωνικὸν διέβησαν ἐς τὴν Ἰστιαίην, ἐπισχόντες ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἔπλεον δι' Εὐρίπου, καὶ ἐν ἐτέρησι τρισὶ ἡμέρησι ἐγένοντο ἐν Φαλήρῳ. ὥς μὲν ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, οὐκ ἐλάσσονες ἐόντες ἀριθμὸν ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας κατὰ τε ἡπειρον καὶ τῇσι νηυσὶ ἀπικόμενοι, ἣ ἐπὶ

THE PERSIAN FLEET ARRIVES AT PHALERUM. AFTER A CONSULTATION WITH THE GENERALS XERXES DECIDES UPON A NAVAL BATTLE, IN SPITE OF THE OPPOSITION OF ARTEMISIA (CC. 66-69)

66. 1. The movements of the Persian fleet are taken up from ch. 25.—3. *ἡμέρας τρεῖς*: on the day after the fall of Leonidas the Persian fleet sailed to Histiaea (8. 23). The next day was devoted to sight-seeing at Thermopylae (8. 25). If the day of their return to Histiaea (8. 25. 12) is not included in the three days' stop here mentioned, the arrival of the fleet at Athens took place at the end of the ninth day after the taking of Thermopylae. Accord-

ing to Busolt's reckoning this was about Sept. 9.—5. *Φαλήρῳ*: the Peiraeus was not at this time the chief harbor of Athens. Cp. *Φαλήρου*, τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν ἐπίνειον τότε τῶν Ἀθηναίων 6. 116. 7.—*μὲν*: see Syn. § 26. a.—6. *ἐλάσσονες*: according to previous statements the Persians had lost 400 ships in the storm at Sepias (7. 190), 200 in the storm off Euboea (8. 7, 14), and 45 on the first day at Artemisium (7. 194, 8. 11). This makes a total loss of 645 exclusive of the large number disabled on the second and third days at Artemisium (8. 14, 16). It is of course utterly absurd to suppose that these losses could have been made up by the Islands. Their contingents would be small (cp. 8. 46), and seventeen ships from

τε Σηπιάδα ἀπίκοντο καὶ ἐς Θερμοπύλας. ἀντιθήσω γὰρ τοῖσί τε ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος αὐτῶν ἀπολομένοισι καὶ τοῖσι ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι καὶ τῇσι ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ ναν-<sup>10</sup> μαχίῃσι τούσδε τοὺς τότε οὐκω ἐπομένους βασιλεῖ, Μηλιάς καὶ Δωριέας καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ Βοιωτοὺς παν- στρατιῇ ἐπομένους πλὴν Θεσπιδέων τε καὶ Πλαταιέων, καὶ μάλα Καρυστίους τε καὶ Ἀνδρίους καὶ Τηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς νησιώτας πάντας, πλὴν τῶν πέντε<sup>15</sup>

the Islands have already been included in the formal numbering of the forces (7. 95. 1). It is to be observed that Hdt. does not say that the losses in *ships* were made up by the Islands. He seems rather to imply that the losses in *men* by land and sea together were compensated for by the gains. The 20,000 Persians killed at Thermopylae (8. 24. 5) could be replaced, perhaps, by the states mentioned, but hardly more than these. The exaggeration is so great that it is difficult to offer any excuse. — 8. Σηπιάδα: where the first losses occurred (7. 188). Note the chiasmic arrangement ἡπειρον . . . νησί . . . Σηπιάδα . . . Θερμοπύλας. — 9. χειμῶνος: the second storm in which 200 ships were destroyed off Euboea (8. 7, 14) is not mentioned. — 12. Μηλιάς: it is strange that these are mentioned, since they lived north of the pass and must have fallen under the King's power before the

battle. Diod. Sic. 11, 4. 7 says that 1000 Melians joined Leonidas, though Hdt. omits them from his list (7. 202. 3). — Λοκροί: see 7. 203. 1, 8. 1. 11. — 14. μάλα: further. This use is not Att. The naval forces are thus separated from the land. — Καρυστίους: a town in southern Euboea. — 15. πέντε: six islands are mentioned in 8. 46, Keos, Naxos, Kythnos, Seriphos, Siphnos, and Melos. Stein and Abicht assume that Hdt. forgot Keos, but give no reason. Keos stands out from the others only because it alone was represented at Artemision (8. 1. 10). We might suppose Naxos to be the one omitted, since it at first submitted to the King (8. 46. 10), and the other five form a geographical group as the farthest west. But, since the bronze serpent of Delphi (8. 82. 5) contains but five names, omitting Seriphus, it is more likely that Hdt. had that fact in mind.

πολίων τῶν ἐπεμνήσθην πρότερον τὰ οὐνόματα. ὅσῳ  
 γὰρ δὴ προέβαινε ἐσωτέρω τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὁ Πέρσης,  
 57 τοσούτῳ πλέω ἔθνεά οἱ εἶπετο. ἐπεὶ ὦν ἀπίκατο ἐς  
 τὰς Ἀθήνας πάντες οὗτοι πλὴν Παρίων (Πάριοι δὲ  
 ὑπολειφθέντες ἐν Κύθῳ ἐκαραδόκεον τὸν πόλεμον κῆ  
 ἀποβήσεται), οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ὡς ἀπίκοντο ἐς τὸ Φάληρον,  
 ἐνθαῦτα κατέβη αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπὶ τὰς νέας, ἐθέλων σφί 5  
 συμμιῖξαι τε καὶ πυθέσθαι τῶν ἐπιπλεόντων τὰς γνώμας.  
 ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπικόμενος προΐζετο, παρήσαν μετὰπεμπτοι οἱ  
 τῶν ἐθνέων τῶν σφετέρων τύραννοι καὶ ταξίαρχοι ἀπὸ  
 τῶν νεῶν, καὶ ἵζοντο ὥς σφι βασιλεὺς ἐκάστω τιμὴν  
 ἐδεδώκει, πρῶτος μὲν ὁ Σιδώνιος [βασιλεὺς], μετὰ δὲ ὁ 10  
 Τύριος, ἐπὶ δὲ ἄλλοι. ὡς δὲ κόσμῳ ἐπεξῆς ἵζοντο,  
 πέμψας Ξέρξης Μαρδόνιον εἰρώτα ἀποπειρώμενος ἐκά-  
 68 στου εἰ ναυμαχίην ποιεοίτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ περιῶν εἰρώτα ὁ  
 Μαρδόνιος ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ Σιδωνίου, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι  
 κατὰ τῶντ' ὀ γνῶμην ἐξεφέροντο, κελεύοντες ναυμαχίην  
 α ποιεῖσθαι, Ἀρτεμισίη δὲ τάδε ἔφη· Εἰπεῖν μοι πρὸς  
 βασιλέα, Μαρδόνιε, ὡς ἐγὼ τάδε λέγω, οὔτε κακίστη  
 γενομένη ἐν τῇσι ναυμαχίησι τῇσι πρὸς Εὐβοίῃ οὔτε

67. 1. ἀπίκατο: 3 pl. plupf. Dial. § 4. 3.—3. ὑπολειφθέντες: *remaining behind*. Cp. 8. 44. 10.—4. οἱ δὲ: *resumptive*. Cp. 7. 95. 9, 7. 141. 11.—6. τῶν ἐπιπλεόντων: only the chief captains are meant. Cp. 7. 98. 1 and l. 8 below.—7. οἱ . . . τύραννοι: *those who were despots of their nations*.—8. ταξίαρχοι: *commanders of squadrons*; of naval officers also in 7. 99. 1.

—9. ὡς: *as, i.e. in what order*. Cp. 8. 2. 3, 8. 21. 13.—10. Σιδώνιος: the Sidonians furnished the best ships (7. 96. 3).—11. ἄλλοι: οἱ ἄλλοι.—13. ποιεοίτο: indirect form of a *delib.* subjunct.

68. 3. κατὰ τῶντ': *to the same effect*.—4. Ἀρτεμισίη: see 7. 99. α 1. εἰπεῖν: *imperat. use*. S. 2013; HA. 957; B. 644; G. 1536.—μοι: *I pray thee*. Ethical dat.

ἐλάχιστα ἀποδεξαμένη. δέσποτα, τὴν δὲ ἐοῦσαν γνώ-  
μην με δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἀποδείκνυσθαι, τὰ τυγχάνω φρο-  
νέουσα ἄριστα ἐς πρήγματα τὰ σά. καὶ τοι τάδε  
λέγω, φείδεο τῶν νεῶν μηδὲ ναυμαχίην ποιέο· οἱ γὰρ  
ἄνδρες τῶν σῶν ἀνδρῶν κρέσσονες τοσοῦτό εἰσι κατὰ  
θάλασσαν ὅσον ἄνδρες γυναικῶν. τί δὲ πάντως δεῖ σε  
ναυμαχίῃσι ἀνακινδυνεύειν; οὐκ ἔχεις μὲν τὰς Ἀθή-  
νας, τῶν περ εἵνεκα ὁρμήθης στρατεύεσθαι, ἔχεις δὲ τὴν  
ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα; ἐμποδὼν δέ τοι ἴσταται οὐδεὶς· οἱ δὲ  
β τοι ἀντέστησαν, ἀπήλλαξαν οὕτω ὥς κείνους ἔπρεπε. τῇ  
δὲ ἐγὼ δοκέω ἀποβήσεσθαι τὰ τῶν ἀντιπολέμων πρήγ-  
ματα, τοῦτο φράσω· ἦν μὲν μὴ ἐπειχθῆς ναυμαχίην  
ποιεόμενος, ἀλλὰ τὰς νέας αὐτοῦ ἔχῃς πρὸς γῇ μένων ἢ  
καὶ προβαίνων ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον, εὐπετέως τοι, 5  
δέσποτα, χωρήσει τὰ νοέων ἐλήλυθας. οὐ γὰρ οἰοί τε  
πολλὸν χρόνον εἰσὶ τοι ἀντέχειν οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλλὰ  
σφεας διασκεδᾶς, κατὰ πόλιν δὲ ἕκαστοι φεύζονται.  
οὔτε γὰρ σῆτος πάρα σφι ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ, ὥς ἐγὼ  
πυνθάνομαι, οὔτε αὐτοὺς οἰκός, ἦν σὺ ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόν-  
νησον ἐλαύνῃς τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν, ἀτρεμειῶν τοὺς ἐκεῖ-

— 4. ἀποδεξαμένη: Dial. § 1. ii. 2.  
— δέ: cp. 7. 141. 23, and ὃ ξείναι  
Ἀθηναῖε, ἡ δ' ἡμετέρη κτέ. 1. 32. 2.  
— ἐοῦσαν: Artemisia implies that  
the rest had not given their real  
opinion; the contrast is suggested  
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 γναυμαχεῖν. ἦν δὲ αὐτίκα ἐπειχθῆς ναυμαχῆσαι, δει-  
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 ὅσοι μὲν ἦσαν εὖνοοι τῇ Ἀρτεμισίῃ, συμφορὴν ἐποιέοντο  
 τοὺς λόγους ὥς κακὸν τι πεισομένης πρὸς βασιλέως,  
 ὅτι οὐκ ἔα ναυμαχίην ποιῆσθαι· οἳ δὲ ἀγαιόμενοι τε  
 καὶ φθονέοιτες αὐτῇ, ἅτε ἐν πρώτοισι τετιμημένης διὰ  
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ἐλάχιστα ἀποδεξαμένη. δέσποτα, τὴν δὲ εὐοῦσαν γνώ-  
μην με δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἀποδείκνυσθαι, τὰ τυγχάνω φρο-  
νέουσα ἄριστα ἐς πρήγματα τὰ σά. καὶ τοι τάδε  
λέγω, φείδεο τῶν νεῶν μηδὲ ναυμαχίην ποιέο· οἱ γὰρ  
ἄνδρες τῶν σῶν ἀνδρῶν κρέσσονες τοσοῦτό εἰσι κατὰ  
θάλασσαν ὅσον ἄνδρες γυναικῶν. τί δὲ πάντως δεῖ σε  
ναυμαχίῃσι ἀνακινδυνεύειν; οὐκ ἔχεις μὲν τὰς Ἀθή-  
νας, τῶν περ εἵνεκα ὁρμήθης στρατεύεσθαι, ἔχεις δὲ τὴν  
ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα; ἐμποδὼν δέ τοι ἴσταται οὐδεὶς· οἱ δὲ  
β τοι ἀντέστησαν, ἀπήλλαξαν οὕτω ὥς κείνους ἔπρεπε. τῇ  
δὲ ἐγὼ δοκέω ἀποβήσεσθαι τὰ τῶν ἀντιπολέμων πρήγ-  
ματα, τοῦτο φράσω· ἦν μὲν μὴ ἐπειχθῆς ναυμαχίην  
ποιεόμενος, ἀλλὰ τὰς νέας αὐτοῦ ἔχῃς πρὸς γῇ μένων ἢ  
καὶ προβαίνων ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον, εὐπετέως τοι,  
δέσποτα, χωρήσει τὰ νοέων ἐλήλυθας. οὐ γὰρ οἰοί τε  
πολλὸν χρόνον εἰσὶ τοι ἀντέχειν οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλλὰ  
σφεας διασκεδᾶς, κατὰ πόλιν δὲ ἕκαστοι φεύξονται.  
οὔτε γὰρ σῆτος πάρα σφι ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ, ὥς ἐγὼ  
πυνθάνομαι, οὔτε αὐτοὺς οἰκός, ἦν σὺ ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόν-  
νησον ἐλαύνῃς τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν, ἀτρεμειῖν τοὺς ἐκεῖ-

— 4. ἀποδεξαμένη: Dial. § 1. ii. 2.  
— δέ: cp. 7. 141. 23, and ὡς ξείνη  
Ἀθηναίε, ἣ δ' ἡμετέρη κτέ. 1. 32. 2.  
— εὐοῦσαν: Artemisia implies that  
the rest had not given their real  
opinion; the contrast is suggested  
by δέ. Cp. 8. 137. 22, 8. 142.  
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τάδε καταδόξας, πρὸς μὲν Εὐβοίῃ σφέας ἐθελοκακεῖν  
ὥς οὐ παρεόντος αὐτοῦ, τότε δὲ αὐτὸς παρεσκευάστο  
θεήσασθαι ναυμαχέοντας.

- 70 Ἐπεὶ δὲ παρήγγελλον ἀναπλεῖν, ἀνῆγον τὰς νέας  
ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα, καὶ παρεκρίθησαν διαταχθέντες  
κατ' ἡσυχίην. τότε μὲν νυν οὐκ ἐξέχρησέ σφι ἡ ἡμέρη  
ναυμαχίην ποιήσασθαι· νύξ γὰρ ἐπεγένετο· οἱ δὲ  
παρασκευάζοντο ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίην. τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας  
εἶχε δέος τε καὶ ἀρρωδίη, οὐκ ἦκιστα δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ  
Πελοποννήσου· ἀρρώδεον δέ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐν Σαλα-  
μῖνι κατήμενοι ὑπὲρ γῆς τῆς Ἀθηναίων ναυμαχεῖν  
μέλλοιεν, νικηθέντες τε ἐν νήσῳ ἀπολαμφθέντες πολιορ-  
κῆσονται, ἀπέντες τὴν ἐωυτῶν ἀφύλακτον· τῶν δὲ 1C  
βαρβάρων ὁ πεζὸς ὑπὸ τὴν παρεούσαν νύκτα ἐπορεύετο  
71 ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον· καίτοι τὰ δυνατὰ πάντα ἐμεμη-  
χάνητο ὅπως κατ' ἡπειρον μὴ ἐσβάλοιν οἱ βάρβαροι.  
ὥς γὰρ ἐπύθοντο τάχιστα Πελοποννήσιοι τοὺς ἀμφὶ  
Λεωνίδην ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι τετελευτηκέναι, συνδραμόν-  
τες ἐκ τῶν πολλῶν ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἵζοντο, καὶ σφι 5

62. 8. — 12. τότε δέ: not parallel  
in construction to the μὲν-clause.

THE PERSIAN FLEET PUTS OUT  
FOR SALAMIS. THE DISMAY  
OF THE PELOPONNESIANS (CC.  
70-71)

70. 4. οἱ δέ: cp. 8. 40. 10. —  
9. μέλλοιεν: for the opt. in a causal  
clause, see S. 2242; HA. 925; B.  
598; G. 1506. The parallel δέ-  
clause is left independent: *they*

*feared because the barbarian had  
started on his march, while they  
(as they reflected) were going to  
be shut up, etc.* — 10. ἀπέντες: this  
expresses the result of ἀπολαμ-  
φθέντες πολιορκῆσονται, while the  
*being shut up* is the result of the  
condit. νικηθέντες. — 11. ὑπὸ τὴν  
παρεούσαν νύκτα: see Syn. § 5.  
For the imperf. ἐπορεύετο with such  
a temporal phrase, see GS. 206.

71. 1. καίτοι: *and yet*. It is

ἐπὴν στρατηγὸς Κλεόμβροτος ὁ Ἀναξανδρίδew, Λew  
 νίδew δὲ ἀδελφεός. ἰζόμενοι δὲ ἐν τῷ Ἴσθμῳ καὶ  
 συγχώσαντες τὴν Σκιρωνίδα ὁδόν, μετὰ τοῦτο ὥς σφι  
 ἔδοξε βουλευομένοισι, οἰκοδόμεον διὰ τοῦ Ἴσθμοῦ τεῖ-  
 χος. ἅτε δὲ ἐουσέων μυριάδων πολλέων καὶ παντὸς 10  
 ἀνδρὸς ἐργαζομένου ἦνετο τὸ ἔργον· καὶ γὰρ λίθοι  
 καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα καὶ φορμοὶ ψάμμου πλήρεις  
 ἐσεφορέοντο, καὶ ἐλίννον οὐδένα χρόνον οἱ βοηθή-  
 72σαντες ἐργαζόμενοι, οὔτε νυκτὸς οὔτε ἡμέρης. οἱ δὲ  
 βοηθήσαντες ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμόν πανδημεὶ οἶδε ἦσαν Ἑλλή-  
 νων, Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε καὶ Ἀρκάδες πάντες καὶ Ἡλείοι  
 καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Σικυώνιοι καὶ Ἐπιδαύριοι καὶ Φλιά-  
 σιοι καὶ Τροιζήνιοι καὶ Ἑρμιονεῖς. οὗτοι μὲν ἦσαν οἱ 5  
 βοηθήσαντες καὶ ὑπεραρρωδέοντες τῇ Ἑλλάδι κινδυ-  
 νεύουσα· τοῖσι δὲ ἄλλοισι Πελοποννησίοισι ἔμελε  
 οὐδέν. Ὀλύμπια δὲ καὶ Κάρνεια παροίχῃκει ἤδη.

implied that the fear was ground-  
 less. — 6. *Λewνίδew δέ*: see 8. 23.  
 11. — 8. *Σκιρωνίδα*: for a consid-  
 erable distance the road passed  
 along a narrow ledge with a moun-  
 tain wall on one side, and a de-  
 scent of 600 or 700 feet on the  
 other; it was therefore very easy  
 to block it up. — 9. *τεῖχος*: ac-  
 cording to Diod. Sic. 11. 16 the  
 wall ran "for forty stades from  
 Lechaëum as far as Cenchreæ."  
 The remains are still to be seen.  
 — 11. *ἦνετο*: was coming to a  
 completion. — 12. *ξύλα*: for pali-  
 sades.

THE PELOPONNESIAN STATES THAT  
 TOOK PART IN THE WORK.  
 THE ORIGIN OF THESE RACES  
 (CC. 72-73)

72. 3. *Ἀρκάδες πάντες*: Tegea  
 and Orchomenus were the only  
 Arcadian states present at Plataea  
 (9. 28. 7, 13); at Thermopylae  
 there were also some Mantineans  
 and others (7. 202). — 6. *Ἑλλάδι*:  
 for the dat. instead of the gen. cp.  
*περιέδισα c. dat.*, and *περὶ ἐωυτῷ*  
*δαιμαίνοντα* 3. 35. 16, 8. 74. 5.—  
 8. *Ὀλύμπια κτέ.*: these feasts had  
 delayed the march of the full force

Σαλαμῖνι, τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν κινδυνεύσει βασιλεὺς <sup>20</sup>  
 ἀποβαλεῖν. τὴν δὲ ὄρτην ταύτην ἄγουσι Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἀνὰ πάντα ἔτεα τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ, καὶ αὐτῶν τε  
 ὁ βουλόμενος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων μυεῖται· καὶ  
 τὴν φωνὴν τῆς ἀκούεις ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ὄρτῃ ἰακχάζουσι.  
 πρὸς ταῦτα εἰπεῖν Δημάρητον· Σίγα τε καὶ μηδεὶν <sup>25</sup>  
 ἄλλω τὸν λόγον τοῦτον εἶπης. ἦν γάρ τοι ἐς βασιλέα  
 ἀνευειχθῇ τὰ ἔπεα ταῦτα, ἀποβαλεῖς τὴν κεφαλὴν, καὶ  
 σε οὔτε ἐγὼ δυνήσομαι ῥύσασθαι οὔτ' ἄλλος ἀνθρώπων  
 οὐδὲ εἷς. ἀλλ' ἐχ' ἥσυχος, περὶ δὲ στρατιῆς τῆσδε  
 θεοῖσι μελήσει. τὸν μὲν δὴ ταῦτα παραινεῖν, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ <sup>30</sup>  
 κονιορτοῦ καὶ τῆς φωνῆς γενέσθαι νέφος καὶ μεταρσιω-

the divine manifestation represented by *κονιορτόν* l. 6. — 21. *ὄρτην*: the great Eleusinian festival occurred every year in the month Boedromion and lasted several days. On the 19th of the month the great procession took place, followed at night in Eleusis by the celebration of the mysteries, in part consisting of dramatic scenes and tableaux, representing the story of Demeter and Persephone, *the mother and daughter*. It is often assumed that the marvel described by Dicaeus occurred on the day before the battle, which would fix the date of Salamis on the 20th of Boedromion, *i.e.* about the 22d September. As a matter of fact Hdt. does not indicate when the vision was seen. It was *when the Attic*

*land was being ravaged by the army of Xerxes* (l. 3), and before the battle (l. 20). Probably Hdt. inserts the story here because in ch. 64 he has told of another marvel, the earthquake, and of the assistance hoped for from the Aeacidae, which suggests that given by the Eleusinian deities. The very abruptness with which the story begins and the lack of chronological connection indicates that the reason for its insertion here is the one indicated (Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.* 2. 704). Cp. note on 8. 26. 6. — 29. *ἔχ' ἥσυχος*: cp. *κάρτ' ἂν εἶχον ἡσυχως* Eur. *Suppl.* 305. — *στρατιῆς τῆσδε*: on the omission of the article, see Syn. § 8. 6. — 30. *ἐκ*: *after*. — 31. *μεταρσιωθέν*: *raised aloft*. Aor. pass. part.

θὲν φέρεσθαι ἐπὶ Σαλαμῖνος ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. οὕτω δὲ αὐτὸς μαθεῖν ὅτι τὸ ναυτικὸν τὸ Ξέρξεω ἀπολείσθαι μέλλοι. ταῦτα μὲν Δίκαιος ὁ Θεοκύδεος ἔλεγε, Δημαρχίου τε καὶ ἄλλων μαρτύρων καταπτόμενος.

- 66 Οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸν Ξέρξεω ναυτικὸν στρατὸν ταχθέντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ Τρηχίνος θεησάμενοι τὸ τρῶμα τὸ Λακωνικὸν διέβησαν ἐς τὴν Ἰστιαίην, ἐπισχόντες ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἔπλεον δι' Εὐρίπου, καὶ ἐν ἐτέρησι τρισὶ ἡμέρησι ἐγένοντο ἐν Φαλήρῳ. ὥς μὲν ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, οὐκ ἔλασσονες ἐόντες ἀριθμὸν ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας κατὰ τε ἡπειρον καὶ τῇσι νηυσὶ ἀπικόμενοι, ἣ ἐπὶ

THE PERSIAN FLEET ARRIVES AT PHALERUM. AFTER A CONSULTATION WITH THE GENERALS XERXES DECIDES UPON A NAVAL BATTLE, IN SPITE OF THE OPPOSITION OF ARTEMISIA (CC. 66-69)

66. 1. The movements of the Persian fleet are taken up from ch. 25. — 3. *ἡμέρας τρεῖς*: on the day after the fall of Leonidas the Persian fleet sailed to Histiaea (8. 23). The next day was devoted to sight-seeing at Thermopylae (8. 25). If the day of their return to Histiaea (8. 25. 12) is not included in the three days' stop here mentioned, the arrival of the fleet at Athens took place at the end of the ninth day after the taking of Thermopylae. Accord-

ing to Busolt's reckoning this was about Sept. 9. — 5. *Φαλήρῳ*: the Peiraeus was not at this time the chief harbor of Athens. Cp. *Φαλήρου*, τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν ἐπίνειον τότε τῶν Ἀθηναίων 6. 116. 7. — *μὲν*: see Syn. § 26. a. — 6. *ἐλάσσονες*: according to previous statements the Persians had lost 400 ships in the storm at Sepias (7. 190), 200 in the storm off Euboea (8. 7, 14), and 45 on the first day at Artemisium (7. 194, 8. 11). This makes a total loss of 645 exclusive of the large number disabled on the second and third days at Artemisium (8. 14, 16). It is of course utterly absurd to suppose that these losses could have been made up by the Islands. Their contingents would be small (cp. 8. 46), and seventeen ships from

75 τας ἀμύνεσθαι. ἐνθαῦτα Θεμιστοκλῆς ὡς ἐσσοῦται τῇ γνώμῃ ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, λαθὼν ἐξέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου, ἐξελθὼν δὲ πέμπει ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ Μήδων ἄνδρα πλοῖω, ἐντειλάμενος τὰ λέγειν χρεόν, τῷ οὐνομα μὲν ἦν Σίκιννος, οἰκέτης δὲ καὶ παιδαγωγὸς ἦν τῶν Θεμιστοκλέος παίδων· τὸν δὲ ὕστερον τούτων τῶν πρηγματῶν Θεμιστοκλῆς Θεσπιέα τε ἐποίησε, ὡς ἐπεδέκοντο οἱ Θεσπιεῖς πολιήτας, καὶ χρήμασι ὄλβιον. ὁς τότε πλοῖω ἀπικόμενος ἔλεγε πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν βαρβάρων τάδε· Ἐπεμψέ με στρατηγὸς ὁ Ἀθηναίων<sup>10</sup> λάθρῃ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων (τυγχάνει γὰρ φρονέων τὰ βασιλέος καὶ βουλόμενος μᾶλλον τὰ ὑμέτερα κατύπερθε γίνεσθαι ἢ τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρήγματα) φράσσοντα ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες δρησμὸν βουλευόνται καταρρωδηκότες, καὶ νῦν παρέχει κάλλιστον ὑμέας ἔργον ἀπάντων ἐξεργά-<sup>15</sup>σασθαι, ἣν μὴ περιίδητε διαδράντας αὐτούς. οὕτε γὰρ ἀλλήλοισι ὁμοφρονέουσι οὐτ' ἔτι ἀντιστήσονται ὑμῶν, πρὸς ἐωντούς τε σφέας ὄψεσθε ναυμαχέοντας

because their homes would be at the mercy of the enemy if the fleet withdrew to the Isthmus. Cp. Αἰγινήται δὲ καὶ Μεγαρεῖς τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἀνεπλήρουν· οὗτοι γὰρ ἐδόκουν εἶναι ναυτικώτατοι μετὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ μάλιστα φιλοτιμήσεσθαι διὰ τὸ μόνους τῶν Ἑλλήνων μηδεμίαν ἔχειν καταφυγὴν, εἰ τι συμβαίῃ πταῖσμα κατὰ τὴν συμμαχίαν Diod. Sic. II. 18. 2.

75. 1. ἐσσοῦντο τῇ γνώμῃ: cp. γνώμησι νικᾶν 3. 82. 13. — 2. λαθὼν ἐξέρχεται: GMT. 893. — 7. ἐποίησε:

had him made. — ἐπεδέκοντο: the Thespians lost 700 hoplites at Thermopylae (7. 202, 222). Only 1800 citizens were left at the time of the battle of Plataea (9. 30). — 9. τότε: in contrast to ὕστερον 1. 7. — 15. παρέχει: it is possible; c. dat. 8. 8. 8, 8. 30. 7. — 16. περιίδητε διαδράντας: permit their escape. The aor. partic. denotes the simple occurrence of the act. GMT. 148. Cp. 7. 168. 6 for pres. partic., 7. 16. a 6 for pres. infin. with περιωρᾶν. GMT. 903. 6. — 18. ἐωντούς: = ἄλ-

δεινὸν μαιμῶντα, δοκεῦντ' ἀνὰ πάντα πιθέσθαι.  
 Χαλκὸς γὰρ χαλκῷ συμμίζεται, αἵματι δ' Ἄρης  
 πόντον φοινίξει. τότε' ἐλεύθερον Ἑλλάδος ἤμαρ 10  
 εὐρύοπα Κρονίδης ἐπάγει καὶ πότνια Νίκη.

ἐς τοιαῦτα μὲν καὶ οὕτω ἐναργέως λέγοντι Βάκιδι ἀντι-  
 λογίας χρησμῶν περί οὔτε αὐτὸς λέγειν τολμῶ οὔτε  
 παρ' ἄλλων ἐνδέκομαι.

78 Τῶν δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγῶν ἐγίνετο ὠθισμὸς  
 λόγων πολλός. ᾗδεσαν δὲ οὐκ ὅτι σφέας περιεκν-  
 κλοῦντο τῇσι νηυσὶ οἱ βάρβαροι, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ τῆς ἡμέ-  
 ρης ὥρων αὐτοὺς τεταγμένους, ἐδόκεον κατὰ χώραν  
 79 εἶναι. συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐξ Αἰγίνης  
 διέβη Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος μὲν,

Theognis 153. — 8. *πιθέσθαι*: the reading is corrupt. — 12. *ἐς τοιαῦτα κτ.*: the passage is difficult. Does *τοιαῦτα* refer to the verses or to events (? *πρήγματα* or *ρήματα* in 1. 3)? Does *ἐς τοιαῦτα* belong with *λέγειν* (cp. 9. 43. 3, 4, 11; 7. 130. 13) or should we insert *ἐσβλέψας* from 1. 3 (cp. Stein)? Is Βάκιδι a dat. of interest (cp. *ποιήσαντι Φρυνίχῃ δρᾶμα ἐς δάκρυα ἔπεσε τὸ θέητρον* 6. 21. 10) or does it depend upon *ἀντιλογίας*? Should we retain *ἀντιλογίης*, and, if so, does it depend upon *περί*, or upon *οὐδ' ἔν* (Stein) to be supplied as the object of *λέγειν*? *ἀντιλογίας* would give a common object for *λέγειν* and *ἐνδέκομαι*; the latter, indeed, might take an infin. *λέγειν*, but *παρ'*

*ἄλλων* suggests that a substantive should be the object, possibly τὸ *λέγειν περί* (Abicht). Translate, *when Bacis speaks with reference to such matters and so clearly I do not myself dare to utter arguments against oracles* (cp. *χρησμοῖσι ἀντιλέγειν*, 1. 1), *nor do I permit them to others (accept them from others)*. This whole chapter is bracketed by Krüger, Gomperz, and Kallenberg.

78. 2. *περικυκλοῦντο*: for pres. of the direct form.

79. 1. *συνεστηκότων*: *being at strife*. Cp. 8. 27. 23. — 2. Ἀριστείδης: Aristides had been banished in 482 B.C., but on account of the Persian invasion a general pardon of those in exile had been

κατεῖχόν τε μέχρι Μουνυχίης πάντα τὸν πορθμὸν τῆσι νηυσί. τῶνδε εἵνεκα ἀνῆγον τὰς νέας, ἵνα δὴ τοῖσι Ἕλλησι μὴδὲ φυγεῖν ἐξῆ, ἀλλ' ἀπολαμφθέντες ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι δοῖεν τίσιν τῶν ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ ἀγωνισμάτων. ἐς δὲ τὴν νησίδα τὴν Ψυττάλειαν καλεομένην ἀπεβίβαζον τῶν Περσέων τῶνδε εἵνεκα, ὥς ἐπεὰν γίνηται ναυμαχία, ἐνθαῦτα μάλιστα ἐξοισομένων τῶν τε ἀνδρῶν καὶ τῶν ναηγίων (ἐν γὰρ δὴ πόρῳ [τῆς] ναυμαχίης τῆς μελλούσης ἔσσεσθαι ἔκειτο ἡ νῆσος), ἵνα τοὺς μὲν περιποιέωσι, τοὺς δὲ διαφθείρῳσι. ἐποίεον δὲ σιγῇ ταῦτα, ὥς μὴ πυνθανοῖατο οἱ ἐναντίοι. οἱ μὲν δὲ ταῦτα τῆς νυκτὸς οὐδὲν ἀποκοιμηθέντες παραρτέοντο.

77 Χρησιμοῖσι δὲ οὐκ ἔχω ἀντιλέγειν ὥς οὐκ εἰσὶ ἀληθεῖς, οὐ βουλόμενος ἐναργέως λέγοντας πειρᾶσθαι καταβάλλειν, ἐς τοιαῶδε ῥήματα ἐσβλέψας.

Ἄλλ' ὅταν Ἀρτέμιδος χρυσαόρου ἱερὸν ἀκτὴν νηυσὶ γεφυρώσωσι καὶ εἰναλίην Κυνόσουραν, ἐλπίδι μαινομένη λιπαρὰς πέρσαντες Ἀθήνας, δῖα Δίκη σβέσσει κρατερὸν Κόρον, Ὀβριος υἱόν,

σουραν: supposed to be the long point of Salamis stretching eastward toward Psyttaleia. There was a Cynosura at Marathon. Keos is not known. — 15. ἐξοισομένων: cp. 8. 49. 12. — 16. πόρῳ: if the Greeks attempted to escape as reported, the island would be in the center of the fight. πόρος is either a *way of passing*, as the *ford* of a river, or a *strait*. Here it may be either the place over

which the battle was to rage backward and forward, or the *strait* (picturesquely viewed) between the two lines of ships.

77. 3. ῥήματα: MSS. πρήγματα. — 4. Ἀρτέμιδος . . . ἀκτὴν: the peninsula of Munychia. — 5. γεφυρώσωσι: usually with accus. of place bridged, here of the points connected. — 7. υἱόν: cp. ὕβριν κόρον ματέρα Pindar, *Ol.* 13. 10; but τίκτε κόρος ὕβριν Solon, *Fr.* 8;



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ἔξωστρακισμένος δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, τὸν ἐγὼ νενόμικα, πυνθανόμενος αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον, ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι ἐν Ἀθήνησι καὶ δικαιοτάτον. οὗτος ὦν ἦρ στὰς 5 ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον ἔξεκαλείτο Θεμιστοκλέα, ἔοντα μὲν ἑωτῷ οὐ φίλον, ἐχθρὸν δὲ τὰ μάλιστα· ὑπὸ δὲ μεγάλ-θεος τῶν παρεόντων κακῶν λήθην ἐκείνων ποιούμενος ἔξεκαλείτο, θέλων αὐτῷ συμμῖξαι. προακηκόει δὲ ὅτι σπεύδοιεν οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἀνάγειν τὰς νέας πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμόν. ὥς δὲ ἐξῆλθέ οἱ Θεμιστοκλῆς, ἔλεγε Ἀριστείδης τάδε· Ἡμέας στασιάζειν χρεόν ἐστι ἐν τε τῷ ἄλλῳ καιρῷ καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῷδε περὶ τοῦ ὀκότερος ἡμέων πλέω ἀγαθὰ τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται. λέγω δέ 15 τοι ὅτι ἴσον ἐστὶ πολλά τε καὶ ὀλίγα λέγειν περὶ 15 ἀποπλόου τοῦ ἐνθεύτεν Πελοποννησίοισι. ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτόπτης τοι λέγω γενόμενος ὅτι νῦν οὐδ' ἦν θέλωσι Κορίνθιοί τε καὶ αὐτὸς Εὐρυβιάδης οἰοί τε ἔσονται ἐκπλῶσαι· περιεχόμεθα γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων κύκλῳ.

voted (Plut. *Them.* 11). Plutarch, *Arist.* 8, says that the vote was passed while Xerxes was marching through Thessaly and Boeotia; and, unless the Athenians were continuing their civil government at Salamis, it is clear that it must have been at least three weeks before the battle (cp. 8. 52). Hdt. does not expressly state that Aristides is just returning from exile, though προακηκόει in l. 9 would imply that he was ignorant of conditions at Salamis. In chap. 95 he takes charge of the

land forces of the Athenians. — 3. νενόμικα: *I have come to the conclusion.* Cp. 7. 153. 20. — 5. στὰς ἐπὶ: cp. καταστάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας 3. 46. 2. See Syn. § 5. — 8. ἐκείνων: the evils implied in ἐχθρόν. — 9. συμμῖξαι: *infrans.* Cp. 8. 58. 4. — 13. τοῦ: this belongs to the whole clause that follows. — 19. περιεχόμεθα: we are not told by what way A. came (though cp. 8. 81. 2). He might have passed in south of Psytaleia without seeing that there was a blockade on the west also.

80 ἀλλ' ἐσελθὼν σφι ταῦτα σήμνηνον. ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο τοι-  
 σίδε· Κάρτα τε χρηστὰ διακελεύεαι καὶ εὖ ἡγγεϊλας·  
 τὰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐδεόμην γενέσθαι, αὐτὸς αὐτόπτης γενό-  
 μενος ἦκεις. ἴσθι γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέο τὰ ποιούμενα ὑπὸ  
 Μήδων. ἔδει γάρ, ὅτε οὐκ ἐκόντες ἤθελον ἐς μάχην 5  
 κατίστασθαι οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀέκοντας παραστήσασθαι.  
 σὺ δὲ ἐπεὶ περ ἦκεις χρηστὰ ἀπαγγέλλων, αὐτὸς σφι  
 ἄγγειλον. ἦν γὰρ ἐγὼ αὐτὰ λέγω, δόξω πλάσας λέγειν  
 καὶ οὐ πείσω ὥς οὐ ποιούντων τῶν βαρβάρων ταῦτα.  
 ἀλλὰ σφι σήμνηνον αὐτὸς παρελθὼν ὥς ἔχει. ἐπεὰν δὲ 10  
 σιμήνης, ἦν μὲν πείθωνται, [ταῦτα δὴ τὰ κάλλιστα,]  
 ἦν δὲ αὐτοῖσι μὴ πιστὰ γένηται, ὅμοιον ἡμῖν ἔσται·  
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι διαδρῆσονται, εἴ περ περιεχόμεθα πανταχό-  
 81 θεν, ὥς σὺ λέγεις. ταῦτα ἔλεγε παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀριστεί-  
 δης, φάμενος ἐξ Αἰγίνης τε ἦκειν καὶ μόγις ἐκπλῶσαι  
 λαθὼν τοὺς ἐπορμέοντας· περιέχεσθαι γὰρ πᾶν τὸ  
 στρατόπεδον τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν τῶν Ξέρξεω·  
 παραρτεῖσθαί τε συνεβούλενε ὥς ἀλεξισομένους. καὶ 5  
 ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἶπας μετεστῆκει, τῶν δὲ αὐτῆς ἐγίνετο  
 λόγων ἀμφισβασίη· οἱ γὰρ πλέονες τῶν στρατηγῶν  
 82 οὐκ ἐπείθοντο τὰ ἐσαγγελλθέντα. ἀπιστεόντων δὲ τού-  
 των ἦκε τριήρης ἀνδρῶν Τηνίων αὐτομολέουσα, τῆς

80. 2. χρηστά: referring to  
 79. 12. — 3. γάρ: explaining εὖ.  
 The antecedent of the relative  
 clause depends upon αὐτόπτης. —  
 4. ἐξ ἐμέο: sc. ὄντα or ποιούμενα.  
 Cp. 8. 8. 19. — 5. ἐκόντες ἤθελον:  
 they would not of their own free  
 will. — 6. ἀέκοντας παραστήσασθαι:

to compel their presence. — 9. ὥς  
 οὐ κτέ.: because in their opinion  
 the Barbarians are not doing this.  
 — 11. ταῦτα . . . κάλλιστα: cp. 8.  
 62. 3. — 13. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι: for they  
 will not go on with their retreat.  
 81. 2. ἐκπλῶσαι λαθὼν: for the  
 more common ἔλαθε ἐκπλώσας.

ἦρχε ἀνὴρ Παναίτιος ὁ Σωσιμένεος, ἥ περ δὴ ἔφερε  
τὴν ἀληθείην πᾶσαν. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον ἐνεγράφη-  
σαν Τήνιοι ἐν Δελφοῖσι ἐς τὸν τρίποδα ἐν τοῖσι τὸν 5  
βάρβαρον κατελοῦσι. σὺν δὲ ὧν ταύτῃ τῇ νηὶ τῇ  
αὐτομολησάσῃ ἐς Σαλαμῖνα καὶ τῇ πρότερον ἐπ' Ἀρτε-  
μίσιον τῇ Δημνίῃ ἐξεπληροῦτο τὸ ναυτικὸν τοῖσι Ἑλ-  
λησι ἐς τὰς ὀγδῶκοντα καὶ τριηκοσίας νέας· δύο γὰρ  
δὴ νεῶν τότε κατέδει ἐς τὸν ἀριθμόν. 10

82. 3. ἀνὴρ: this is unusual in prose without additional defining words. Cp. 8. 46. 14. — 5. τρίποδα: according to 9. 81 one tenth of the spoils taken in the battle of Plataea was dedicated at Delphi in the form of a golden tripod standing upon three bronze serpents, so intertwined that Hdt. in 9. 81. 4 speaks of the *τρικάρηνος ὄφης*. This monument was taken to Constantinople by Constantine, and is still preserved. Upon the column Pausanias, the Greek general at Plataea, had the arrogance to inscribe the following distich: Ἑλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων, | Πανσανίας Φοῖβῳ μνήμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε. "This distich the Lacedaemonians at once removed from the tripod, and inscribed the names of all the states which had united in overthrowing the barbarian, and made the dedication" (Thuc. 1. 132. 2). The inscription contains all the names of the states mentioned by Hdt.

as present at the battles of Thermopylae, Artemisium, Salamis, and Plataea, except the Locrians (7. 203. 2, 8. 1. 11), Seriphians (8. 46. 18), Crotonians (8. 47. 5), Lemnians (8. 82. 8), Paleans (9. 28. 23), Phocians (7. 203. 2), and Mantineans (7. 202. 3). From another tenth of the Plataean spoils there was dedicated at Olympia a bronze Zeus (9. 81. 6) upon the base of which the Greek states were also inscribed (Paus. 5. 23). The names are the same as on the Delphian column except for the omission of the Thespians, Eretrians, Leucadians, and Siphnians. — 8. Δημνίῃ: see 8. 11. 14. — 9. τὰς: *the* 380 suggested by the 378 of 8. 48. 6. — 10. τότε: this refers to the time when the 378 ships were counted on gathering at Salamis (8. 42-48). As a matter of fact the Lemnian ship was then present, having deserted at Artemisium. — κατέδει: subject τὸ ναυτικόν.

- 83 Τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλλήσι ὡς πιστὰ δὴ τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν τῶν  
 Τηνίων ῥήματα, παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ναυμαχῆσόντες.  
 ἡὼς τε δὴ διέφαινε καὶ οἱ σύλλογον τῶν ἐπιβατέων  
 ποιησάμενοι, προηγόρευε εὖ ἔχοντα μὲν ἐκ πάντων  
 Θεμιστοκλῆς. τὰ δὲ ἔπεα ἦν πάντα (τὰ) κρέσσω τοῖσι  
 ἥσσοσι ἀντιτιθέμενα, ὅσα δὴ ἐν ἀνθρώπου φύσι καὶ  
 καταστάσι ἐγγίνεται· παραινέσας δὲ τούτων τὰ κρέσσω  
 αἰρεῖσθαι καὶ καταπλέξας τὴν ῥῆσιν, ἐσβαίνειν ἐκέλευε  
 ἐς τὰς νέας.<sup>9</sup> καὶ οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ἐσέβαινον, καὶ ἦκε ἡ  
 ἀπ' Αἰγίνης τριήρης, ἥ κατὰ τοὺς Αἰακίδας ἀπεδήμησε.<sup>10</sup>
- 84 ἐνθαῦτα ἀνῆγον τὰς νέας ἀπάσας οἱ Ἕλληνες. ἀναγο-  
 μένοισι δέ σφι αὐτίκα ἐπεκέατο οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ μὲν  
 δὴ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες [ἐπὶ] πρύμνην ἀνεκρούοντο καὶ  
 ὤκελλον τὰς νέας, Ἀμεινίης δὲ Παλληνεὺς ἀνὴρ Ἀθη-

THE GREEKS PREPARE TO FIGHT.  
 THE BATTLE OF SALAMIS (CC.  
 83-95), WITH DETAILS ABOUT  
 ARTEMISIA (CC. 87-88), THE  
 PHOENICIANS AND IONIANS (C.  
 90), THE AEGINETANS AND  
 ATHENIANS (CC. 91-93), THE  
 CORINTHIANS (C. 94), AND  
 ARISTIDES (C. 95)

83. 1. τῶν Τηνίων: cp. τὸν  
 πάντα Ἀστυάγεος ῥηθέντα λόγον  
 1. 109. 4. — 3. τε δὴ . . . καί:  
 Syn. § 30. 2. c. — ἐπιβατέων: *the*  
*fighting men*, not the crews. —  
 4. προηγόρευε: the preceding οἱ  
 is left without a verb, the rest be-  
 ing forgotten on account of the  
 prominence given to Themistocles.

— εὖ ἔχοντα: with ἐκ πάντων =  
*best of all*. — 7. καταστάσι: *con-*  
*dition*. The "contrasts" in man's  
 condition would include freedom  
 and slavery, in his nature, courage  
 and cowardice. — 8. καταπλέξας:  
 like our *winding up*. — 9. ἦκε:  
 the blockade was thus passed twice  
 from the outside. — 10. Αἰακίδας:  
 see 8. 64. 9.

84. 3. πρύμνην ἀνεκρούοντο:  
*backed water*. Below in line 14  
 and in Ar. *Wasps* 399 without  
 ἐπὶ. Aeschylus says nothing of  
 this hesitation. — 4. Ἀμεινίης: said  
 by Diodorus Siculus (11. 27) and  
 others to be a brother of the poet  
 Aeschylus, who belonged, how-  
 ever, to the Eleusinian deme. Plu-

ναῖος ἐξαναχθεῖς νηὶ ἐμβάλλει. συμπλεκείσης δὲ τῆς 5  
 νεὸς καὶ οὐ δυναμένων ἀπαλλαγῆναι, οὕτω δὴ οἱ ἄλλοι  
 Ἀμεειῶν βοηθέοντες συνέμισγον. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὕτω  
 λέγουσι τῆς ναυμαχίης γενέσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν, Αἰγινῆται  
 δὲ τὴν κατὰ τοὺς Λιακίδας ἀποδημήσασαν ἐς Αἶγιναν,  
 ταύτην εἶναι τὴν ἄρξασαν. λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὥς 10  
 φάσμα σφί γυναικὸς ἐφάνη, φανείσαν δὲ διακελεύσα-  
 σθαι ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν ἀκούσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατό-  
 πεδον, ὀνειδίσασαν πρότερον τάδε· Ὡ δαιμόνιοι, μέχρι  
 κόσου ἔτι πρῦμνην ἀνακρούσεσθε;

- 85 Κατὰ μὲν δὴ Ἀθηναίους ἐτετάχατο Φοῖνικες (οὗτοι  
 γὰρ εἶχον τὸ πρὸς Ἐλευσῖνός τε καὶ ἐσπέρης κέρας),  
 κατὰ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους Ἴωνες· οὗτοι δ' εἶχον τὸ πρὸς  
 τὴν ἡῶ τε καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ. ἐθελοκάκεον μέντοι αὐτῶν  
 κατὰ τὰς Θεμιστοκλέος ἐντολὰς ὀλίγοι, οἱ δὲ πλείονες 5  
 οὔ. ἔχω μὲν νυν συχῶν οὐνόματα τριητάρχων καταλέ-  
 ξαι τῶν νέας Ἑλληνίδας ἐλόντων, χρήσομαι δὲ αὐτοῖσι  
 οὐδὲν πλὴν Θεομήστορος τε τοῦ Ἀνδροδάμαντος καὶ  
 Φυλάκου τοῦ Ἰστιαίου, Σαμίων ἀμφοτέρων. τοῦδε δὲ

tarch, *Them.* 14, mentions an Ameinias "the Decelean" in connection with the battle.—8. ἀρχήν: cp. ἤρξε δ' ἐμβολῆς Ἑλληνικῇ ναῦς, κάποθραύει πάντα Φοινίσσης νεὸς κόρυμβ' Aesch. *Pers.* 409. The Phoenicians were opposed to the Athenians (85. 1); consequently the evidence of Aeschylus is in favor of the Athenian story. Simonides, Fr. 139, says Democritus of Naxos (8. 43. 13) was the

third to begin.—11. φανείσαν: the constr. changes from ὥς to acc. and infin.—14. κόσου: Dial. § 2. 1.

85. 3. Λακεδαιμονίους: these, with their sixteen ships, would be but a small part of the right wing. Diodorus (11. 18. 2) places the Aeginetans and Megarians on the right. Cp. 8. 91. 2.—9. Σαμίων: the author's stay in Samos would give him a particular interest in these men.

εἵνεκα μέμνημαι τούτων μούνων, ὅτι Θεομήστῳ μὲν <sup>10</sup>  
 διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον Σάμου ἐτυράννευσε καταστησάν-  
 των τῶν Περσέων, Φύλακος δὲ εὐεργέτης βασιλέος  
 ἀνεγράφη καὶ χώρα ἐδωρήθη πολλῇ. οἱ δ' εὐεργέται  
<sup>86</sup> βασιλέος ὁροσάγγαι καλέονται Περσιστί. περὶ μὲν  
 νυν τούτους οὕτω εἶχε· τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῇ  
 Σαλαμῖνι ἐκερατίζετο, αἱ μὲν ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων διαφθει-  
 ρόμεναι, αἱ δὲ ὑπ' Αἰγυπτέων. ἅτε γὰρ τῶν μὲν  
 Ἑλλήνων σὺν κόσμῳ ναυμαχεόντων (καὶ) κατὰ τάξιν, <sup>5</sup>  
 τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οὔτε τεταγμένων ἔτι οὔτε σὺν νόῳ  
 ποιεόντων οὐδέν, ἔμελλε τοιοῦτό σφι συνοίσεσθαι οἶόν  
 περ ἀπέβη. καίτοι ἥσάν γε καὶ ἐγένοντο ταύτην τὴν  
 ἡμέρην μακρῷ ἀμείνονες αὐτοὶ ἐωντῶν ἢ πρὸς Εὐβοίῃ,  
 πᾶς τις προθυμεόμενος καὶ δειμαίνων Ξέρξην, ἐδόκει <sup>10</sup>  
<sup>87</sup> τε ἕκαστος ἐωντὸν θεήσασθαι βασιλέα. κατὰ μὲν δὴ  
 τοὺς ἄλλους οὐκ ἔχω [μετεξετέρους] εἰπεῖν ἀτρεκέως ὥς  
 ἕκαστοι τῶν βαρβάρων ἢ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγωνίζοντο·  
 κατὰ δὲ Ἀρτεμισίην τάδε ἐγένετο, ἀπ' ὧν εὐδοκίμησε  
 μᾶλλον ἔτι παρὰ βασιλεῖ. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐς θόρυβον <sup>5</sup>  
 πολλὸν ἀπίκητο τὰ βασιλέος πρήγματα, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ  
 καιρῷ ἢ νηὺς ἢ Ἀρτεμισίης ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ νεὸς Ἀττικῆς·

86. 5. σὺν κόσμῳ: this corre-  
 sponds to σὺν νόῳ, and κατὰ τάξιν  
 to τεταγμένων; chiastic arrange-  
 ment.—7. ἔμελλε: was bound to.  
 —9. αὐτοὶ ἐωντῶν: the phrase is  
 logically unnecessary since ἢ πρὸς  
 Εὐβοίῃ follows. It serves to  
 strengthen the comparative. Cp.  
 2. 25. 23.—11. ἐωντῶν: obj. of  
 θεήσασθαι. For the aor. infin. cp.

8. 100. 10 and ὁ δὲ πᾶν μᾶλλον  
 δοκέων κείνην αἰτῆσαι 9. 109. 9.  
 Here the pres. infin. would suit  
 the context. See Syn. § 15. 4. c.

87. 3. ἕκαστοι: the plur. gen-  
 erally in reference to each of sev-  
 eral groups, yet here in contrast  
 with an individual, Artemisia.—  
 7. νεὸς Ἀττικῆς: that of Ameinias  
 (8. 84. 4). Cp. 8. 93. 5.—

καὶ ἡ οὐκ ἔχουσα διαφυγεῖν, ἔμπροσθε γὰρ αὐτῆς  
 ᾗσαν ἄλλαι νέες φίλιναι, ἡ δὲ αὐτῆς πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων  
 μάλιστα ἐτύγγανε ἐοῦσα, ἔδοξέ οἱ τότε ποιῆσαι, τὸ καὶ 10  
 συνήνευκε ποιησάσῃ· διωκομένη γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς  
 φέρουσα ἐνέβαλε νηὶ φιλίῃ ἀνδρῶν τε Καλυνδέων καὶ  
 αὐτοῦ ἐπιπλέοντος τοῦ Καλυνδέων βασιλέος Δαμασιθύ-  
 μου. εἰ μὲν καὶ τι νεῖκος πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐγεγόνει ἔτι περὶ  
 Ἑλλήσποντον ἑόντων, οὐ μέντοι ἔχω γε εἰπεῖν, οὔτε εἰ 15  
 ἐκ προνοίης αὐτὰ ἐποίησε, οὔτε εἰ συνεκύρησε ἡ τῶν  
 Καλυνδέων κατὰ τύχην παραπεσοῦσα νηὺς. ὥς δὲ ἐνέ-  
 βαλέ τε καὶ κατέδυσε, εὐτυχίῃ χρησαμένη διπλᾶ ἑωυτὴν  
 ἀγαθὰ ἐργάσατο· ὃ τε γὰρ τῆς Ἀττικῆς νεὸς τριτῆ-  
 ραρχος ὥς εἶδέ μιν ἐμβάλλουσιν νηὶ ἀνδρῶν βαρβά- 20  
 ρων, νομίσας τὴν νέα τὴν Ἀρτεμισίης ἢ Ἑλληνίδα εἶναι  
 ἡ αὐτομολεῖν ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ αὐτοῖσι ἀμύνειν, ἀπο-  
 88 στρέψας πρὸς ἄλλας ἐτράπετο. τοῦτο μὲν τοιοῦτο αὐτῇ

8. καὶ ἡ: Artemisia. See Syn. § 8.

2. The construction changes to ἔδοξέ οἱ in l. 10. — 9. πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μάλιστα: *nearest the enemy*. Cp. πρὸς ἐσπέρης μάλλον 4. 48. 12, and 8. 120. 8; in 9. 68. 6 πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων ἀγχιστα ἐοῦσα. — 11. συνήνευκε: *turned out well*. Cp. 9. 37. 27. In 8. 88. 11 and 7. 8. α 7 the kind of result is indicated by an additional phrase. — γάρ: explanatory of τότε. Cp. l. 5. — 12. φέρουσα: *rushing on*. Cp. 8. 91. 7, 9. 102. 13. — ἀνδρῶν τε κτέ.: the two phrases descriptive of νηὶ are joined by τε . . . καί, though in

different syntactical constructions, the second being a gen. abs. Cp. πυραμῖς λίθου τε ξεστοῦ καὶ ζώων ἐγγεγλυμένων 2. 124. 18. — 14. εἰ μὲν καὶ κτέ.: *now even if there was a quarrel . . . yet I really can not say whether*. — 16. συνεκύρησε: this, with κατὰ τύχην and παραπεσοῦσα, emphasizes the idea of *chance*. — 19. τε: the corresponding καὶ clause is lacking. At the beginning of the next chapter τοῦτο μὲν repeats the first good fortune and the second is introduced by τοῦτο δέ. — 22. αὐτοῖσι: the Greeks.



συνήνεικε γενέσθαι· διαφυγεῖν τε καὶ μὴ ἀπολέσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ συνέβη ὥστε κακὸν ἔργασαμένην ἀπὸ τούτων αὐτὴν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμῆσαι παρὰ Ξέρξῃ. λέγεται γὰρ βασιλέα θεόμενον μαθεῖν τὴν νέα ἐμβαλοῦσαν, καὶ δὴς τινα εἰπεῖν τῶν παρεόντων· Δέσποτα, ὅρᾳς Ἀρτεμισίην ὥς εὖ ἀγωνίζεται καὶ νέα τῶν πολεμίων κατέδυσε; καὶ τὸν ἐπειρέσθαι εἰ ἀληθέως ἐστὶ Ἀρτεμισίης τὸ ἔργον, καὶ τοὺς φάναι, σαφέως τὸ ἐπίσημον τῆς νεὸς ἐπισταμένους· τὴν δὲ διαφθαρεῖσαν ἡπιστάτο εἶναι πολεμίνην. τὰ τε γὰρ ἄλλα, ὡς εἴρηται, αὐτῇ συνήνεικε ἐς εὐτυχίην γενόμενα καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καλυνδικῆς νεὸς μηδένα ἀποσωθέντα κατήγορον γενέσθαι. Ξέρξην δὲ εἰπεῖν λέγεται πρὸς τὰ φραζόμενα· Οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες γεγόνασί μοι γυναῖκες, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἄνδρες. ταῦτα 15 89 μὲν Ξέρξην φασὶ εἰπεῖν. ἐν δὲ τῷ πόνῳ τούτῳ ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου, Ξέρξεω ἑὸν ἀδελφεός, ἀπὸ δὲ ἄλλοι πολλοί τε καὶ ὀνομαστοὶ Περσέων καὶ Μήδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, ὀλίγοι δὲ τινες καὶ Ἑλλήνων· ἅτε γὰρ νεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι, 5 τοῖσι αἱ νέες διεφθείροντο καὶ μὴ ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ ἀπολλύμενοι, ἐς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα διένεον. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων

88. 2. διαφυγεῖν κτέ.: explanatory of τοῦτο. — 9. φάναι: *said yes*. For ἔφασαν of the direct form. — ἐπίσημον: probably a *figure-head*. Cp. 3. 37. 7. The σημήιον on an admiral's ship (see 8. 92. 10) was no doubt a flag. — ἐπιστάμενος: *knowing*, but ἡπιστάτο *believed*. — 12. τό: with the infin. clause, which is parallel to τὰ ἄλλα.

— 14. φραζόμενα: for the present tense, see 8. 83. 1, 7. 209. 20.

89. 1. ἀπὸ μὲν . . . ἀπὸ δέ: cp. 8. 33. 3 and see Syn. § 7. — 2. Ἀριαβίγνης: see 7. 97. 1. — 6. καὶ μὴ κτέ.: this phrase is parallel to the relative clause — *those whose ships were destroyed and who did not perish*. — 7. ἐς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα διένεον: these words are cited in

οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ διεφθάρησαν, νεῖν οὐκ ἐπι-  
 στάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ πρῶται ἐς φυγὴν ἐτράποντο,  
 ἐνθαῦτα αἱ πλείσται διεφθείροντο. οἱ γὰρ ὅπισθε <sup>10</sup>  
 τεταγμένοι, ἐς τὸ πρόσθε τῇσι νηυσὶ παριέναι πειρώ-  
 μενοι ὡς ἀποδεξόμενοι τι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔργον βασιλεῖ,  
<sup>90</sup> τῇσι σφετέρῃσι νηυσὶ φευγούσῃσι περιέπιπτον. ἐγέ-  
 νετο δὲ καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ τούτῳ· τῶν τινες Φοινί-  
 κων, τῶν αἱ νέες διεφθάρατο, ἐλθόντες παρὰ βασιλέα  
 διέβαλλον τοὺς Ἴωνας, ὡς δι' ἐκείνους ἀπολοῖατο αἱ  
 νέες, ὡς προδόντων. συνήνεικε ὦν οὕτω ὥστε Ἴώνων <sup>5</sup>  
 τε τοὺς στρατηγούς μὴ ἀπολέσθαι Φοινίκων τε τοὺς  
 διαβάλλοντας λαβεῖν τοιόνδε μισθόν· ἔτι τούτων ταῦτα  
 λεγόντων ἐνέβαλε νηὶ Ἀττικῇ Σαμοθρηκὴ νηῦς. ἥ τε  
 δὴ Ἀττικὴ κατεδύετο καὶ ἐπιφερομένη Αἰγιναιὴ νηῦς  
 κατέδυσε τῶν Σαμοθρήκων τὴν νέα. ἅτε δὲ εἶοντες <sup>10</sup>  
 ἀκοντισταὶ οἱ Σαμοθρήκες τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἀπὸ τῆς κατα-  
 δυσάσης νεὸς βάλλοντες ἀπήραξαν καὶ ἐπέβησάν τε  
 καὶ ἔσχον αὐτήν. ταῦτα γενόμενα τοὺς Ἴωνας ἐρρύ-  
 σατο· ὡς γὰρ εἶδέ σφεας Ξέρξης ἔργον μέγα ἐργασα-  
 μένους ἐτράπετο πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας οἷα ὑπερλυπεόμενός <sup>15</sup>  
 τε καὶ πάντας αἰτιώμενος, καὶ σφεων ἐκέλευσε τὰς

proof of the view that the Greek fleet was lined along the Salaminian shore, and not across the strait from Salamis to Attica. — 10. οἱ γὰρ ὅπισθε τεταγμένοι: the Persian line was possibly two or three ships deep, but the expression in Aeschylus' *Persians* (366), *στοίχοις τρισὶν ἑκπλοῦς φυλάσσειν*, applies only to those guarding the

outlets. — 13. σφετέρῃσι: reflexive. See Syn. § 10. 3.

90. 2. τῶν τινες Φ.: Syn. § 11. 3.  
 — 5. προδόντων: sc. αὐτῶν. Gen. abs. instead of agreeing with Ἴωνας. Cp. 8. 69. 5. — οὕτω: explained by ἔτι τούτων κτέ. On ὥστε with συνήνεικε, see Syn. § 23. 4. b.  
 — 13. ἔσχον: took possession of.  
 — Ἴωνας: Samothrace was colo-

κεφαλὰς ἀποταμεῖν, ἵνα μὴ αὐτοὶ κακοὶ γενόμενοι τοὺς ἀμείνονας διαβάλλωσι. ὅκως γάρ τινα ἴδοι Ξέρξης τῶν ἑωυτοῦ ἔργον τι ἀποδεικνύμενον ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ, κατήμενος ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῷ ἀντίον Σαλαμῖνος, τὸ καλεῖται Αἰγάλεως, ἀνεπνυθάνετο τὸν ποιήσαντα, καὶ οἱ γραμματισταὶ ἀνέγραφον πατρόθεν τὸν τριήραρχον καὶ τὴν πόλιν. πρὸς δέ τι καὶ προσεβάλετο φίλος ἑὼν Ἀριαράμνης ἀνὴρ Πέρσης παρεὼν τούτου τοῦ Φωινκίου πάθεος.

- 91 Οἱ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας ἐτράποντο · τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων ἐς φυγὴν τραπομένων καὶ ἐκπλεόντων πρὸς τὸ Φάληρον Αἰγινῆται ὑποστάντες ἐν τῷ πορθμῷ ἔργα ἀπεδέξαντο λόγου ἄξια. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ ἐκεραίζον τὰς τε ἀντισταμένας καὶ τὰς φευγούσας τῶν νεῶν, οἱ δὲ Αἰγινῆται τὰς ἐκπλεούσας · ὅκως δέ τινες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διαφύγοιεν, φερόμενοι ἐσέπιπτον ἐς τοὺς Αἰγινήτας. ἐνθαῦτα συνεκύρεον νέες ἥ τε Θεμιστοκλέος διώκουσα νέα, καὶ ἡ Πολυκρίτου τοῦ

nized from Samos (Strabo 457). — 18. ὅκως γάρ: this explains how X. knew that Ionians had sunk the ship. — 20. ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει: cp. ἔδραν γὰρ εἶχε παντὸς εὐαγὴ στρατοῦ, ὑψηλὸν ὄχθον ἄγχι πελαγίας ἁλός Aesch. *Persae* 466 and Ξέρξης μὲν ἄνω καθῆστο . . . , ὥς μὲν Φανόδημος φησιν, ὑπὲρ τὸ Ἡράκλειον, ἣ βραχεὶ πόρῳ διείργεται τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἡ νῆσος · ὥς δ' Ἀκεστόδωρος, ἐν μεθορίῳ τῆς Μεγαρίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν καλουμένων Κεράτων Plut. *Them.* 13. The Heracleum which

Phanodemus refers to was probably near Cape Amphiale. — 22. πατρόθεν: adding the father's name for greater exactness. — 24. προσεβάλετο: *contributed*, a common meaning of συμβάλλομαι. — φίλος ἑὼν: Ἰῶσι seems to have been dropped from the text.

91. 1. οἱ μὲν: those ordered to execute the Phoenicians. — 2. ἐκπλεόντων: *i.e.* out of the sound between Attica and Salamis. — 3. πορθμῷ: between Psyttaleia and Attica.

Κριοῦ ἀνδρὸς Αἰγινήτεω νηὶ ἐμβαλοῦσα Σιδωνίῃ, ἥπερ  
 εἶλε τὴν προφυλάσσουσαν ἐπὶ Σκιαῶθ τὴν Αἰγιναιήν,  
 ἐπ' ἧς ἔπλει Πυθέης ὁ Ἰσχευόου, τὸν οἱ Πέρσαι κατα-  
 κοπέντα ἀρετῆς εἵνεκα εἶχον ἐν τῇ νηὶ ἐκπαγλεόμενοι·  
 τὸν δὴ περιάγουσα ἅμα τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι ἦλω νηὺς ἡ  
 Σιδωνίῃ, ὥστε Πυθέην οὕτω σωθῆναι ἐς Αἶγιναν. ὥς  
 δὲ ἐσείδε τὴν νέαν τὴν Ἀττικὴν ὁ Πολύκριτος, ἔγνω τὸ  
 σημήιον ἰδὼν τῆς στρατηγίδος, καὶ βώσας τὸν Θεμισ-  
 στοκλέα ἐπεκερτόμησε ἐς τῶν Αἰγινητέων τὸν μηδισμὸν  
 ὀνειδίζων. ταῦτα μὲν νυν νηὶ ἐμβαλὼν ὁ Πολύκριτος  
 ἀπέρριψε ἐς Θεμιστοκλέα· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι τῶν αἰ νέες  
 περιεγέγοντο φεύγοντες ἀπίκοντο ἐς Φάληρον ὑπὸ τὸν  
 93 πεζὸν στρατόν. ἐν δὲ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ ταύτῃ ἤκουσαν  
 Ἑλλήνων ἄριστα Αἰγινῆται, ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀνδρῶν  
 δὲ Πολύκριτός τε ὁ Αἰγινήτης καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Εὐμήνης τε  
 ὁ Ἀναγυράσιος καὶ Ἀμεινίης Παλληνεύς, ὃς καὶ Ἀρτε-  
 μισίην ἐπεδίωξε. εἰ μὲν νυν ἔμαθε ὅτι ἐν ταύτῃ πλέοις  
 Ἀρτεμισίῃ, οὐκ ἂν ἐπαύσατο πρότερον ἢ εἰλέ μιν ἡ  
 καὶ αὐτὸς ἦλω. τοῖσι γὰρ Ἀθηναίων τριηράρχοις  
 παρεκεκέλευστο, πρὸς δὲ καὶ ἄεθλον ἔκειτο μύριαι δραχ-  
 μαί, ὃς ἂν μιν ζῶν ἔλῃ· δεινὸν γάρ τι ἐποιέοντο  
 γυναῖκα ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας στρατεύεσθαι. αὕτη μὲν δὴ,  
 ὥς πρότερον εἴρηται, διέφυγε· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι,  
 τῶν αἰ νέες περιεγέγονεσαν, ἐν τῷ Φαλήρῳ.

92. 3. Κριοῦ: referred to in 6.  
 50, 73 as prominent among the  
 Aeginetans.—ἥπερ: *the very one*  
*which*. See 7. 179 f.—11. ἐς:  
*with reference to*.—14. ὑπό:  
*under the protection of*.

93. 1. ἤκουσαν: *were spoken*  
*of*.—4. Ἀναγυράσιος: of the  
 deme Anagyrus.—Ἀμεινίης: see  
 8. 84. 4.—5. ταύτῃ: as if τὴν  
 νηὺν τὴν Ἀρτεμισίης preceded.  
 —9. ὃς: *anteced. sc. τοῦτω*.

94 Ἀδεΐμαντον δὲ τὸν Κορινθίων στρατηγὸν λέγουσι Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς, ὥς συνέμισγον αἱ νέες, ἐκπλαγέντα τε καὶ ὑπερδεΐσαντα, τὰ ἱστία ἀειράμενον οἷχεσθαι φεύγοντα, ἰδόντας δὲ τοὺς Κορινθίους τὴν στρατηγίδα φεύγουσαν ὡσαύτως οἷχεσθαι. ὥς δὲ ἄρα 5 φεύγοντας γίνεσθαι τῆς Σαλαμινίης κατὰ τὸ ἱρόν Ἀθηναίης Σκιράδος, περιπίπτει σφι κέλητα θείῃ πομπῇ, τὸν οὔτε πέμψαντα φανῆναι οὐδένα, οὔτε τι τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς στρατιῆς εἰδόσι προσφέρεσθαι τοῖσι Κορινθίοισι. τῇδε δὲ συμβάλλονται εἶναι θεῖον τὸ πρῆγμα. ὥς γὰρ 10 ἀγχοῦ γενέσθαι τῶν νεῶν, τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ κέλητος λέγειν τάδε. Ἀδεΐμαντε, σὺ μὲν ἀποστρέψας τὰς νέας ἐς φυγὴν ὀρμησαι καταπροδοὺς τοὺς Ἕλληνας. οἱ δὲ καὶ δὴ νικῶσι ὅσον αὐτοὶ ἡρώντο ἐπικρατῆσαι τῶν ἐχθρῶν. ταῦτα λεγόντων ἀπιστεῖν γὰρ τὸν Ἀδεΐμαντον, αὐτίς 15 τάδε λέγειν, ὥς αὐτοὶ οἰοί τε εἶεν ἀγόμενοι ὁμηροὶ ἀποθνήσκειν, ἣν μὴ νικῶντες φαίνωνται οἱ Ἕλληνες. οὕτω δὴ ἀποστρέψαντα τὴν νέα αὐτόν τε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοισι ἐλθεῖν ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον.

94. 3. τὰ ἱστία: usually left on land when a battle was to be fought. — 6. γίνεσθαι: inf. in a subord. clause in indirect narration. Cp. φανῆναι etc. Syn. § 24. ii. 2. — Σαλαμινίης: sc. γῆς. The gen. depends upon κατὰ . . . Σκιράδος. — ἱρόν: the position of the temple is uncertain. It is variously placed at the southern, north-eastern, and northwestern points. Hdt. does not explain how the

Corinthians escaped the blockade. — 8. οὔτε τι κτέ.: and which approached the C.'s knowing nothing etc. τόν is object of πέμψαντα and subject of προσφέρεσθαι. The second οὔτε does not affect the main verb of its clause. — 13. καὶ δὴ: already. Syn. § 33. 1. — 15. λεγόντων: (gen. abs.) since A. did not believe them, when they said this. — 16. οἰοί τε εἶεν: were ready. — 19. ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοισι:



τούτους μὲν τοιαύτη φάτις ἔχει ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, οὐ<sup>20</sup>  
 μέντοι αὐτοί γε Κορίνθιοι ὁμολογέουσι, ἀλλ' ἐν πρώ-  
 τοισι σφέας αὐτοὺς τῆς ναυμαχίης νομίζουσι γενέσθαι.  
 95 μαρτυρεῖ δέ σφι καὶ ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς. Ἀριστείδης δὲ ὁ  
 Λυσιμάχου ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, τοῦ καὶ ὀλίγω τι πρότερον  
 τούτων ἐπεμνήσθην ὡς ἀνδρὸς ἀρίστου, οὗτος ἐν τῷ  
 θορύβῳ τούτῳ τῷ περὶ Σαλαμῖνα γενομένῳ τάδε ἐποίει.  
 παραλαβὼν πολλοὺς τῶν ὀπλιτέων οἱ παρετετάχατο<sup>5</sup>  
 παρὰ τὴν ἀκτὴν τῆς Σαλαμινίης χώρας, γένος ἑόντες  
 Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς τὴν Ψυττάλειαν νῆσον ἀπέβησε ἄγων, οἱ  
 τοὺς Πέρσας τοὺς ἐν τῇ νησίδι ταύτῃ κατεφόνευσαν  
 πάντας.

96 Ὡς δὲ ἡ ναυμαχίη διελέλυτο, κατειρύσαντες ἐς τὴν  
 Σαλαμῖνα οἱ Ἕλληνες τῶν ναυηγίων ὅσα ταύτῃ ἐτύγ-  
 χανε ἔτι ἑόντα, ἔτοιμοι ἦσαν ἐς ἄλλην ναυμαχίην, ἐλπί-  
 ζοντες τῇσι περιεούσησι νηυσὶ ἔτι χρῆσεσθαι βασιλείᾳ.  
 τῶν δὲ ναυηγίων πολλὰ ὑπολαβὼν ἄνεμος ζέφυρος ἔφερε<sup>5</sup>  
 τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἡύονα τὴν καλεομένην Κωλιάδα,

*after it was all over.* — 20. τού-  
 τους μὲν κτέ. : *of these this story is*  
*told.* — 22. σφέας αὐτούς : Syn. § 10.  
 2. b. — τῆς ναυμαχίης : dependent  
 upon ἐν πρώτοισι and = τῶν ναυ-  
 μαχεόντων. — 23. μαρτυρεῖ : cp. the  
 following verses of Simonides : ὦ  
 ξέν' εὐϋδρόν ποτ' ἐναίομεν ἄστυ Κο-  
 ρίνθον | νῦν δ' ἄμμ' Αἴαντος νᾶσος  
 ἔχει Σαλαμῖς | ῥεῖα δὲ Φοινίσσας  
 νῆας καὶ Πέρσας ἐλόντες | καὶ Μή-  
 δους ἱερὰν Ἑλλάδα ῥυσάμεθα Fr.  
 100, and οὗτος Ἀδαιμάντου κείνου  
 τάφος οὗ διὰ βουλάς | Ἑλλάς ἔλεν-

θερίας ἀμφέθετο στέφανον Fr. 103.

95. 8. For Aeschylus' account  
 of this incident, see *Persae* 447 ff.  
 He attributed the exploit to the  
 Greek sailors after their victory.

#### THE FULFILLMENT OF AN ORACLE (C. 96)

96. 1. κατειρύσαντες : *towing*  
*to land.* Cp. ἀν-άγω of put-  
 ting out from shore. — 3. ἐλπίζον-  
 τες : *expecting.* — 6. Κωλιάδα : the  
 promontory was a few miles south  
 of Phalerum ; near by was a temple

ὥστε ἀποπλησθῆναι τὸν χρησμὸν τὸν τε ἄλλον πάντα τὸν περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίης ταύτης εἰρημένον Βάκιδι καὶ Μουσαίῳ, καὶ δὴ καὶ κατὰ τὰ ναυήγια τὰ ταύτῃ ἔξενει-  
χθέντα τὸ εἰρημένον πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι πρότερον τούτων ἰο  
ἐν χρησμῷ Λυσιστράτῳ Ἀθηναίῳ ἀνδρὶ χρησμολόγῳ,  
τὸ ἐλελήθει πάντας τοὺς Ἑλληνας,

Κωλιάδες δὲ γυναῖκες ἐρετμοῖσι φρύξουσι.

τοῦτο δὲ ἔμελλε ἀπελάσαντος βασιλέως ἔσεσθαι.

97 Ξέρξης δὲ ὡς ἔμαθε τὸ γεγονὸς πάθος, δείσας μὴ τις τῶν Ἰόνων ὑποθῆται τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι ἢ αὐτοὶ νοήσωσι πλεῖν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον λύσοντες τὰς γεφύρας καὶ ἀπολαμφθεὶς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ κινδυνεύσῃ ἀπολέσθαι, δρησμὸν ἐβούλευε· θέλων δὲ μὴ ἐπίδηλος εἶναι μήτε 5 τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι μήτε τοῖσι ἑωυτοῦ ἐς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα χῶμα

of Aphrodite Koliae. — 7. τὸν χρησμὸν τὸν τε κτλ.: *χρησμὸν* is sing. though *τε* . . . καὶ introduces two oracles in apposition to it, because Hdt. has in mind particularly (*καὶ δὴ καί*) the second, but suddenly recalls the other. — πάντα: *in full*. The first oracle is that in 8. 77 presumably, though no mention is there made of Museus. Possibly the same oracle was found in both collections. — 10. τὸ εἰρημένον . . . ἐν χρησμῷ: these words resume τὸν χρησμὸν of 1. 7. — 11. χρησμολόγῳ: cp. 7. 6. 13. — 12. ἐλελήθει: no one had understood the meaning until Hdt. pointed it out. — 14. ἔμελλε: past future. Hdt. places

himself in thought at the time of the battle.

XERXES, WHILE PLANNING FLIGHT, MAKES OPEN PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE GREEKS. MEANWHILE HE SENDS A MESSENGER TO SUSA (CC. 97-99)

97. 1. ἔμαθε: *realized* the extent of his defeat. Diodorus (11. 19) says that 40 Greek ships and more than 200 Persian ships were destroyed, exclusive of those captured with their crews. — 6. χῶμα: according to Ctesias *Pers.* 26 and Strabo 395, Xerxes started the mole before the battle. Strabo says it was near Cape

ἐπειράτο διαχοῦν, γαύλους τε Φοινικηίους συνέδει, ἵνα ἀντί τε σχεδῆς ἔωσι καὶ τείχεος, ἀρτεῦτό τε ἐς πόλεμον ὥς ναυμαχίην ἄλλην ποιησόμενος. ὁρῶντες δέ μιν πάντες οἱ ἄλλοι ταῦτα πρήσσοντα εὖ ἠπιστέατο ὥς ἐκ 10 παντὸς νόου παρεσκευάσται μένων πολεμήσειν· Μαρδόνιον δ' οὐδὲν τούτων ἐλάνθανε ὥς μάλιστα ἔμπειρον 98 ἔοντα τῆς ἐκείνου διανοίης. ταῦτά τε ἅμα Ξέρξης ἐποίει καὶ ἔπεμπε ἐς Πέρσας ἀγγελέοντα τὴν παρεούσαν σφι συμφορὴν. τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἔστι οὐδὲν ὃ τι θᾶσσον παραγίνεται θνητὸν ἔόν· οὕτω τοῖσι Πέρσησι ἐξεύρηται τοῦτο. λέγουσι γὰρ ὥς ὅσων ἂν 5 ἡμερέων ἢ ἡ πᾶσα ὁδός, τοσοῦτοι ἵπποι τε καὶ ἄνδρες διεστᾶσι, κατὰ ἡμερησίην ὁδὸν ἐκάστην ἵππος τε καὶ

Amphiale, and Ctesias places it near the Heracleum, which is located, most probably, near Cape Amphiale (see 8. 90. 20). This point would certainly be the most fitting for a mole on account of the narrowness of the passage, and the shallows that are found there. But it is exceedingly improbable that the attempt was made before the battle. If the Persians were in this position at that time, the whole story of the alarm of the Greeks at the appearance of the fleet on the day of the battle and of Themistocles' message to Xerxes must be given up. Further, the Persians were confident of a victory by sea, and in that case the mole was useless. After the battle the Persians could not have at-

tempted any work either at this point or across to Psyttaleia, for the Greeks were in control of the passages. It is improbable that Xerxes did more than give out that he was going to build a mole and have the merchantmen tied together, to deceive his followers. — 8. *τείχεος*: to protect the men at work. As a *σχεδῆς* it would be used to carry out material. — 11. *πολεμήσειν*: on the fut. see Syn. § 15. 4. c.

98. 3. *ἀγγέλων*: Aeschylus represents his messenger as coming directly from the field of battle (*Persae* 266). The *ἄγγελος* in the Drama must be an eyewitness of the scene he describes. — 4. *οὕτω*: so skillfully. Cp. 4. 200. 15. — 7. *διεστᾶσι*: are placed at intervals. —



ἀνὴρ τεταγμένος· τοὺς οὔτε νιφετός, οὐκ ὄμβρος, οὐ καῦμα, οὐ νύξ ἔργει μὴ οὐ κατανύσαι τὸν προκείμενον αὐτῷ δρόμον τὴν ταχίστην. ὁ μὲν δὲ πρῶτος δραμῶν 10 παραδιδοὶ τὰ ἐντεταλμένα τῷ δευτέρῳ, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος τῷ τρίτῳ· τὸ δὲ ἐνθεύτεν ἤδη κατ' ἄλλον διεξέρχεται παραδιδόμενα, κατὰ περ (ἐν) Ἑλλησι ἡ λαμπαδοφορίῃ τὴν τῷ Ἡφαίστῳ ἐπιτελέουσι. τοῦτο τὸ δράμημα τῶν 99 ἵππων καλέουσι Πέρσαι ἀγγαρήιον. ἡ μὲν δὲ πρώτη ἐς Σοῦσα ἀγγελίῃ ἀπικομένη, ὡς ἔχει Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης, ἔτερψε οὕτω δὴ τι Περσέων τοὺς ὑπολειφθέντας ὡς τάς τε ὁδοὺς μυρσίῃ πάσας ἐστόρεσαν καὶ ἐθυμίῳ θυμῆματα καὶ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν ἐν θυσίῃσι τε καὶ εὐπαθείῃσι· 5 ἡ δὲ δευτέρῃ σφι ἀγγελίῃ ἐπεσελθοῦσα συνέχει οὕτω ὥστε τοὺς κιθῶνας κατερρήξαντο πάντες, βοῇ (δέ) τε καὶ οἰμωγῇ ἐχρέωντο ἀπλῆτῳ, Μαρδόνιον ἐν αἰτίῃ τιθέντες.

8. οὔτε . . . οὐκ . . . οὐ: such asyndeton is more freq. in poetry, but cp. Lys. 32. 16. Emphasis is thus given to each word.—9. μὴ οὐ: GMT. 815.—10. αὐτῷ: after plur. τοῖς, the thought shifting to the individual task. Cp. 4. 65. 9.—12. κατ' ἄλλον: distributive, *by relays it is passed along and reaches its destination*.—13. λαμπαδοφορίῃ: in this race the torch must be brought to the goal still lighted. It was evidently a relay-race, but it was not run with horses, for their use is spoken of as a novelty in Plato *Rep.* 328.—15. ἀγγαρήιον: Aesch. *Agam.* 282 uses the phrase ἀπ' ἀγάρου

πυρός in a description of the flashing of a message by beacon lights from one height to another. The word is etymologically the same as the Greek ἄγγελος.

99. 1. πρώτη: see 8. 54. 1.—3. ὡς: = ὥστε.—5. αὐτοί: emphasis upon the personal enjoyment as opposed to the public celebration by offerings to the gods.—7. κιθῶνας: χιτῶνας. Dial. § 2. 4.—κατερρήξαντο: cp. πολ- λαὶ δ' ἀμαλαῖς χερσὶ καλύπτρας κατερείκονται Aesch. *Pers.* 537. Aeschylus' word κατερείκω is used of *rending* garments in 3. 66. 2.—8. οἰμωγῇ κτέ.: cp. πενθοῦσι γόοις ἀκορεστάτοις Aesch. *Pers.* 545.

οὐκ οὕτω δὲ περὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀχθόμενοι ταῦτα οἱ Πέρσαι  
ἐποίουν ὡς περὶ αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ δειμαίνοντες. 10

- 100 Καὶ περὶ Πέρσας μὲν ἦν ταῦτα τὸν πάντα μεταξὺ  
χρόνον γενόμενον, μέχρι οὗ Ξέρξης αὐτὸς σφεας ἀπικό-  
μενος ἔπαυσε. Μαρδόνιος δὲ ὁρῶν μὲν Ξέρξην συμφο-  
ρὴν μεγάλην ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίης ποιούμενον, ὑποπτεύων  
δὲ αὐτὸν δρησμὸν βουλευεῖν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνέων, φροντί-  
σας πρὸς ἑωυτὸν ὡς δώσει δίκην ἀναγνώσας βασιλέα  
στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ οἱ κρέσσον εἴη ἀνα-  
κινδυνεύσαι ἢ κατεργάσασθαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἢ αὐτὸν  
καλῶς τελευτῆσαι τὸν βίον ὑπὲρ μεγάλων αἰωρηθέντα·  
πλέον μέντοι ἔφερε οἱ ἡ γνώμη κατεργάσασθαι τὴν 10  
Ἑλλάδα· λογισάμενος ὦν ταῦτα προσέφερε τὸν λόγον  
τόνδε· Δέσποτα, μήτε λυπέο μήτε συμφορὴν μηδεμίαν  
μεγάλην ποιέο τούδε τοῦ γεγονότος εἵνεκα πρήγματος.  
οὐ γὰρ ξύλων ἀγὼν ὁ τὸ πᾶν φέρων ἐστὶ ἡμῖν, ἀλλ'  
ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ ἵππων. σοὶ δὲ οὔτε τις τούτων τῶν τὸ 15  
πᾶν σφί ἤδη δοκεόντων κατεργάσθαι ἀποβὰς ἀπὸ τῶν  
νεῶν πειρήσεται ἀντιωθῆναι οὐτ' ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου τῆσδε·

THE ADVICE OF MARDONIUS AND  
ARTEMISIA (CC. 100-102)

100. 1. τὸν πάντα . . . χρόνον: as opposed to πάντα τ. χρ. this expression elsewhere (cp. 8. 140. α 13, β 6) in Hdt. refers to a long period of time. See Syn. § 8. 5. — 4. ἐκ: cp. εἵνεκα below and two accs. in 8. 69. 2. — 6. πρὸς: *in reference to*. — ἀναγνώσας: see 7. 9. — 9. αἰωρηθέντα: *in a venture for*

a great stake. — 10. ἔφερε: *intrans.* With this expression the person is dat. in 3. 77. 2, gen. in 4. 11. 10, 5. 118. 9 etc. — κατεργάσασθαι: for the tense, cp. 8. 86. 11 and see Syn. § 15. 4. c. This clause is parenthetical. The predicate of Μαρδόνιος l. 3 is προσέφερε. After the long interval λογισάμενος ὦν ταῦτα sums up. — 14. ξύλων: contemptuously for νεῶν. — πᾶν φέρων: cp. 8. 62. 5. — 16. σφί: agent

οἱ τε ἡμῖν ἡντιώθησαν, ἔδοσαν δίκας. εἰ μὲν νυν δοκεῖ, αὐτίκα πειρώμεθα τῆς Πελοποννήσου· εἰ δὲ καὶ δοκεῖ ἐπισχεῖν, παρέχει ποιεῖν ταῦτα. μὴ δὲ δυσθύμει· οὐ<sup>20</sup> γὰρ ἔστι Ἑλληνσι οὐδεμία ἔκδυσις μὴ οὐ δόντας λόγον τῶν ἐποίησαν νῦν τε καὶ πρότερον εἶναι σοὺς δούλους. μάλιστα μὲν νυν ταῦτα ποιεῖ· εἰ δ' ἄρα τοι βεβούλευται αὐτὸν ἀπελαύνοντα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιήν, ἄλλην ἔχω καὶ ἐκ τῶνδε βουλήν. σὺν Πέρσας, βασιλεῦ, μὴ ποιή-<sup>25</sup> σης καταγελάστους γενέσθαι Ἑλληνσι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐν Πέρσῃσί τοί τι δεδήληται τῶν πρηγμάτων, οὐδὲ ἐρεῖς ὅκου ἐγενόμεθα ἄνδρες κακοί. εἰ δὲ Φοινίκες τε καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ Κύπριοί τε καὶ Κίλικες κακοὶ ἐγένοντο, οὐδὲν πρὸς Πέρσας τοῦτο προσήκει τὸ πάθος. ἤδη ὦν,<sup>30</sup> ἐπειδὴ οὐ Πέρσαι τοι αἰτιοὶ εἰσι, ἐμοὶ πείθεο· εἴ τοι δέδοκται μὴ παραμένειν, σὺ μὲν ἐς ἧθεα τὰ σεωυτοῦ ἀπέλανε τῆς στρατιῆς ἀπάγων τὸ πολλόν, ἐμὲ δὲ σοὶ χρὴ τὴν Ἑλλάδα παρασχεῖν δεδουλωμένην, τριήκοντα **101** μυριάδας τοῦ στρατοῦ ἀπολεξάμενον. ταῦτα ἀκούσας Ξέρξης ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη τε καὶ ἤσθη, πρὸς Μαρδόνιον τε βουλευσάμενος ἔφη ὑποκρινεῖσθαι ὁκότερον

with κατεργάσθαι. — 21. δόντας λόγον: *render an account*, here = *be punished*. — 23. μάλιστα: *best of all*. Cp. 8. 22. 7. — 25. ἐκ τῶνδε: *following upon that*, i.e. *in that case*. — 26. οὐδὲ . . . τι: *not even anything*. — 27. ἐρεῖς: *almost you can not say*. — 29. Αἰγύπτιοι κτέ.: cp. Artemisia's opinion in 8. 68. γ. — 30. οὐδὲν πρὸς . . . προσήκει: *bears no relation to*, i.e. *is not the fault*

of. — 32. σὺ μὲν: the advice begun in l. 26 is now concluded. — ἧθεα: *home*. Cp. 7. 75. 8. — 34. τριήκοντα μυριάδας: the division of one of the six generals (7. 82, 7. 184. 20 ff.). **101.** 2. ὡς ἐκ κακῶν: *joyful considering his misfortunes*, as joyful as circumstances allowed. Cp. Thuc. 7. 42. 2 and see Syn. § 23. 3. b. — 3. βουλευσάμενος: part of what he said. — ὑποκρινεῖσθαι: Att,

ποιήσῃσι τούτων. ὥς δὲ ἐβουλεύετο ἅμα Περσέων τοῖσι ἐπικλήτοισι, ἔδοξέ οἱ καὶ Ἀρτεμισίην ἐς συμβουλίην μεταπέμψασθαι, ὅτι πρότερον ἐφαίνετο μόνῃ νοέουσα τὰ ποιητέα ἦν. ὥς δὲ ἀπίκετο ἡ Ἀρτεμισίη, μεταστησάμενος τοὺς ἄλλους, τοὺς τε συμβούλους Περσέων καὶ τοὺς δορυφόρους, ἔλεξε Ξέρξης τάδε. Κελεύει με Μαρδόνιος μένοντα αὐτοῦ πειράσθαι τῆς Πελοποννήσου, λέγων ὥς μοι Πέρσαι τε καὶ ὁ πέζος στρατὸς οὐδενὸς μεταίτιοι πάθεός εἰσι, ἀλλὰ βουλομένοισί σφι γένοιτ' ἂν ἀπόδεξις. ἐμὲ ὦν ἡ ταῦτα κελεύει ποιεῖν, ἡ αὐτὸς ἐθέλει τριήκοντα μυριάδας ἀπολεξάμενος τοῦ στρατοῦ παρασχέω μοι τὴν Ἑλλάδα δεδουλωμένην, αὐτὸν δέ με 15 κελεύει ἀπελαύνειν σὺν τῷ λοιπῷ στρατῷ ἐς ἡθεα τὰ ἐμά. σὺ ὦν ἐμοί, καὶ γὰρ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίης εὖ συνεβούλευσας τῆς γενομένης οὐκ ἔωσα ποιεῖσθαι, νῦν τε συμβούλευσον ὁκότερα ποιέων ἐπιτύχω εὖ βουλευ- 102 σάμενος. ὁ μὲν ταῦτα συνεβουλεύετο, ἡ δὲ λέγει τάδε· Βασιλεῦ, χαλεπὸν μὲν ἐστὶ συμβουλευομένῳ τυχεῖν τὰ ἄριστα εἵπασαν, ἐπὶ μέντοι τοῖσι κατήκουσι πρήγμασι

ἀπο.— 5. ἐπικλήτοισι: *his chosen advisers*. Cp. 9. 42. 8.— 7. τά: Syn. § 13. 1.— 12. βουλομένοισι κτ.: *they would be glad of an opportunity to prove this*. Cp. 8. 10. 13.— 18. νῦν τε: τε is difficult. νῦν τε freq. begins a sentence with an inferential rather than a temporal meaning. Cp. 8. 140. α 4, 8. 143. 7. But νῦν is temporal here, with reference to the *former* good advice. After an introductory voc.,

followed by an explanatory γάρ clause, the prin. clause begins with νῦν ὦν (1. 30. 13, 1. 121. 4, 9. 87. 5) or σύ νυν (1. 124. 5, 4. 97. 11). Here the introductory σὺ ὦν ἐμοί is hardly parallel. *Now also* is the meaning best suited to the context, but τε can not mean *also*. Possibly νῦν ἔτι (cp. 1. 57. 3) should be read. Cp. 9. 58. 4 ὦ παῖδες Ἀλεῖω, ἔτι τί λέξετε *what further have you to say?*

δοκεῖ μοι αὐτὸν μὲν σε ἀπελαύνειν ὀπίσω, Μαρδόνιον  
 δέ, εἰ ἐθέλει τε καὶ ὑποδέκεται ταῦτα ποιήσῃν, αὐτοῦ 5  
 καταλιπεῖν σὺν τοῖσι ἐθέλει. τοῦτο μὲν γάρ, ἣν κατα-  
 στρέψῃται τά φησι θέλειν καὶ οἱ προχωρήσῃ τὰ νοέων  
 λέγει, σὸν τὸ ἔργον, ὃ δέσποτα, γίνεται· οἱ γὰρ σοὶ  
 δούλοι κατεργάσαντο· τοῦτο δέ, ἣν τὰ ἐναντία τῆς  
 Μαρδονίου γνώμης γένηται, οὐδεμία συμφορὴ μεγάλη 10  
 ἔσται σέο τε περιόντος καὶ ἐκείνων τῶν πρηγμάτων  
 [περὶ οἶκον τὸν σόν]. ἣν γὰρ σύ τε περιῆς καὶ οἶκος  
 ὁ σός, πολλοὺς πολλάκις ἁγῶνας δραμέονται περὶ  
 σφέων αὐτῶν οἱ Ἕλληνες. Μαρδονίου δέ, ἣν τι πάθῃ,  
 λόγος οὐδεὶς γίνεται· οὐδέ τι νικῶντες οἱ Ἕλληνες 15  
 νικῶσι, δούλου σὸν ἀπολέσαντες· σὺ δέ, τῶν εἵνεκα τὸν  
 103 στόλον ἐποιήσω, πυρώσας τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀπελᾶς. ἦσθη  
 τε δὴ τῇ συμβουλίῃ Ξέρξης· λέγουσα γὰρ ἐπετύγχανε  
 τά περ αὐτὸς ἐνόει. οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰ πάντες καὶ πᾶσαι  
 συνεβούλευον αὐτῷ μένειν, ἔμενε ἂν δοκεῖν ἐμοί· οὕτω  
 καταρρωδήκει. ἐπαινέσας δὲ τὴν Ἀρτεμισίην ταύτην 5  
 μὲν ἀποστέλλει ἄγουσαν αὐτοῦ τοὺς παῖδας ἐς Ἐφε-

102. 4. αὐτὸν μὲν σε: Syn. § 10.  
 4.—5. ταῦτα ποιήσῃν: refers to  
 παρασχέιν τὴν Ἑλλάδα δεδουλωμέ-  
 νην.—7. τὰ νοέων λέγει: *what he in-*  
*tends and tells*.—8. γίνεται: pres.  
 in anticipation of the fut. Cp. the  
 aor. κατεργάσαντο in l. 9 with the  
 force of a fut. pf.—9. ἐναντία: on  
 the following case, see Syn. § 4. i.  
 A.—11. ἐκείνων: *there*, in Persia.  
 —13. δραμέονται περὶ: cp. 7. 57. 6.  
 —15. γίνεται: pres. for fut.

XERXES SENDS HIS SONS TO  
 EPHEBUS IN CHARGE OF AR-  
 TEMISIA AND HERMOTIMUS.  
 THE STORY OF HERMOTIMUS  
 (CC. 103-106)

103. 2. τε δὴ: on account of the  
 γάρ clause, καὶ does not follow,  
 but ἐπαινέσας δέ.—6. ἄγουσαν: in  
 ἄγω and φέρω the pres. ptc. is more  
 freq. than the fut. after πέμπω  
 etc. GS. 338.—τοὺς παῖδας:

104 σον· νόθοι γάρ τινες παῖδές οἱ συνείποντο. συνέπεμπε δὲ τοῖσι παισὶ φύλακον Ἑρμότιμον, γένος μὲν ἔοντα Πηδασέα, φερόμενον δὲ οὐ τὰ δεύτερα τῶν εὐνούχων παρὰ βασιλεῖ. [οἱ δὲ Πηδασεῖς οἰκέουσι ὑπὲρ Ἀλικαρνησσοῦ. ἐν δὲ τοῖσι Πηδάσοισι τούτοις τοιόνδε συμφέρεται πρῆγμα γίνεσθαι· ἐπεὰν τοῖσι ἀμφικτύοσι πᾶσι τοῖσι ἀμφὶ ταύτης οἰκέουσι τῆς πόλιος μέλλῃ τι ἐντὸς χρόνου ἔσεσθαι χαλεπὸν, τότε ἡ ἱρεὶ αὐτόθι τῆς Ἀθηναίης φύει πῶγωνα μέγαν. τοῦτο δὲ σφί δις ἤδη  
105 ἐγένετο. ἐκ τούτων δὴ τῶν Πηδασέων ὁ Ἑρμότιμος ἦν] τῷ μεγίστῃ τίσις ἤδη ἀδικηθέντι ἐγένετο πάντων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν. ἀλόντα γὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ πολεμίων καὶ πωλεόμενον ὠνεῖται Πανιώνιος ἀνὴρ Χίος, ὃς τὴν ζόην κατεστήσατο ἀπ' ἔργων ἀνοσιωτάτων· ὅκως γὰρ κτή-  
σαιτο παῖδας εἵδεος ἐπαμμένους, ἐκτάμνων ἀγινέων ἐπῶλει ἐς Σάρδις τε καὶ Ἐφεσον χρημάτων μεγά-  
λων. παρὰ γὰρ τοῖσι βαρβάροις τιμιώτεροί εἰσι οἱ

cp. 7. 39. 4. The γάρ clause also explains the τούς. Cp. 8. 21. 2.

104. 3. οὐ τὰ δεύτερα: *i.e.* he held the first place.—4. οἱ δὲ Πηδασεῖς: the bracketed passage occurs in 1. 175, where it is better suited to the context. It was probably a marginal note to Πηδασέα. The words vary considerably from 1. 175 and there are a number of peculiar expressions.—6. τοῖσι ἀμφικτύοσι . . . πόλιος: in 1. 175 αὐτοῖσι τε καὶ περιόικοις.—7. πᾶσι: the word is unnecessary.—ἀμφί: with gen. in local

sense exceedingly rare (Theocr. 25. 9).—8. ἐντὸς χρόνου: this phrase is not elsewhere used.—9. δις: in 1. 175 τρίς.

105. 2. ἤδη: limiting μεγίστη—*greatest as yet*. Cp. 8. 106. 13 and Thuc. 6. 31. 6; with a comparative 2. 148.—3. ἴδμεν: *ἴσμεν*.—4. πωλεόμενον: *being on sale*.—τὴν ζόην κατεστήσατο: *had set himself to gain his living*.—6. ἐπαμμένους: *possessed of*. Perf. part. of ἐπάπτω. Cp. 1. 199. 23.—ἐκτάμνων: Dial. § 1. ii. 1. The pres. partics. of his regular

εὐνοῦχοι πίστιος εἵνεκα τῆς πάσης τῶν ἐνορχέων. ἄλ-  
 λους τε δὴ ὁ Πανιώνιος ἐξέταμε πολλούς, ἅτε ποιούμενος 10  
 ἐκ τούτου τὴν ζόην, καὶ δὴ καὶ τούτον. καὶ οὐ γὰρ τὰ  
 πάντα ἐδυστύχει ὁ Ἑρμότιμος, ἀπικνεῖται ἐκ τῶν Σαρδίων  
 παρὰ βασιλέα μετ' ἄλλων δώρων, χρόνου δὲ προϊόντος  
 πάντων τῶν εὐνούχων ἐτιμήθη μάλιστα παρὰ Ξέρξη.  
 106 ὥς δὲ τὸ στράτευμα τὸ Περσικὸν ὄρμα βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ  
 τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔων ἐν Σάρδισι, ἐνθαῦτα καταβὰς κατὰ δὴ  
 τι πρῆγμα ὁ Ἑρμότιμος ἐς γῆν τὴν Μυσίην, τὴν Χίῳ  
 νέμονται, Ἀταρνεὺς δὲ καλεῖται, εὕρισκεν τὸν Πανιώνιον  
 ἐνθαῦτα. ἐπιγνούς δὲ ἔλεγε πρὸς αὐτὸν πολλούς καὶ 5  
 φιλίους λόγους, πρῶτα μὲν οἱ καταλέγων ὅσα αὐτὸς δι'  
 ἐκείνων ἔχοι ἀγαθὰ, δεύτερα δέ οἱ ὑπισχνεόμενος ἀντὶ  
 τούτων ὅσα μιν ἀγαθὰ ποιήσει, ἣν κομίσας τοὺς οἰκέτας  
 οἰκῇ ἐκείνῃ, ὥστε ὑποδεξάμενον ἄσμενον τοὺς λόγους  
 τὸν Πανιώνιον κομίσαι τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα. ὥς 10  
 δὲ ἄρα πανοικίῃ μιν περιέλαβε, ἔλεγε ὁ Ἑρμότιμος  
 τάδε· Ὡ πάντων ἀνδρῶν ἤδη μάλιστα ἀπ' ἔργων ἀνοσιω-  
 τάτων τὸν βίον κτησάμενε, τί σε ἐγὼ κακὸν ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ  
 τῶν ἐμῶν τις ἐργάσατο, ἢ σὲ ἢ τῶν σῶν τινα, ὅτι με  
 ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἐποίησας τὸ μηδὲν εἶναι; ἐδόκεις τε θεοὺς 15  
 λήσειν οἷα ἐμηχανῶ τότε· οἷ σε ποιήσαντα ἀνόσια,  
 νόμῳ δικαίῳ χρεώμενοι, ὑπήγαγον ἐς χεῖρας τὰς ἐμάς,  
 ὥστε σε μὴ μέμψασθαι τὴν ἀπ' ἐμέο τοι ἐσομένην δίκην.

custom. — 9. τῆς πάσης: in all  
 things.

106. 2. δὴ τι: cp. 8. 53. 2. —  
 4. Ἀταρνεὺς: opposite Lesbos.  
 See I. 160. — 9. ἐκείνῃ: there, in  
 Atarneus. — 12. ἤδη: see 105. 2.

— 14. δι: in respect of which, on  
 account of which. — 15. ἐποίησας:  
 with accus. and infin. με εἶναι. Cp.  
 8. 100. 26. — τό: with μηδέν. Cp.  
 I. 32. 4. — 16. λήσειν: the sub-  
 ject is οἷα ἐμηχανῶ. — 18. ὥστε:

ὡς δέ οἱ ταῦτα ὠνειδισε, ἀχθέντων τῶν παίδων ἐς ὄψιν ἡναγκάζετο ὁ Πανιώνιος τῶν ἑωντοῦ παίδων, τεσσέρων ἐόντων, τὰ αἰδοῖα ἀποτάμνειν, ἀναγκαζόμενος δὲ ἐποίει ταῦτα· αὐτοῦ τε, ὡς ταῦτα ἐργάσατο, οἱ παῖδες ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀπέταμνον. Πανιώνιον μὲν νυν οὕτω περιῆλθε ἢ τε τίσις καὶ Ἑρμότιμος.

- 107 Ξέρξης δὲ ὡς τοὺς παῖδας ἐπέτρεψε Ἀρτεμισίῃ ἀπάγειν ἐς Ἐφεσον, καλέσας Μαρδόνιον ἐκέλευέ μιν τῆς στρατιῆς διαλέγειν τοὺς βούλεται, καὶ ποιεῖν τοῖσι λόγοισι τὰ ἔργα [πειρώμενον] ὅμοια. ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην ἐς τοσοῦτο ἐγίνετο, τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς κελεύσαντος τοῦ βσιλέως τὰς νέας οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐκ τοῦ Φαλήρου ἀπῆγον ὀπίσω ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, ὡς τάχεις εἶχε ἕκαστος, διαφυλαξούσας τὰς σχεδίας πορευθῆναι βα-

see Syn. § 23. 4. h. — 23. περιῆλθε: *came around to*, as his inevitable fate. — ἢ τε τίσις καὶ Ἑ.: for the gen., because Hermotimus himself took part in the punishment.

THE PERSIAN FLEET SETS SAIL FOR THE HELLESPONT AND IS PURSUED BY THE GREEKS AS FAR AS ANDROS. THE ADVICE OF THEMISTOCLES. HIS MESSAGE TO XERXES (CC. 107-110)

107. 4. ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην: there has been no reference to time since the close of the battle (chap. 96). Apparently *this day* is still the day of the battle (cp. the next chap.). But when, then, was the attempt made to build the

mole? When did the councils with Mardonius and Artemisia take place? When were the Egyptian marines disembarked (9. 32. 10)? And was no time taken for repairs? It is to be noted that the battle lasted till nightfall (Aesch. *Pers.* 428). Hdt. is frequently very loose in his chronology (see 8. 15). — 5. ἐς τοσοῦτο ἐγίνετο: *things reached this point*. Cp. 7. 167. 4, 8. 126. 1, 9. 18. 18, 9. 66. 1, though all these passages have subjects of ἐγίνετο expressed. — 7. τάχεις: for the gen. with ἔχειν, ἦκειν and an adverb see S. 1441. — 8. σχεδίας: = *γεφύρας*. Cp. 8. 97. 8. — πορευθῆναι: infin. of purpose. See Syn. § 23. 6. e. —



σιλεῖ. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀγχοῦ ἦσαν Ζωστήρος πλέοντες οἱ βάρ-  
 βαροι, ἀνατείνουσι γὰρ ἄκραι λεπταὶ τῆς ἡπείρου, ταύτας <sup>10</sup>  
 ἔδοξάν τε νέας εἶναι καὶ ἔφευγον ἐπὶ πολλόν. χρόνῳ  
 δὲ μαθόντες ὅτι οὐ νέες εἶεν ἀλλ' ἄκραι, συλληχθέντες  
<sup>108</sup> ἐκομίζοντο. ὥς δὲ ἡμέρη ἐγίνετο, ὀρῶντες οἱ Ἕλληνες  
 κατὰ χώραν μένοντα τὸν στρατὸν τὸν πεζὸν ἥλπιζον  
 καὶ τὰς νέας εἶναι περὶ Φάληρον, ἐδόκεόν τε ναυμα-  
 χήσειν σφέας παραρτέοντό τε ὥς ἀλεξήσομενοι. ἐπεὶ  
 δὲ ἐπύθοντο τὰς νέας οἰχωκυίας, αὐτίκα μετὰ ταύτας  
 ἔδοκει ἐπιδιώκειν. τὸν μὲν νυν ναυτικὸν τὸν Ξέρξῳ  
 στρατὸν οὐκ ἐπέιδον διώξαντες μέχρι Ἄνδρου, ἐς δὲ τὴν  
 Ἄνδρον ἀπικόμενοι ἐβουλεύοντο. Θεμιστοκλῆς μὲν  
 νυν γνώμην ἀπεδείκνυτο διὰ νήσων τραπομένους καὶ  
 ἐπιδιώξαντας τὰς νέας πλεῖν ἰθέως ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσ- <sup>10</sup>  
 ποντον λύσοντας τὰς γεφύρας. Εὐρυβιάδης δὲ τὴν  
 ἐναντίην ταύτῃ γνώμην ἐτίθετο, λέγων ὥς εἰ λύσουσι  
 τὰς σχεδίας, τοῦτ' ἂν μέγιστον πάντων σφεῖς κακὸν  
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐργασαίαιτο. εἰ γὰρ ἀναγκασθείη ἀπο-  
 λαμφθεῖς ὁ Πέρσης μένειν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, πειρώτο <sup>15</sup>  
 ἂν ἡσυχίην μὴ ἄγειν, ὥς ἄγοντι μὲν οἱ ἡσυχίην οὔτε  
 τι προχωρεῖν οἶόν τε ἔσται τῶν πρηγμάτων οὔτε τις  
 κομιδὴ τὸ ὀπίσω φανήσεται, λιμῶ τέ οἱ ἡ στρατιὴ δια-  
 φθερεῖται, ἐπιχειροῦντι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἔργου ἐχομένῳ

9. Ζωστήρος: a promontory on the west coast of Attica, halfway from the Peiraeus to Sunium. — 10. ταύτας: after a parenthetical γάρ clause, the main clause frequently begins with a demonstrative. See Syn. § 31. 4.

108. 8. Ἄνδρον: just south-east of Euboea. — 12. γνώμην ἐτίθετο: cp. 7. 82. 3. — 13. τοῦτ': in apposition to μέγιστον κακόν. — σφεῖς: Syn. § 9. 1. a. — 16. ὥς ἄγοντι κτέ.: since if he remained quiet nothing could come out well

πάντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην οἶά τε ἔσται προσχωρήσαι<sup>20</sup>  
κατὰ πόλιν τε καὶ κατὰ ἔθνεα, ἥτοι ἀλισκομένων γε ἢ  
πρὸ τούτου ὁμολογεόντων· τροφήν τε ἔξιν σφέας τὸν  
ἐπέτειον αἰεὶ τὸν Ἑλλήνων καρπὸν. ἀλλὰ δοκεῖν γὰρ  
νικηθέντα τῇ ναυμαχίῃ οὐ μενεῖν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ τὸν  
Πέρσῃ· ἐατέον ὦν εἶναι φεύγειν, ἐς ὃ ἔλθῃ φεύγων<sup>25</sup>  
ἐς τὴν ἑωυτοῦ· τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ περὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ποιεῖ-  
σθαι ἤδη τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐκέλευε. ταύτης δὲ εἵχοντο τῆς  
γνώμης καὶ Πελοποννησίων τῶν ἄλλων οἱ στρατηγοί.  
109 ὥς δὲ ἔμαθε ὅτι οὐ πείσει τοὺς γε πολλοὺς πλεῖν ἐς  
τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, μεταβαλὼν πρὸς  
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (οὗτοι γὰρ μάλιστα ἐκπεφευγότες  
περιημέκτεον, ὁρμέατό τε ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πλεῖν  
καὶ ἐπὶ σφέων αὐτῶν βαλόμενοι, εἰ ὅλλοι μὴ βου-<sup>5</sup>  
λοῖατο) ἔλεγε σφί τάδε· Καὶ αὐτὸς ἤδη πολλοῖσι παρ-  
εγενόμην καὶ πολλῷ πλέω ἀκήκοα τοιάδε γενέσθαι,  
ἄνδρας ἐς ἀναγκαίην ἀπειληθέντας νενικημένους ἀνα-  
μάχεσθαι τε καὶ ἀναλαμβάνειν τὴν προτέρην κακότητα.  
ἡμεῖς δὲ (εὖρημα γὰρ εὐρήκαμεν ἡμέας τε αὐτοὺς καὶ<sup>10</sup>

*of his affairs.* — 20. οἶά τε ἔσται  
προσχωρήσαι: *will be likely to join*  
*him.* — 21. ἀλισκομένων: gen. abs.  
instead of agreement with ἔθνεα.  
Cp. 8. 69. 3. — 25. ἐς ὃ ἔλθῃ: on  
the omission of ἀν, see Syn. § 20.  
2. — 27. ἤδη: with τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν. Cp.  
8. 98. 12 and 8. 3. 12.

109. 2. μεταβαλὼν: *shifting his*  
*ground.* Cp. 8. 4. 10. — πρὸς  
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους: with ἔλεγε; on  
account of the parenthesis re-

peated in σφί. — 4. ὁρμέατο: *were*  
*eager.* Plupf. — 5. βαλόμενοι: *even*  
*taking it upon themselves.* Cp. 3.  
71. 20, 4. 160. 4. — 6. αὐτὸς... παρ-  
εγενόμην: *I have had personal ex-*  
*perience of.* — πολλοῖσι: *many such*  
*cases.* See following τοιάδε, which  
is explained by ἄνδρας... κακό-  
τητα. — 9. ἀναλαμβάνειν: *retrieve.*  
— 10. εὖρημα γὰρ κτέ.: *for by a*  
*stroke of good fortune we have*  
*saved ourselves.* εὖρημα is in ap-

τὴν Ἑλλάδα, νέφος τοσοῦτο ἀνθρώπων ἀνωσάμενοι)  
 μὴ διώκωμεν ἄνδρας φεύγοντας. τὰδε γὰρ οὐκ ἡμεῖς  
 κατεργασάμεθα, ἀλλὰ θεοί τε καὶ ἥρωες, οἱ ἐφθόνησαν  
 ἄνδρα ἓνα τῆς τε Ἀσίδης καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης βασιλεῦσαι,  
 ἔοντα ἀνόσιόν τε καὶ ἀτάσθαλον· ὃς τὰ τε ἱρὰ καὶ τὰ <sup>15</sup>  
 ἴδια ἐν ὁμοίῳ ἐποιεῖτο, ἐμπιπράς τε καὶ καταβάλλων  
 τῶν θεῶν τὰ ἀγάλματα· ὃς καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπεμα-  
 στίγωσε πέδας τε κατήκε. ἀλλ' εὖ γὰρ ἔχει ἐς τὸ  
 παρεὸν ἡμῖν νῦν μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι καταμείναντας  
 ἡμέων τε αὐτῶν ἐπιμεληθῆναι καὶ τῶν οἰκετῶν· καὶ <sup>20</sup>  
 τις οἰκίην τε ἀναπλασάσθω καὶ σπόρου ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω,  
 παντελέως ἀπελάσας τὸν βάρβαρον· ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἔαρι  
 καταπλέωμεν ἐπὶ Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ Ἰωνίης. ταῦτα ἔλεγε  
 ἀποθήκην μέλλων ποιήσεσθαι ἐς τὸν Πέρσῃν, ἵνα ἦν  
 ἄρα τί μιν καταλαμβάνῃ πρὸς Ἀθηναίων πάθος, ἔχῃ <sup>25</sup>  
<sup>110</sup> ἀποστροφὴν· τὰ περ ὧν καὶ ἐγένετο. Θεμιστοκλῆς  
 μὲν ταῦτα λέγων διέβαλλε, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐπείθοντο·  
 ἐπειδὴ γὰρ καὶ πρότερον δεδογμένος εἶναι σοφὸς ἐφάνη  
 ἔων ἀληθέως σοφός τε καὶ εὖβουλος, πάντως ἔτοιμοι  
 ἦσαν λέγοντι πείθεσθαι. ὥς δὲ οὐτοί οἱ ἀνεγνωσμένοι <sup>5</sup>

position with ἡμέας and Ἑλλάδα. We should expect τὴν σωτηρίαν ἡμῶν, etc. Note also the rhetorical effect in the poetical νέφος, and in ἐς ἀναγκαίην ἀπειληθέντας above. — 13. ἐφθόνησαν: see 7. 10. ε 5. — 14. βασιλεῦσαι: ingressive. — 17. ἀπεμαστίγωσε: see 7. 35. 2. — 18. ἀλλ' εὖ γάρ: see Syn. § 31. 4; but cp. 7. 158. 12. — 21. τις: Syn. § 11. 1. — ἀναπλασάσθω . . .

ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω: unusual expressions. See note on l. 10. — 24. ἐς: w. a person, as the place of deposit. — 26. ὧν: really. Syn. § 32. 1. Themistocles was ostracized sometime between 476 and 471 B.C.

110. 2. διέβαλλε: was trying to deceive. — 3. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ κτέ.: for after he was found to be truly wise — he had had the reputation of wisdom before — they were

ῆσαν, αὐτίκα μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἄνδρας ἀπέπεμπε ἔχοντας πλοῖον, τοῖσι ἐπίστευε σιγᾷ ἐς πᾶσαν βάσανον ἀπικνεομένοισι, τὰ αὐτὸς ἐνετείλατο βασιλεῖ φράσαι· τῶν καὶ Σίκιννος ὁ οἰκέτης αὐτὶς ἐγένετο· οἱ ἐπειδὴ ἀπίκοντο πρὸς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, οἱ μὲν κατέμενον <sup>10</sup> ἐπὶ τῷ πλοίῳ, Σίκιννος δὲ ἀναβὰς παρὰ Ξέρξην ἔλεγε τάδε· Ἐπεμψέ με Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ Νεοκλῆος, στρατηγὸς μὲν Ἀθηναίων, ἀνὴρ δὲ τῶν συμμάχων πάντων ἀριστος καὶ σοφώτατος, φράσσοντά τοι ὅτι Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος σοὶ βουλόμενος ὑπουργεῖν ἔσχε <sup>15</sup> τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὰς νέας βουλομένους διώκειν καὶ τὰς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ γεφύρας λύειν. καὶ νῦν κατ' ἡσυχίην <sup>111</sup> πολλὴν κομίζεο. οἱ μὲν ταῦτα σημήναντες ἀπέπλεον ὀπίσω· οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, ἐπεῖτε σφι ἀπέδοξε μήτ' ἐπιδιώκειν ἔτι προσωτέρῳ τῶν βαρβάρων τὰς νέας μήτε πλεῖν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον λύσοντας τὸν πόρον, τὴν Ἄνδρον περικατέατο ἐξελεῖν ἐθέλοντες. πρῶτοι γὰρ Ἄνδριοι νησιωτῶν αἰτηθέντες πρὸς Θεμιστοκλῆος χρή-

*quite ready*, etc.—7. *σιγᾷ*: the fut. inf. might have been used with reference to this particular case; the pres. is a general statement = *in whose silence he trusted*.—8. τὰ . . . ἐνετείλατο: object of φράσαι. Cp. ἐντεταλμένος τὰ λέγειν χρέον 8. 75. 5.—9. οἱ: relative, divided into οἱ μὲν . . . Σίκιννος δέ.—14. Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος: this is the beginning of the message as Themistocles gave it, τὰ αὐτὸς ἐνετείλατο. Considerable doubt has been expressed

about the story of the second message to Xerxes in spite of the letter which Thucydides gives us (1. 137. 4) as sent by Themistocles to Darius. This letter contains the words γράψας . . . τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν τότε δι' αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν.

THE GREEKS COLLECT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE ISLANDS (CC. 111–112)

111. 6. νησιωτῶν: on the omission of the article, see 8. 46. 1.—

ματα οὐκ ἔδοσαν, ἀλλὰ προῖσχομένου Θεμιστοκλέους λόγον τόνδε, ὡς ἦκοιεν Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ ἑωυτοὺς ἔχοντες δύο θεοὺς μεγάλους, Πειθῷ τε καὶ Ἀναγκαίῃν, οὕτω τέ σφι κάρτα δοτέα εἶναι χρήματα, ὑπεκρίναντο πρὸς <sup>10</sup> ταῦτα λέγοντες ὡς κατὰ λόγον ἦσαν ἄρα αἱ Ἀθῆναι μεγάλαι τε καὶ εὐδαίμονες καὶ θεῶν χρηστῶν ἦκοιεν εὖ, ἐπεὶ Ἀνδρίους γε εἶναι γεωπείνας ἐς τὰ μέγιστα ἀνήκοντας, καὶ θεοὺς δύο ἀχρήστους οὐκ ἐκλείπειν σφέων τὴν νῆσον ἀλλ' αἰεὶ φιλοχωρεῖν, Πενίην τε καὶ <sup>15</sup> Ἀμηχανίην, καὶ τούτων τῶν θεῶν ἐπηβόλους ἐόντας Ἀνδρίους οὐ δώσειν χρήματα· οὐδέκοτε γὰρ (ἂν) τῆς ἑωυτῶν ἀδυναμίας τὴν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν εἶναι κρέσσω. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ὑποκρινάμενοι καὶ οὐ <sup>112</sup> δόντες χρήματα ἐπολιορκέοντο. Θεμιστοκλέης δέ οὐ γὰρ ἐπαύετο πλεονεκτέων, ἐσπέμπων ἐς τὰς ἄλλας νήσους ἀπειλητηρίους λόγους αἶτει χρήματα διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀγγέλων [χρεώμενος] τοῖσι καὶ πρὸς βασιλέα

8. περὶ ἑωυτούς: *around them*, as part of their force, = *on their side*.

— 11. κατὰ λόγον: *in proportion*.

— ἦσαν ἄρα: the imperf. with ἄρα is used when the real state of affairs is suddenly appreciated. See Syn. § 15. 2. f. The Andrians had known before that Athens was great and prosperous, but they had not known of their two good gods. They had known that they themselves were poor and had two worthless gods, and, now that the fourth fact is known, they realize that the whole thing

is in *proportion* (κατὰ λόγον). Mathematically stated, it is *poor Andrians: bad gods = rich Athens: good gods*. Translate *it is then in perfect proportion that Athens is prosperous and well provided with good gods, since the Andrians are poor and two worthless gods never leave their island*. —

12. θεῶν: on the gen. see 8. 107.

7. — 13. εἶναι: inf. in a subord. clause in indirect narration, though λέγοντες ὡς with finite moods precedes. — 18. ἀδυναμίας κτί.: see 7. 172. 17.

ἐχρήσατο, λέγων ὥς εἰ μὴ δώσουσι τὸ αἰτεόμενον, 5  
ἐπάξει τὴν στρατιὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ πολιορκέων  
ἐξαιρήσει. λέγων ταῦτα συνέλεγε χρήματα μεγάλα  
παρὰ Καρυστιῶν τε καὶ Παρίων, οἱ πυνθανόμενοι τὴν  
τε Ἄνδρον ὥς πολιορκέοιτο διότι ἐμῆδισε, καὶ Θεμι-  
στοκλέα ὥς εἴη ἐν αἴνῃ μεγίστῃ τῶν στρατηγῶν, δεί- 10  
σαντες ταῦτα ἔπεμπον χρήματα. εἰ δὲ δὴ τινες καὶ  
ἄλλοι ἔδοσαν νησιωτέων, οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν· δοκέω δέ  
τινας καὶ ἄλλους δοῦναι καὶ οὐ τούτους μούνοιν.  
καὶ τοι Καρυστίοισι γε οὐδὲν τούτου εἵνεκα τοῦ κακοῦ  
ὑπερβολὴ ἐγένετο. Πάριοι δὲ Θεμιστοκλέα χρήμασι 15  
ἱλασάμενοι διέφυγον τὸ στράτευμα. Θεμιστοκλῆς μὲν  
νυν ἐξ Ἄνδρου ὀρμώμενος χρήματα παρὰ νησιωτέων  
ἐκτάτο λάθρῃ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν.

- 113 Οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Ξέρην ἐπισχόντες ὀλίγας ἡμέρας μετὰ  
τὴν ναυμαχίην ἐξήλαυνον ἐς Βοιωτοὺς τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν.  
ἔδοξε γὰρ Μαρδονίῳ ἅμα μὲν προπέμψαι βασιλέα, ἅμα  
δὲ ἀνωρίην εἶναι τοῦ ἔτεος πολεμεῖν, χειμερίσαι τε  
ἄμεινον εἶναι ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ, καὶ ἔπειτα ἅμα τῷ ἔαρις

112. 8. Καρυστιῶν: in southern Euboea. — 10. στρατηγῶν: partitive. — 11. ταῦτα: a siege. — 15. ὑπερβολή: = ἀναβολή. On the treatment of the Carystians, see 8. 121. 2.

THE PERSIAN ARMY LEAVES  
ATHENS. MARDONIUS SELECTS  
HIS FORCE (C. 113)

113. 1. ὀλίγας ἡμέρας: Busolt (*Griech. Gesch.* 2. 704) concludes

that the withdrawal from Athens took place on October 2, because there was an eclipse of the sun on that date, and in 9. 10. 14 it is said that an eclipse occurred as Cleombrotus with the army at the Isthmus was sacrificing for an attack upon the Persians, presumably at the time of the withdrawal. — 2. τὴν αὐτὴν: the γάρ-clause tells why Mardonius made the same march as the King.

πειρᾶσθαι τῆς Πελοποννήσου. ὥς δὲ ἀπίκατο ἐς τὴν Θεσσαλίην, ἐνθαῦτα Μαρδόνιος ἐξελέγετο πρώτους μὲν τοὺς Πέρσας πάντας τοὺς ἀθανάτους καλεομένους, πλὴν Ἵτδάρνεος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ (οὗτος γὰρ οὐκ ἔφη λείβεσθαι βασιλέως), μετὰ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Περσέων τοὺς 10 θωρηκοφόρους καὶ τὴν ἵππον τὴν χιλίην, καὶ Μήδους τε καὶ Σάκας καὶ Βακτρίους τε καὶ Ἰνδούς, καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τὴν ἵππον. ταῦτα μὲν ἔθνεα ὅλα εἴλετο, ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων ἐξελέγετο κατ' ὀλίγους, τοῖσι εἶδεά τε ὑπῆρχε διαλέγων καὶ εἰ τέοισι τι χρηστὸν 15 συνηδεῖ πεποιημένον· ἐν δὲ πλείστον ἔθνος Πέρσας αἰρεῖτο, ἄνδρας στρεπτοφόρους τε καὶ ψελιοφόρους, ἐπὶ δὲ Μήδους. οὗτοι δὲ πλῆθος μὲν οὐκ ἐλάσσονες ἦσαν τῶν Περσέων, ῥώμῃ δὲ ἥσσονες· ὥστε σύμπαντας 114 τριήκοντα μυριάδας γενέσθαι σὺν ἱππεῦσι. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, ἐν τῷ Μαρδονίῳ τε τὴν στρατιὴν διέκρινε καὶ Ξέρξης ἣν περὶ Θεσσαλίην, χρηστήριον ἐληλύθει ἐκ Δελφῶν Λακεδαιμονίοισι, Ξέρξην αἰτεῖν δίκας τοῦ Λεωνίδεω φόνου καὶ τὸ διδόμενον ἐξ ἐκείνου 5 δέκεσθαι. πέμπουσι δὴ κήρυκα τὴν ταχίστην Σπαρ-

— 8. τοὺς ἀθανάτους: see 7. 41. 7, 7. 83. 2. — 10. μετὰ δέ: adverbial. — 11. θωρηκοφόρους: see 7. 61. 4 for the equipment of the Persian division. Apparently the main body was thus equipped, though here a selection is spoken of. — τὴν χιλίην: there were two bodies of 1000 horse in the bodyguard of Xerxes. See 7. 40. 6, 7. 41. 5, 7. 55. 11. — 13. ταῦτα: assimilated

to ἔθνεα, which is in apposition. — 14. κατ' ὀλίγους: distributive. As we learn in 9. 32 men were selected only from a small number of the nations. — 15. εἶδεα: physical appearance. — τέοισι: τισί. — 16. ἐν δέ: adverbial. — 17. στρεπτοφόρους: see 7. 83. 10, 9. 80. 9. — 18. οὐκ ἐλάσσονες: a correction of πλείστον above. — 20. σὺν: inclusive of.

τιῇται, ὃς ἐπειδὴ κατέλαβε ἐοῦσαν ἔτι πᾶσαν τὴν στρα-  
 τιὴν ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ, ἐλθὼν ἐς ἄψιν τὴν Ξέρξεω ἔλεγε  
 τάδε· ὦ βασιλεῦ Μήδων, Λακεδαιμόνιοί τέ σε καὶ  
 Ἡρακλείδαι οἱ ἀπὸ Σπάρτης αἰτέουσι φόνου δίκας, ὅτι <sup>10</sup>  
 σφέων τὸν βασιλέα ἀπέκτεινας ῥνόμενον τὴν Ἑλλάδα.  
 ὁ δὲ γελάσας τε καὶ κατασχὼν πολλὸν χρόνον, ὥς οἱ  
 ἐτύγχανε παρεστῶς Μαρδόνιος, δεικνὺς ἐς τοῦτον εἶπε·  
 Τοιγάρ σφι Μαρδόνιος ὅδε δίκας δώσει τοιαύτας οἷας  
 115 ἐκείνοισι πρέπει. ὁ μὲν δὴ δεξάμενος τὸ ῥηθὲν ἀπαλ-  
 λάσσετο, Ξέρξης δὲ Μαρδόνιον ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ καταλιπὼν  
 αὐτὸς ἐπορεύετο κατὰ τάχος ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ  
 ἀπικνεῖται ἐς τὸν πόρον τῆς διαβάσιος ἐν πέντε καὶ  
 τεσσεράκοντα ἡμέρησι, ἀπάγων τῆς στρατιῆς οὐδέν·  
 μέρος ὥς εἶπεν. ὅκου δὲ πορευόμενοι γυνόιατο καὶ  
 κατ' οὐστinas ἀνθρώπους, τὸν τούτων καρπὸν ἀρπά-  
 ζοντες ἐσιτέοντο· εἰ δὲ καρπὸν μηδένα εὗροιεν, οἱ δὲ

THE SPARTANS DEMAND SATIS-  
 FACTION FOR THE MURDER  
 OF LEONIDAS (C. 114)

114. 12. κατασχών: *restraining himself, i.e. remaining silent.*  
 — 14. ὅδε: the article is omitted  
 with deictic ὅδε.

THE RETREAT OF XERXES (CC.  
 115-120)

115. 4. τὸν πόρον τῆς διαβά-  
 σιος: πόρος is the *place of pas-*  
*sage*, διάβασις properly *the act of*  
*passing*. Translate — *the place*  
*where they crossed*. — πέντε καὶ τεσ-

σεράκοντα: one half the time of  
 the march to Attica (8. 51. 4). —  
 5. οὐδέν μέρος: no doubt a great  
 exaggeration and not sufficiently  
 qualified by ὥς εἶπεν. The di-  
 vision of 60,000 men under Arta-  
 bazus, which was part of the escort  
 of the King as far as the Hellespont  
 (8. 126. 4), had still 40,000 men  
 in the spring (9. 66. 8), although  
 engaged in military operations  
 after leaving Xerxes (8. 127 ff.).  
 For 60 000 left in Ionia see 9. 96 12.  
 See Aeschylus' description of the  
 return march in the *Persae*  
 480 ff. — 8. ol δέ: Syn. § 9. 1. c. —



τὴν ποιήν τὴν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀναφυομένην καὶ τῶν δεν-  
 δρέων τὸν φλοιὸν περιλέποντες καὶ τὰ φύλλα κατα-<sup>10</sup>  
 δρέποντες κατήσθιον, ὁμοίως τῶν τε ἡμέρων καὶ τῶν  
 ἀγρίων, καὶ ἔλειπον οὐδέν· ταῦτα δ' ἐποίεον ὑπὸ λιμοῦ.  
 ἐπιλαβὼν δὲ λοιμός τε τὸν στρατὸν καὶ δυσεντερίη  
 κατ' ὁδὸν διέφθειρε. τοὺς δὲ καὶ νοσέοντας αὐτῶν  
 κατέλειπε, ἐπιτάσσωσι τῇσι πόλεσι, ἵνα ἐκάστοτε γίνωιτο<sup>15</sup>  
 ἐλαύνων, μελεδαίνειν τε καὶ τρέφειν, ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ τέ  
 τινας καὶ ἐν Σίρι τῆς Παιονίης καὶ ἐν Μακεδονίῃ.  
 ἔνθα καὶ τὸ ἵππον ἄρμα καταλιπὼν τοῦ Διός, ὅτε ἐπὶ  
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἤλυνε, ἀπὼν οὐκ ἀπέλαβε, ἀλλὰ δόντες  
 οἱ Παῖονες τοῖσι Θρηξὶ ἀπαιτέοντος Ξέρξῃ ἐφασαν<sup>20</sup>  
 νεμομένας ἀρπασθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω Θρηκῶν τῶν  
 περὶ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Στρυμόνος οἰκημένων. ἔνθα καὶ  
 ὁ τῶν Βισαλτέων βασιλεὺς γῆς τε τῆς Κρηστωνικῆς  
 Θρηξ ἔργον ὑπερφνὲς ἐργάσατο· ὃς οὔτε αὐτὸς ἔφη  
 τῷ Ξέρξῃ ἐκὼν εἶναι δουλεύσειν, ἀλλ' οἶχετο ἄνω ἐς  
 τὸ ὄρος τὴν Ῥοδόπην, τοῖσί τε παισὶ ἀπηγόρευε μὴ<sup>5</sup>  
 στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. οἱ δὲ ἀλογήσαντες, ἢ  
 ἄλλως σφί θυμὸς ἐγένετο θεήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον,  
 ἐστρατεύοντο ἅμα τῷ Πέρσῃ. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνεχώρησαν  
 ἀσυνεῖς πάντες ἔξ ἐόντες, ἐξώρυξε αὐτῶν ὁ πατήρ τοὺς

14. τοὺς δέ: *others*, without pre-  
 ceding τοὺς μέν. — 15. ἵνα: *where*.  
 — 17. Σίρι: on the east bank  
 of the Strymon. — 18. ἄρμα: see  
 7. 40. 14. — Διός: the Persian  
 Ahuramazda. — 21. νεμομένας: sc.  
 τὰς ἵππους, implied by ἄρμα.

116. 2. Βισαλτέων: west of the

Strymon. Cp. 7. 115. 4. — Κρη-  
 στωνικῆς: situated between the  
 Axios and the Strymon. Cp. 7.  
 124. 6. — 3. οὔτε . . . τε: *both*  
 refused himself . . . *and*. — 6. ἢ  
 ἄλλως: *or else*. We should expect  
 a participle with this, parallel to  
 ἀλογήσαντες. Cp. 8. 54. 7.

- 117 ὀφθαλμοὺς διὰ τὴν αἰτίην ταύτην. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν τοῦτον τὸν ἴμισθον ἔλαβον· οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ὡς ἐκ τῆς Θρήκης πορευόμενοι ἀπίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν πόρον, ἐπειγόμενοι τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον τῇσι νηυσὶ διέβησαν ἐς Ἀβυδον· τὰς γὰρ σχεδίας οὐκ εὗρον ἔτι ἐντεταμένας ἀλλ' ὑπὸ 5 χειμῶνος διαλελυμένας. ἐνθαῦτα δὲ κατεχόμενοι σιτία τε πλέω ἢ κατ' ὁδὸν ἐλάγχανον, οὐδένα τε κόσμον ἐμπιπλάμενοι καὶ ὕδατα μεταβάλλοντες ἀπέβησκον τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ περιέοντος πολλοί. οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ἅμα Ξέρξῃ 118 ἀπικνεύονται ἐς Σάρδεις. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλος ὁδε λόγος λεγόμενος, ὡς ἐπειδὴ Ξέρξης ἀπελαύνων ἐξ Ἀθηνέων ἀπίκετο ἐπ' Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι, ἐνθεῦτεν οὐκέτι ὁδοιπορίῃσι διεχρήτο, ἀλλὰ τὴν μὲν στρατιὴν Ὑδάρνει ἐπιτράπει ἀπάγειν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, αὐτὸς δ' ἐπὶ νεὸς 5 Φοινίσσης ἐπιβὰς ἐκομίζετο ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. πλεόντα δὲ μιν ἄνεμον Στρυμονίην ὑπολαβεῖν μέγαν καὶ κυματίνην. καὶ δὴ μᾶλλον γάρ τι χειμαίνεσθαι γεμούσης τῆς νεὸς ὥστε ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἐπεόντων συχνῶν Περσέων τῶν σὺν Ξέρξῃ κομιζομένων, ἐνθαῦτα ἐς δεῖμα 10 πεσόντα τὸν βασιλέα εἰρέσθαι βώσαντα τὸν κυβερνήτην εἴ τις ἔστι σφι σωτηρίῃ. καὶ τὸν εἶπαι· Δέσποτα, οὐκ ἔστι οὐδεμία, ἣν μὴ τούτων ἀπαλλαγὴ τις γένηται τῶν

117. 4. τῇσι νηυσί: the fleet. Cp. 8. 130. 3. — 5. οὐκ εὗρον: Aeschylus, *Persae* 734, says: Ξέρξην φασὶ . . . ἄσμενον μολεῖν γέφυραν γαῖν δυοῖν ζευκτηρίαν. — 7. οὐδένα . . . κόσμον: without restraint. Adverb. acc. Cp. 9. 65. 3. Dat. in 8. 60. γ 4.

118. 1. ἄλλος ὁδε λόγος: another story as follows. — 4. Ὑδάρνει: see 8. 113. 9. — 5. ἐπὶ νεὸς: connect with ἐκομίζετο. — 8. μᾶλλον γάρ κτέ.: since he was being pretty roughly handled by the storm. On τι see Syn. § 11. 2. — 9. ὥστε: Syn. § 25. 4. — 13. ἣν μὴ: Syn.

πολλῶν ἐπιβατέων. καὶ Ξέρξην λέγεται ἀκούσαντα ταῦτα εἰπεῖν· Ἄνδρες Πέρσαι, νῦν τις διαδεξάτω ὑμῶν<sup>15</sup> βασιλέος κηδόμενος· ἐν ὑμῖν γὰρ οἶκε εἶναι ἐμοὶ ἡ σωτηρίη. τὸν μὲν ταῦτα λέγειν, τοὺς δὲ προσκυνέοντας ἐκπηδᾶν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ τὴν νέα ἐπικουφισθεῖσαν οὕτω δὴ ἀποσωθῆναι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. ὥς δὲ ἐκβῆναι τάχιστα ἐς γῆν τὸν Ξέρξην, ποιῆσαι τοιόνδε· ὅτι μὲν<sup>20</sup> ἔσωσε βασιλέος τὴν ψυχὴν, δωρήσασθαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ τὸν κυβερνήτην, ὅτι δὲ Περσέων πολλοὺς ἀ-  
 119 ὠλεσε, ἀποταμεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ. οὗτος δὲ ἄλλος λέγεται λόγος περὶ τοῦ Ξέρξεω νόστου, οὐδαμῶς ἔμοιγε πιστός, οὔτε ἄλλως οὔτε τὸ Περσέων τοῦτο πάθος. εἰ γὰρ δὴ ταῦτα οὕτω εἰρέθη ἐκ τοῦ κυβερνήτεω πρὸς Ξέρξην, ἐν μυρίησι γνώμησι μίαν οὐκ ἔχω ἀντίξουν<sup>5</sup> μὴ οὐκ ἂν ποιῆσαι βασιλέα τοιόνδε, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ τοῦ καταστρώματος καταβιβάσαι ἐς κοίλην νέα, ἐόντας Πέρσας καὶ Περσέων τοὺς πρώτους, τῶν δ' ἐρετέων ἐόντων Φοινίκων ὅκως οὐκ ἂν ἴσον πλήθος τοῖσι Πέρσησι ἐξέβαλε ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν, ὥς καὶ<sup>10</sup> πρότερόν μοι εἴρηται, ὁδῶ χρεώμενος ἅμα τῷ ἄλλῳ

§ 18. 1. — 15. τις: Syn. § 11. 1. — 17. λέγειν . . . ἐκπηδᾶν: representing imperf. indic. Cp. ἀποσωθῆναι. — 21. δωρήσασθαι: on the following cases, see Syn. § 4. ii. B. 1.

119. 3. πάθος: acc. of respect. This position of τοῦτο is allowable when an additional attribute like Περσέων is present. — 5. ἐν μυρίησι κτέ.: i.e. not one man in 10,000 would think differ-

ently. — 6. μὴ οὐκ: not to be translated; they are due to the negative idea in ἀντίξουν and the additional οὐκ. — 9. ὅκως . . . ἐξέβαλε: we should expect an inf. parallel to καταβιβάσαι. ὅκως for ὅτι is more frequent in Hdt. than in Attic (cp. 7. 161. 5, 7. 237. 5); the preceding verb is negated. οὐκ after ὅκως is to be omitted here in translation.

120 στρατῷ ἀπενόστησε ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. μέγα δὲ καὶ τόδε μαρτύριον· φαίνεται γὰρ Ξέρξης ἐν τῇ ὀπίσω κομιδῇ ἀπικόμενος ἐς Ἀβδηρα καὶ ξεινίην τέ σφι συνθέμενος καὶ δωρησάμενος αὐτοὺς ἀκινάκη τε χρυσέῳ καὶ τήρῃ χρυσοπάστῳ. καὶ ὡς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι Ἀβδηρίται, λέγοντες ἔμοιγε οὐδαμῶς πιστά, πρῶτον ἐλύσατο τὴν ζώνην φεύγων ἐξ Ἀθηνέων ὀπίσω, ὡς ἐν ἀδείῃ ἔων. τὰ δὲ Ἀβδηρα ἱδρυται πρὸς τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ Στρυμόνος καὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος, ὅθεν δὴ μὴν φασι ἐπιβῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν νέα.

10

121 Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐπεῖτε οὐκ οἰοί τε ἐγίνοντο ἐξελεῖν τὴν Ἀνδρον, τραπόμενοι ἐς Κάρυστον καὶ δηώσαντες αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν ἀπαλλάσσοντο ἐς Σαλαμῖνα. πρῶτα μὲν νυν τοῖσι θεοῖσι ἐξείλον ἀκροθίνια ἄλλα τε καὶ

120. 2. φαίνεται . . . ἀπικόμενος: *it is clear that he came.* —

3. σφι: the inhabitants of Abdera. — 6. ἐλύσατο τὴν ζώνην: supply *in Abdera*. The phrase means *this was the first place he rested*.

— 8. μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ Στρυμόνος: since ἢ is present the easiest construction syntactically is to supply *πρὸς* with Στρυμόνος, meaning *Abdera is situated nearer the Hellespont than it is to the Strymon*. But, in the first place, Abdera is really much nearer the Strymon, and further this is not the meaning the context demands, but *Abdera lies nearer the Hellespont than the Strymon does*; for the argument is that Xerxes could not have sailed

from the Strymon since he had reached Abdera, which is farther on the way toward the Hellespont. The latter translation is possible if we assume that the *gen.* is used instead of the *nom.* (a doubtful construction), or omit ἢ (with β). There is still a third possibility if we keep in view the fact that *πρὸς τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου* is not exactly *near the Hellespont*, that is, it would not be used of a place on the other side of the Hellespont from the point of view of the writer. It is barely possible, then, that the meaning is *Abdera lies on this side of the Hellespont, but not on this side of the Strymon*.

- τρίηρεας τρεῖς Φοινίσσας, τὴν μὲν ἐς Ἴσθμόν ἀναθεῖναι, 5  
ἢ περ ἔτι καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ ἦν, τὴν δὲ ἐπὶ Σούνιον, τὴν δὲ τῷ  
Αἴαντι αὐτοῦ ἐς Σαλαμῖνα. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο διεδάσαντο  
τὴν ληΐην καὶ τὰ ἀκροθίνια ἀπέπεμψαν ἐς Δελφούς,  
ἐκ τῶν ἐγένετο ἀνδριάς ἔχων ἐν τῇ χειρὶ ἀκρωτήριον  
νεός, ἐὼν μέγαθος δυνάδεκα πηχέων· ἔστηκε δὲ οὗτος 10
- 122 τῇ περ ὁ Μακεδὼν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ χρύσεος. πέμψαντες  
δὲ ἀκροθίνια οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐς Δελφούς ἐπειρώτων τὸν  
θεὸν κοινῇ εἰ λελάβηκε πλήρεα καὶ ἀρεστὰ τὰ ἀκρο-  
θίνια. ὁ δὲ παρ' Ἑλλήνων μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ἔφησε ἔχειν,  
παρὰ Αἰγινητέων δὲ οὐ, ἀλλὰ ἀπαίτει αὐτοὺς τὰ ἀρι- 5  
στήα τῆς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίης. Αἰγινῆται δὲ πυθό-  
μενοι ἀνέθεσαν ἀστέρας χρυσεούς, οἱ ἐπὶ ἵστοῦ χαλκεοῦ  
ἐστᾶσι τρεῖς ἐπὶ τῆς γωνίης, ἀγχοτέτω τοῦ Κροίσου
- 123 κρητῆρος. μετὰ δὲ τὴν διαίρεσιν τῆς ληΐης ἔπλεον οἱ  
Ἕλληνες ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμόν ἀριστήα δάσοντας τῷ ἀξιω-  
τάτῳ γενομένῳ Ἑλλήνων ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον. ὥς  
δὲ ἀπικόμενοι οἱ στρατηγοὶ διένεμον τὰς ψήφους ἐπὶ  
τοῦ Ποσειδέωνος τῷ βωμῷ, τὸν πρῶτον καὶ τὸν δεύτερον 5  
κρίνοντες ἐκ πάντων, ἐνθαῦτα πᾶς τις αὐτῶν ἔωντῷ  
ἐτίθετο τὴν ψήφον, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος δοκέων ἄριστος

THE GREEKS DIVIDE THE SPOIL.  
THE HONORS PAID TO THE-  
MISTOCLES (CC. 121-125)

121. 5. τὴν μὲν ἐς Ἴσθμόν: to  
Poseidon. Cp. 8. 123. 5. — 6. τὴν  
... ἐπὶ Σούνιον: Athena had a  
temple here. — 11. Ἀλέξανδρος:  
see 8. 34 and 8. 136 ff.

122. 3. λελάβηκε: Att. εἴληφε.

— 5. ἀριστήα: see 8. 93. 1. —  
8. τρεῖς: two to the Dioscuri, the  
third probably to Apollo Delphi-  
nius. — ἐπὶ τῆς γωνίης: sc. τοῦ  
προνηίου. Cp. 1. 51 9.

123. 4. διένεμον: the usual verb  
with ψήφον is φέρειν. Cp. δια-  
φέρειν 4. 138. 2. Possibly διανέ-  
μειν is used because two votes  
were cast, one for first and one for

γενέσθαι, δεύτερα δὲ οἱ πολλοὶ συνεξέπιπτον Θεμιστοκλέα κρίνοντας. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐμουνούντο, Θεμιστοκλῆς  
 124 δὲ δευτερείοισι ὑπερεβάλλετο πολλόν. οὐ βουλομένων  
 δὲ ταῦτα κρίνειν τῶν Ἑλλήνων φθόνῳ, ἀλλ' ἀποπλεόν-  
 των ἐκάστων ἐς τὴν ἑωυτῶν ἀκρίτων, ὅμως Θεμιστο-  
 κλέης ἐβώσθη τε καὶ ἐδοξώθη εἶναι ἀνὴρ πολλόν  
 Ἑλλήνων σοφώτατος ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ὅτι δὲ 5  
 νικῶν οὐκ ἐτιμήθη πρὸς τῶν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχη-  
 σάντων, αὐτίκα μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπῖκετο  
 θελῶν τιμηθῆναι· καὶ μιν Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλῶς μὲν  
 ὑπεδέξαντο, μεγάλως δὲ ἐτίμησαν. ἀριστήρια μὲν νυν  
 ἔδοσαν Εὐρυβιάδῃ ἐλαίης στέφανον, σοφίης δὲ καὶ 10  
 δεξιότητος Θεμιστοκλεῖ, καὶ τούτῳ στέφανον ἐλαίης·  
 ἔδωρῆσαντό τε μιν ὅχῳ τῷ ἐν Σπάρτῃ καλλιστεύοντι.  
 αἰνέσαντες δὲ πολλὰ, προέπεμψαν ἀπῖόντα τριηκόσιοι  
 Σπαρτιητέων λογάδες, οὗτοι οἱ περ ἵππεις καλέονται,  
 μέχρι οὖρων τῶν Τεγεητικῶν. μούνον δὲ τοῦτον πάν- 15  
 των ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν Σπαρτιῆται προέπεμψαν.  
 125 ὥς δὲ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος ἀπῖκετο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας,

second.—8. *δεύτερα*: in the second place; adverbial.—10. *δευτερείοισι*: for the second prize. Dat. of reference.

124. 2. *ταῦτα κρίνειν*: to settle this matter, i.e. who was best.—3. *ἀκρίτων*: in act. sense—without deciding.—4. *ἐβώσθη*: Dial. § 1. ii. 8.—6. *νικῶν*: though the victor.—πρὸς: Syn. § 5.—9. *ἀριστήρια*: the prize of valor. Some editors supply ἀνδρήης μὲν as a

contrast to σοφίης δέ; otherwise σοφίης must depend upon the idea of prize in ἀριστήρια.—11. καὶ τούτῳ: in his case also.—13. *τριηκόσιοι*: in partitive apposition to the subject with which αἰνέσαντες agrees, namely, all the Spartans. Cp. 8. 83. 4. On the number, see 7. 205. 10.—15. *μούνον*: cp. Θεμιστοκλέα . . . καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ μάλιστα ἐτιμήσατε ἄνδρα ξένον τῶν ὥς ὑμᾶς ἐλθόντων Thuc. 1. 74. 1.

ἐνθαῦτα Τιμόδημος Ἀφιδναῖος, τῶν ἐχθρῶν μὲν τῶν  
Θεμιστοκλέος ἐὼν, ἄλλως δὲ οὐ τῶν ἐπιφανέων ἀνδρῶν,  
φθόνῳ καταμαργέων ἐνείκει τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, τὴν ἐς  
Λακεδαιμόνα ἄπιξιν προφέρων, ὡς διὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας  
ἔχοι τὰ γέρεα τὰ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἀλλ' οὐ δι'  
ἐωντόν. ὁ δέ, ἐπεῖτε οὐκ ἐπαύετο λέγων ταῦτα ὁ  
Τιμόδημος, εἶπε· Οὕτω ἔχει τοι· οὐτ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἐὼν Βελ-  
βινίτης ἐτιμήθην οὕτω πρὸς Σπαρτιητέων, οὐτ' ἂν σύ,  
ὦνθρωπε, ἐὼν Ἀθηναῖος.

10

126 Ταῦτα μὲν νυν ἐς τοσοῦτο ἐγένετο, Ἀρτάβαζος δὲ  
ὁ Φαρνάκεος, ἀνὴρ ἐν Πέρσῃσι λόγιμος καὶ πρόσθε  
ἐὼν, ἐκ δὲ τῶν Πλαταικῶν καὶ μᾶλλον ἔτι γενόμενος,  
ἔχων ἕξ μυριάδας στρατοῦ τοῦ Μαρδόνιος ἐξελέξατο,  
προέπεμπε βασιλέα μέχρι τοῦ πόρου. ὡς δὲ ὁ μὲν ἦν  
ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ, ὁ δὲ ὀπίσω πορευόμενος κατὰ τὴν Παλ-  
λήνην ἐγένετο, αἶτε Μαρδονίου τε χειμερίζοντος περὶ  
Θεσσαλίῃν τε καὶ Μακεδονίην καὶ οὐδέν κω κατεπεί-  
γοντος ἤκειν ἐς τὸ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον, οὐκ ἐδικαίου

125. 2. Ἀφιδναῖος: Aphidna was an Attic deme of the tribe Aiantis. — 8. οὕτω ἔχει τοι: cp. οὕτω τοι Ἰστιαῖε ἔχει 6. 1. 9, and 7. 161. 12. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the particle τοι from the dat. of the pronoun. Something of the pronominal value seems to be retained here. For the case, cp. τοιοῦτο μὲν ὑμῖν ἐστι ἡ τυραννίς, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 5. 92. η 27. — Βελβινίτης: Belbina was a very small and unimportant island near Sunium. The later

form of the story makes the man a Seriphian. Cp. Plato *Rep.* 329 e; Plut. *Them.* 18; Cic. *de Senect.* 8. — 10. ἐὼν Ἀθηναῖος: though you are an Athenian. In l. 8 ἐὼν is conditional.

ARTABAZUS ON HIS RETURN FROM THE HELLESPONT TAKES OLYNTHUS AND BESIEGES POTIDAEA (CC. 126–129)

126. 3. Πλαταικῶν: Artabazus brought a considerable force back to Asia after the defeat. Cp. 9. 66,

ἐντυχὼν ἀπεστεῶσι Ποτιδαίητῃσι μὴ οὐκ ἐξανδραπο-  
 δίσασθαί σφεας. οἱ γὰρ Ποτιδαίηται, ὡς βασιλεὺς  
 παρεξελήλακει καὶ ὁ ναυτικὸς τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι οἰχώκει  
 φεύγων ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμῖνος, ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ ἀπέστασαν  
 ἀπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων· ὡς δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ τὴν Παλ-  
 127 λήνην ἔχοντες. ἐνθαῦτα δὴ Ἀρτάβαζος ἐπολιόρκει τὴν  
 Ποτίδαιαν. ὑποπτεύσας δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους ἀπίστα-  
 σθαι ἀπὸ βασιλέως, καὶ ταύτην ἐπολιόρκει· εἶχον δὲ  
 αὐτὴν Βοττιαῖοι οἱ ἐκ τοῦ Θερμαίου κόλπου ἐξανα-  
 στάντες ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων. ἐπεὶ δὲ σφεας εἶλε πολιορ-  
 5 κέων, κατέσφαξε ἐξαγαγὼν ἐς λίμνην, τὴν δὲ πόλιν  
 παραδιδούῃ Κριτοβούλῳ Τορωναίῳ ἐπιτροπεύειν καὶ τῷ  
 Χαλκιδικῷ γένει, καὶ οὕτω Ὀλυνθον Χαλκιδεῖς ἔσχον.  
 128 ἐξελὼν δὲ ταύτην ὁ Ἀρτάβαζος τῇ Ποτιδαίῃ ἐντετα-  
 μένως προσεῖχε, προσέχοντι δὲ οἱ προθύμως συντίθεται  
 προδοσίην Τιμόξεινος ὁ τῶν Σκιωναίων στρατηγός,  
 ὄντινα μὲν τρόπον ἀρχήν, ἔγωγε οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν (οὐ  
 γὰρ ὦν λέγεται), τέλος μέντοι τοιάδε ἐγένετο· ὅκως  
 βυβλίον γράψαι ἢ Τιμόξεινος ἐθέλων παρὰ Ἀρτάβαζον  
 πέμψαι ἢ Ἀρτάβαζος παρὰ Τιμόξεινον, τοξεύματος  
 παρὰ τὰς γλυφίδας περιελίξαντες καὶ πτερώσαντες τὸ  
 βυβλίον ἐτόξευσον ἐς συγκείμενον χωρίον. ἐπαῖστος δὲ  
 ἐγένετο ὁ Τιμόξεινος προδιδούς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν· τοξεύων 10

89. — 10. μὴ οὐκ: GMT. 815. 2.  
 — 12. Πέρσῃσι: dat. of interest,  
 practically equal to a possessive  
 gen.

127. 2. ἀπίστασθαι: conative  
 pres. — 8. Χαλκιδικῷ: colonists  
 from Chalcis in Euboea had given

their name to the whole peninsula.  
 — ἔσχον: ingressive.

128. 3. Σκιωναίων: the cities  
 of Pallene were in alliance and a  
 contingent had been sent from  
 Scione to the aid of Potidaea. See  
 l. 16. — 4. ἀρχήν: at first. — 5. ὦν:



γὰρ ὁ Ἀρτάβαζος ἐς τὸ συγκαίμενον, ἁμαρτῶν τοῦ  
 χωρίου τούτου βάλλει ἀνδρὸς Ποτιδαίητεω τὸν ὦμον,  
 τὸν δὲ βληθέντα περιεδραμε ὄμιλος, οἷα φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι  
 ἐν πολέμῳ, οἱ αὐτίκα τὸ τόξευμα λαβόντες, ὥς ἔμαθον  
 τὸ βυβλίον, ἔφερον ἐπὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς· παρὴν δὲ καὶ 15  
 τῶν ἄλλων Παλληναίων συμμαχίῃ. τοῖσι δὲ στρατη-  
 γοῖσι ἐπιλεξαμένοισι τὸ βυβλίον καὶ μαθούσι τὸν αἴτιον  
 τῆς προδοσίης ἔδοξε μὴ καταπλῆξαι Τιμόξεινον προ-  
 δοσίῃ τῆς Σκιωναίων πόλιος εἵνεκα, μὴ νομιζοίαιτο  
 εἶναι Σκιωναῖοι ἐς τὸν μετέπειτα χρόνον αἰεὶ προ- 20  
 δοταί. ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ ἐπάϊστος ἐγεγόνει·  
 Ἰ᾽Αρταβάζῳ δὲ ἐπειδὴ πολιορκέοντι ἐγεγόνεσαν τρεῖς  
 μῆνες, γίνεται ἄμπωτις τῆς θαλάσσης μεγάλη καὶ  
 χρόνον ἐπὶ πολλόν. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ βάρβαροι τέναγος  
 γενόμενον παρήσαν ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην. ὥς δὲ τὰς δύο  
 μὲν μοίρας διοδοιπορήκεσαν, ἔτι δὲ τρεῖς ὑπόλοιποι 5  
 ἦσαν, τὰς διελθόντας χρῆν εἶναι ἔσω ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ,  
 ἐπῆλθε πλημμυρὶς τῆς θαλάσσης μεγάλη, ὅση οὐδαμά  
 κω, ὥς οἱ ἐπιχώριοι λέγουσι, πολλάκις γινομένη. οἱ  
 μὲν δὴ νεῖν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι διεφθείροντο, τοὺς  
 δὲ ἐπισταμένους οἱ Ποτιδαῖῃται ἐπιπλώσαντες πλοίοισι 10

Syn. § 32. 1. b. — 13. φιλεῖ: *is wont*. — 18. καταπλῆξαι: *strike him dumb* by producing the evidence of his treachery.

129. 1. Ἀρταβάζῳ: on the case, see Syn. § 4. i. B 3. — 4. παρήσαν: Potidaea was situated on a narrow isthmus between the mainland and the peninsula of Pallene. It stretched from sea to sea, and the

Persians, having no ships, had been unable to attack it from the south. They now take advantage of the ebb tide and attempt to walk round. — τὰς δύο: on the article, see 8. 73. 2. — 6. τὰς διελθόντας κτέ.: *which they had to pass over so as to be in Pallene*. χρῆν governs the ptc., logically. — 8. γινομένη: concessive.

ἀπώλεσαν. αἴτιον δὲ λέγουσι Ποτιδαῖται τῆς τε ῥηχίης [καὶ τῆς πλημμυριδος] καὶ τοῦ Περσικοῦ πάθεος γενέσθαι τόδε, ὅτι ἐς τοῦ Ποσειδέωνος τὸν νηὸν καὶ τὸ ἄγαλμα τὸ ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ ἡσέβησαν οὗτοι τῶν Περσέων οἱ περ καὶ διεφθάρησαν ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης·<sup>15</sup> αἴτιον δὲ τοῦτο λέγοντες εὖ λέγειν ἔμοιγε δοκέουσι. τοὺς δὲ περιγενομένους ἀπῆγε Ἀρτάβαζος ἐς Θεσσαλίην παρὰ Μαρδόνιον.

- 130 Οὗτοι μὲν οἱ προπέμψαντες βασιλέα οὕτω ἔπρηξαν. ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ὁ Ξέρξεω (ὁ) περιγενόμενος, ὥς προσέμιξε τῇ Ἀσίῃ φεύγων ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος καὶ βασιλέα τε καὶ τὴν στρατιὴν ἐκ Χερσονήσου διεπórθημευσε ἐς Ἀβυδον, ἐχειμέριζε ἐν Κύμῃ. ἔαρος δὲ ἐπιλάμψαντος πρώϊος<sup>5</sup> συνελέγετο ἐς Σάμον· αἱ δὲ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐχειμέρισαν αὐτοῦ· Περσέων δὲ καὶ Μήδων οἱ πλέονες ἐπεβάτευν. στρατηγοὶ δὲ σφί ἐπῆλθον Μαρδόντης τε ὁ Βαγαίου καὶ Ἀρταῦντης ὁ Ἀρταχαίεω· συνῆρχε δὲ τούτοισι καὶ ἀδελφιδέος αὐτοῦ Ἀρταῦντεω προσελομένου Ἰθαμίτρης.<sup>10</sup> ἄτε δὲ μεγάλως πληγέντες, οὐ προῆσαν ἀνωτέρω τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέρης, οὐδ' ἐπηνάγκαζε οὐδεῖς, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ κατήμενοι ἐφύλασσον τὴν Ἰωνίην μὴ ἀποστῇ, νέας ἔχοντες σὺν τῇσι Ἰάσι τριηκοσίας. οὐ μὲν οὐδὲ προσεδέκοντο τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐλεύσεσθαι ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίην ἀλλ'<sup>15</sup>

THE PERSIAN FLEET, AFTER WIN-  
TERING IN CYME, ASSEMBLES  
AT SAMOS. THE GREEK FLEET  
SAILS TO DELOS (CC. 130-132)

130. 5. **Κύμη**: on the coast of  
Asia Minor, south of Lesbos. —

**ἐπιλάμψαντος**: properly of the  
dawn. — 7. **Περσέων κτί.**: *the ma-  
jority of the fighting men on  
board were Persians and Medes.*  
— 9. **Ἀρταχαίεω**: see 7. 22. 7,  
7. 117. 3. — 14. **σύν**: *including.* —  
**οὐ μὲν οὐδέ**: Syn. § 26. c. —

ἀποχρήσειν σφί τὴν ἑωυτῶν φυλάσσειν, σταθμεύμενοι ὅτι σφέας οὐκ ἐπεδίωξαν φεύγοντας ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἀλλ' ἄσμενοι ἀπαλλάσσοντο. κατὰ μὲν νυν τὴν θάλασσαν ἐσωσμένοι ἦσαν τῷ θυμῷ, πεζῇ δὲ ἐδόκεον πολλῷ κρατήσσειν τὸν Μαρδόνιον. ἔόντες δὲ ἐν Σάμῳ ἅμα<sup>20</sup> μὲν ἐβουλεύοντο εἴ τι δυναίητο κακὸν τοὺς πολεμίους ποιεῖν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὠτακούστεον ὅκη πεσεῖται τὰ Μαρ-  
 131 δονίου πρήγματα. τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας τό τε ἔαρ γινόμενον ἤγειρε καὶ Μαρδόνιος ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ ἑών. ὁ μὲν δὴ πεζὸς οὐκ ὠκνῶ συνελέγετο, ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ἀπίκετο ἐς Αἴγιναν, νέες ἀριθμὸν δέκα καὶ ἑκατόν. στρατηγὸς δὲ καὶ ναύαρχος ἦν Λευτυχίδης ὁ Μενάρεος τοῦ Ἡγησί-  
 5 λεω τοῦ Ἰπποκρατίδew τοῦ Λευτυχίδew τοῦ Ἀναξίλεω τοῦ Ἀρχιδήμου τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδew τοῦ Θεοπόμπου τοῦ Νικάνδρου τοῦ Χαρίλεω τοῦ Εὐνόμου τοῦ Πολυδέκτεω τοῦ Πρυτάνιος τοῦ Εὐρυφώντος τοῦ Προκλέος τοῦ Ἀριστοδήμου τοῦ Ἀριστομάχου τοῦ Κλεοδαίου τοῦ<sup>10</sup> Ὑλλου τοῦ Ἡρακλέος, ἑὼν τῆς ἐτέρης οἰκῆς τῶν βα-

19. πολλῷ: with verbs πολλόν is more frequent.

131. 5. Λευτυχίδης: the successor of Demaratus (6. 65). Both were descended from Theopompus (1. 7), but Demaratus by an elder line, so that the seven (cp. 1. 12) between Theopompus and Leoty-chides had not been kings. — 9. Εὐρυφώντος: one of the two royal houses, οἱ Εὐρυπωντίδαι, was named from Euryphon. He was, according to Pausan. 3. 7, son of Soos, son of Procles. — 10. Ἀρι-

στοδήμου: who led the Lacedaemonians to Laconia (6. 52), according to their story. From his two sons, Eurysthenes and Procles, sprang the two royal houses of Sparta. For the Ἀγιά-δαι, see 7. 204. — 11. τῆς ἐτέρης οἰκῆς: of one of the two royal houses, i.e. the Eurypontidae. On the death of Leonidas, who was the head of the other house, Cleombrotus, his brother, was made guardian of Leonidas' son, Pleistarchus, and commanded the

σιλέων. οὗτοι πάντες, πλὴν τῶν ἐπτά τῶν μετὰ Λευ-  
 τυχίδα πρώτων καταλεχθείτων, οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλεῖς  
 ἐγένοντο Σπάρτης. Ἀθηναίων δὲ ἐστρατήγει Ξάνθιπ-  
 132 πος ὁ Ἀρίφρονος. ὥς δὲ παρεγένοντο ἐς τὴν Αἰγίναν  
 πᾶσαι αἱ νέες, ἀπίκοντο Ἰώνων ἄγγελοι ἐς τὸ στρατό-  
 πεδον τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οἱ καὶ ἐς Σπάρτην ὀλίγῳ πρότερον  
 τούτων ἀπικόμενοι ἐδέοντο Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθεροῦν  
 τὴν Ἰωνίην· τῶν καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ὁ Βασιλίδεω ἦν· οἱ  
 στασιζῶται σφίσι γενόμενοι ἐπεβούλευον θάνατον Στράττι  
 τῷ Χίου τυράννῳ, εἶοντες ἀρχὴν ἐπτά· ἐπιβουλεύοντες  
 δὲ ὥς φανεροὶ ἐγένοντο, ἐξενείκαντος τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν  
 ἐνὸς τῶν μετεχόντων, οὕτω δὴ οἱ λοιποὶ ἔξ ἐόντες  
 ὑπεξέσχον ἐκ τῆς Χίου καὶ ἐς Σπάρτην τε ἀπίκοντο καὶ  
 10 δὴ καὶ τότε ἐς τὴν Αἰγίναν, τῶν Ἑλλήνων δεόμενοι  
 καταπλῶσαι ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίην· οἱ προήγαγον αὐτοὺς μόγισ  
 μέχρι Δήλου. τὸ γὰρ προσωτέρω πᾶν δευδὼν ἦν τοῖσι

Peloponnesian forces at the Isth-  
 mus (8. 71. 6). He had died  
 during the winter, and his son,  
 Pausanias, was placed in command  
 of the Spartan army (9. 10). —  
 12. ἐπτά: the Mss. have δυῶν. —  
 13. οἱ ἄλλοι: repeating the sub-  
 ject οὗτοι after the explanatory  
 clause. Cp. 8. 67. 3. — 14. Ξάνθ-  
 ιππος: father of Pericles (6. 131,  
 6. 136, 7. 33). He belonged to  
 the same party as Aristides, who  
 was this year in command of the  
 Athenian land forces (9. 28. 28).  
 The setting aside of Themistocles,  
 after his brilliant success the year

before, is very striking. Diodorus  
 (11. 27. 3) says it was because of  
 the gifts he accepted from the  
 Peloponnesians. This may have  
 been used against him, but more  
 probably his policy of a vigorous  
 prosecution of the war by sea (cp.  
 8. 109. 22) was rejected by the  
 Athenians, who desired to return  
 to their homes and defend them  
 against Mardonius.

132. 6. σφίσι: = ἀλλήλοισι. —  
 Στράττι: he was tyrant before  
 the Ionian revolt (4. 138. 7). —  
 12. οἱ: but they. For the rel.,  
 cp. 7. 205. 9. Kühn. § 561. 2. b. —

Ἑλλησι οὔτε τῶν χώρων ἐοῦσι ἐμπείροισι, στρατιῆς  
 τε πάντα πλέα ἐδόκει εἶναι· τὴν δὲ Σάμον ἐπιστάτα<sup>15</sup>  
 δόξῃ καὶ Ἡρακλέας στήλας ἴσον ἀπέχειν. συνένιπτε  
 δὲ τοιοῦτο ὥστε τοὺς μὲν βαρβάρους τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέρης  
 ἀνωτέρω Σάμου μὴ τολμᾶν καταπλῶσαι καταρρωδη-  
 κότας, τοὺς δὲ Ἑλληνας χρηζόντων Χίων τὸ πρὸς τὴν  
 ἡῶ κατωτέρω Δήλου. οὕτω δέος τὸ μέσον ἐφύλασσε<sup>20</sup>  
 33 σφεων. οἱ μὲν δὲ Ἕλληνες ἔπλεον ἐς τὴν Δήλον, Μαρ-  
 δόνιος δὲ περὶ τὴν Θεσσαλίην ἐχείμαζε. ἐνθεύτην δὲ  
 ὀρμώμενος ἔπεμπε κατὰ τὰ χρηστήρια ἄνδρα Εὐρώπεια  
 γένος, τῷ οὐνομα ἦν Μῦς, ἐντειλάμενος πανταχῇ μιν  
 χρυσόμενον ἐλθεῖν, τῶν οἰά τε ἦν σφι ἀποπειρήσασθαι.<sup>5</sup>  
 ὃ τι μὲν βουλόμενος ἐκμαθεῖν πρὸς τῶν χρηστηρίων  
 ταῦτα ἐνετέλλετο, οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι· οὐ γὰρ ὦν λέγε-  
 ται· δοκέω δ' ἔγωγε περὶ τῶν παρόντων πρηγμάτων  
 34 καὶ οὐκ ἄλλων πέρι πέμψαι. οὗτος ὁ Μῦς ἐς  
 Λεβάδειαν φαίνεται ἀπικόμενος καὶ μισθῷ πείσας τῶν  
 ἐπιχωρίων ἄνδρα καταβῆναι παρὰ Τροφώνιον, καὶ ἐς

14. ἐοῦσι . . . ἐδόκει: for participle and finite verb in parallel constructions, cp. 7. 6. 11, 8. 86. 10, 8. 116. 7. — 15. ἐπιστάτα . . . δόξῃ: *believed*. The statement is rather an exaggerated expression of their feelings under the circumstances than their actual opinion of the relative distance of Samos and the Pillars of Hercules. — 18. ἀνωτέρω: *farther* from land. — 19. χρηζόντων: concessive. — 20. κατωτέρω: *farther* toward Asia Minor.

MARDONIUS CONSULTS A NUMBER OF GREEK ORACLES (CC. 133-135)

133. 2. ἐνθεύτην δὲ ὀρμώμενος: omit the partic. in translation. — 3. κατὰ: *around to*. Cp. 1. 30. 6. — Εὐρώπεια: of Europus, a town in Caria (cp. 8. 135. 16). — 5. τῶν: the antecedent is (χρηστηρίους) — 7. οὐ γὰρ ὦν: cp. 8. 128. 5.

134. 2. Λεβάδειαν: a town of Boeotia, west of Lake Copais. — 3. καταβῆναι: near the city was

\* Ἄβας τὰς Φωκέων ἀπικόμενος ἐπὶ τὸ χρηστήριον· καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐς Θήβας πρῶτα ὡς ἀπίκετο, τοῦτο μὲν τῷ Ἴσμη-<sup>5</sup> νίῳ Ἀπόλλωνι ἐχρήσατο (ἔστι δὲ κατὰ περ ἐν Ὀλυμπίῃ ἱροῖσι αὐτόθι χρηστηριάζεσθαι), τοῦτο δὲ ξεῖνόν τινα καὶ οὐ Θηβαῖον χρήμασι πείσας κατεκοίμησε ἐς Ἀμφιάρεω. Θηβαίων δὲ οὐδενὶ ἔξεστι μαντεύεσθαι αὐτόθι διὰ τὸδε· ἐκελευσέ σφεας ὁ Ἀμφιάρεως διὰ χρηστηρίων<sup>10</sup> ποιεόμενος ὁκότερα βούλονται ἐλέσθαι τούτων, ἢ ἅτε μάντι χρῆσθαι ἢ ἅτε συμμάχῳ, τοῦ ἑτέρου ἀπεχομένους· οἱ δὲ σύμμαχόν μιν εἶλοντο εἶναι. διὰ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἔξεστι Θηβαίων οὐδενὶ αὐτόθι ἐγκάτα-  
135 κοιμηθῆναι. τὸδε δὲ θῶμά μοι μέγιστον γενέσθαι

a cave sacred to Ζεὺς Τροφώνιος. Any one who wished to consult the oracle descended into this cave and afterward related his experiences to the priests, who gave an interpretation of them. On the rites, see Pausan. 9. 39. 5 ff.; on the origin of the oracle 9. 37. 4 ff. The story of Trophonius is in part similar to that of the thief of Rhampsinitus' treasures in Hdt. 2. 121. — 4. Ἄβας: see 8. 33. 6. — καὶ δὴ καί: introducing the incident which Hdt. wishes to refer to particularly, with a change of constr. — 5. πρῶτα: he visited Thebes first. — 7. ἱροῖσι: with (burnt) offerings. Cp. ἐπ' Ἴσμηνοῦ τε μαντεῖα σποδῶ Soph. O.T. 21 and ἵνα μάντιες ἄνδρες ἐμπύροις τεκμαιρόμενοι παραπειρῶνται Διὸς ἀργικεράνουν Pind. Ol. 8. 2.

— 8. κατεκοίμησε ἐς Ἀμφιάρεω: he made him lie down to sleep in the temple of Amphiaraus. Plutarch, Mor. 412, Arist. 19, tells that a Lydian sent by Mardonius slept in the temple of Amphiaraus and dreamed that an attendant of the god bade him depart; on his refusal he was struck with a great stone on the head and died of the wound. In fulfillment of this dream, says Plutarch, Mardonius was slain by a Spartan named Arimnestus, who crushed his head with a stone. Hdt., 9. 64. 7, relates that Mardonius was killed by a Spartan Arimnestus, but gives no further details. — 10. διὰ χρηστηρίων ποιεόμενος: by means of oracles. Cp. 6. 4. 1.

135. 1. τὸδε δὲ κτέ.: the following, to me a very great marvel. —

λέγεται ὑπὸ Θηβαίων· ἐλθεῖν ἄρα τὸν Εὐρωπέα Μῦν, περιστρωφόμενον πάντα τὰ χρηστήρια, καὶ ἐς τοῦ Πτώου Ἀπόλλωνος τὸ τέμενος. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἱρὸν καλεῖται μὲν Πτώον, ἔστι δὲ Θηβαίων, κείται δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς 5 Κωπαίδος λίμνης πρὸς ὄρει ἀγχοτάτῳ Ἀκραϊφίης πόλιος. ἐς τοῦτο τὸ ἱρὸν ἐπέιτε παρελθεῖν τὸν καλεόμενον τοῦτον Μῦν (ἔπεσθαι δέ οἱ τῶν ἀστῶν αἰρετοὺς ἄνδρας τρεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ ὡς ἀπογραφομένους τὰ θεσπιεῖν 10 ἔμελλε), καὶ πρόκατε τὸν πρόμαντιν βαρβάρῳ γλώσση<sup>10</sup> χρῆν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐπομένους τῶν Θηβαίων ἐν θώματι ἔχεσθαι ἀκούοντας βαρβάρου γλώσσης ἀντὶ Ἑλλάδος, οὐδὲ ἔχειν ὃ τι χρήσονται τῷ παρεόντι πρήγματι· τὸν δὲ Εὐρωπέα Μῦν ἐξαρπάσαντα παρ' αὐτῶν τὴν ἐφέροντο δέλτον, τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπὸ τοῦ προφήτεω γρά- 15 φειν ἐς αὐτήν, φάναι δὲ Καρίῃ μιν γλώσση χρῆν, συγγραψάμενον δὲ οἴχεσθαι ἀπιόντα ἐς Θεσσαλίην.

2. **ἔρα**: introducing the story of the marvel. Cp. 5. 87. 8. More commonly γάρ.—4. **Πτώου**: the name here applied to Apollo is said to have been derived from Ptous, son of Athamas and Themisto (Pausan. 9. 23. 6). There was a mountain (cp. l. 6) of this name, bounding the Copaic plain on the east.—6. **πρὸς ὄρει**: “the remains of the sanctuary are to be seen in a little mountain valley high up on Mt. Ptous” (Fraser, Pausanias 9. 23. 6).—**Ἀκραϊφίης**: a lofty hill, crowned by a citadel, on the east of Lake Copais. It is

connected by a ridge with Mt. Ptous, which lies to the northeast.—9. **ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ**: *from the people* of Thebes (cp. l. 5).—10. **ἔμελλε**: subject Ἀπόλλων.—**καὶ πρόκατε**: καί in the apodosis after ἐπέιτε emphasizes the correspondence in time between the entrance and the utterance of the oracle: *as soon as he entered, at once*.—**πρόμαντιν**: cp. 7. 111. 9.—12. **Ἑλλάδος**: Att. Ἑλληνικῆς.—13. **οὐδέ**: Att. καὶ οὐ. ἐν θώματι ἔχεσθαι implies the opposite of ἔχειν *know*. See Syn. § 29.—16. **μιν**: the prophet.

136 Μαρδόνιος δὲ ἐπιλεξάμενος ὃ τι δὴ λέγοντα ἦν τὰ χρηστίρια, μετὰ ταῦτα ἔπεμψε ἄγγελον εἰς Ἀθήνας Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Ἀμύντεω ἄνδρα Μακεδόνα, ἅμα μὲν ὅτι οἱ προσκηδεῖς οἱ Πέρσαι ἦσαν (Ἀλεξάνδρου γὰρ ἀδελφεὴν Γυγαίην, Ἀμύντεω δὲ θυγατέρα, Βουβάργης ἀνὴρ Πέρσης ἔσχε, ἐκ τῆς οἱ ἐγεγόνει Ἀμύντης ὁ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ, ἔχων τὸ οὖνομα τοῦ μητροπάτορος, τῷ δὴ ἐκ βασιλείας τῆς Φρυγίης ἐδόθη Ἀλάβανδα πόλις μεγάλη νέμεσθαι), ἅμα δὲ ὁ Μαρδόνιος πυθόμενος ὅτι πρόξει- νός τε εἶη καὶ εὐεργέτης ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔπεμπε. τοὺς 10 γὰρ Ἀθηναίους οὕτω ἐδόκει μάλιστα προσκτήσεσθαι, λεῶν τε πολλὸν ἄρα ἀκούων εἶναι καὶ ἀλκιμον, τά τε κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν συντυχόντα σφί παθήματα κατα- εργαζαμένους μάλιστα Ἀθηναίους ἐπίστατο. τούτων δὲ προσγενομένων κατήλπιζε εὐπετέως τῆς θαλάσσης 15 κρατήσιν, τά περ ἂν καὶ ἦν, πεζῇ τε ἐδόκει πολλῶ εἶναι κρέσσων· οὕτω τε ἐλογίζετο κατύπερθε οἱ τὰ πρήγματα ἔσεσθαι τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν. τάχα δ' ἂν καὶ

MARDONIUS SENDS ALEXANDER OF MACEDON TO WIN OVER THE ATHENIANS. THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF ALEXANDER (CC. 136-139)

136. 8. Ἀλάβανδα: there was a Carian town of this name, but a Phrygian is not known. Cp. Steph. Byz. Ἀλαβάστρα πόλις Φρυγίας. Ἡρόδοτος. — 9. ἅμα δέ: after the long parenthesis the prin. verb is repeated with the second reason for sending. — πρόξεινος: like our

*consul* in some respects, though a citizen of the state in which he lived, not sent from the state he represented. After εὐεργέτης a pronoun referring to the Athenians seems to have been lost. — 14. ἐπίστατο: instead of a participle parallel to ἀκούων. Cp. 8. 132. 14. — 15. κατήλπιζε: κατά has strengthening effect. Cp. 8. 10. 7. — 17. οἱ: possessive dative. Syn. § 4. 1. B. — 18. τάχα δ' ἂν . . . προλέγοι: *may have foretold*. Syn. § 17.



τὰ χρηστήρια ταῦτά οἱ προλέγοι, συμβουλευόντα σύμμαχον τὸν Ἀθηναῖον ποιεῖσθαι· τοῖσι δὴ πειθόμενος <sup>20</sup> ἔπεμπε.

- 137 Τοῦ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τούτου ἑβδομος γενέτωρ Περδίκκης ἐστὶ ὁ κτησάμενος τῶν Μακεδόνων τὴν τυραννίδα τρόπῳ τοιῷδε· ἐξ Ἀργεος ἔφυγον ἐς Ἰλλυριοὺς τῶν Τημένου ἀπογόνων τρεῖς ἀδελφεοί, Γαυάνης τε καὶ Ἀέροπος καὶ Περδίκκης, ἐκ δὲ Ἰλλυριῶν ὑπερ-<sup>5</sup> βαλόντες ἐς τὴν ἄνω Μακεδονίην ἀπίκοντο ἐς Λεβαῖν πόλιν. ἐνθαῦτα δὲ ἐθήτεον ἐπὶ μισθῷ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ, ὁ μὲν ἵππους νέμων, ὁ δὲ βοὺς, ὁ δὲ νεώτατος αὐτῶν Περδίκκης τὰ λεπτά τῶν προβάτων. ἦσαν δὲ τὸ πάλαι καὶ αἱ τυραννίδες τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀσθενεῖς <sup>10</sup> χρήμασι, οὐ μόνον ὁ δῆμος. ἡ δὲ γυνὴ τοῦ βασιλέως αὐτὴ τὰ σιτία σφι ἔπεσσε. ὅκως δὲ ὀπτῶν, ὁ ἄρτος τοῦ παιδὸς τοῦ θητός, Περδίκκεω, διπλήσιος ἐγίνετο αὐτὸς ἑωυτοῦ. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἰεὶ τῶντὸ τοῦτο ἐγίνετο, εἶπε πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν ἑωυτῆς. τὸν δὲ ἀκούσαντα ἐσῆλθε <sup>15</sup> αὐτίκα ὡς εἶη τέρας καὶ φέροι ἐς μέγα τι. καλέσας δὲ τοὺς θήτας προηγόρεν ἐσφι ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι ἐκ γῆς τῆς ἑωυτοῦ. οἱ δὲ τὸν μισθὸν ἔφασαν δίκαιοι εἶναι

137. 1. ἑβδομος: this includes Alexander himself; see 8. 139. Cp. Thuc. 2. 99. According to another account (Theopomp. Fr. 30) Κάρανος was the founder of the dynasty.—4. Τημένου: when the Peloponnesus was conquered by the Heraclidae, Temenus received Argos as his domain.—5. ὑπερβαλόντες: over Mt. Scardus.—

6. Λεβαῖν: its situation is not known.—9. τὰ λεπτά: i.e. sheep and goats; πρόβατα of herded animals in general.—10. τυραννίδες: = τύραννοι.—13. τοῦ θητός: in apposition to παιδός.—διπλήσιος: indicating that he would be King. Cp. 7. 103. 7.—14. ἑωυτοῦ: gen. after the comparative idea in διπλήσιος.—

ἀπολαβόντες οὕτω ἐξιέναι. ἐνθαῦτα ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ  
 μισθοῦ· πέρι ἀκούσας, ἦν γὰρ κατὰ τὴν καπνοδόκην <sup>20</sup>  
 ἐς τὸν οἶκον ἐσέχων ὁ ἥλιος, εἶπε θεοβλαβῆς γενό-  
 μενος “Μισθὸν δὲ ὑμῖν ἐγὼ ὑμέων ἄξιον τόνδε ἀπο-  
 δίδωμι,” δέξας τὸν ἥλιον. ὁ μὲν δὴ Γαυάνης τε καὶ  
 ὁ Ἀέροπος οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἔστασαν ἐκπεπληγμένοι, ὡς  
 ἤκουσαν ταῦτα· ὁ δὲ παῖς, ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἔχων μάχαι- <sup>25</sup>  
 ραν, εἶπας τάδε “Δεκόμεθα, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ διδοῖς,”  
 περιγράφει τῇ μαχαίρῃ ἐς τὸ ἔδαφος τοῦ οἴκου τὸν  
 ἥλιον, περιγράψας δέ, ἐς τὸν κόλπον τρις ἀρυσάμενος  
<sup>138</sup> τοῦ ἡλίου, ἀπαλλάσσετο αὐτός τε καὶ οἱ μετ’ ἐκείνου. οἱ  
 μὲν δὴ ἀπῆσαν, τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ σημαίνει τις τῶν παρέδρων  
 οἶόν τι χρῆμα ποιήσκει ὁ παῖς καὶ ὡς σὺν νόφ κείνων  
 ὁ νεώτατος λάβοι τὰ διδόμενα. ὁ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσας  
 καὶ ὄξυνθεις πέμπει ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς ἱππέας ἀπολέοντας· <sup>5</sup>  
 ποταμὸς δέ ἐστι ἐν τῇ χώρῃ ταύτῃ, τῷ θύουσι οἱ τού-  
 των τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀπ’ Ἀργεος ἀπόγονοι σωτήρι. οὗτος,  
 ἐπεῖτε διέβησαν οἱ Τημενίδαι, μέγας οὕτω ἐρρήνῃ ὥστε  
 τοὺς ἱππέας μὴ οἴους τε γενέσθαι διαβῆναι. οἱ δὲ ἀπι-  
 κόμενοι ἐς ἄλλην γῆν τῆς Μακεδονίης οἴκησαν πέλας <sup>10</sup>  
 τῶν κήπων τῶν λεγομένων εἶναι Μίδεω τοῦ Γορ-  
 δίεω, ἐν τοῖσι φύεται αὐτόματα ρόδα, ἐν ἑκαστον ἔχον  
 ἐξήκοντα φύλλα, ὁδμῇ τε ὑπερφέροντα τῶν ἄλλων. ἐν  
 τούτοισι καὶ ὁ Σιληνὸς τοῖσι κήποισι ἡλῶ, ὡς λέγεται  
 ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων. ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν κήπων ὄρος κεῖται Βέρ- <sup>15</sup>

22. 84: Syn. § 27.—29. ἡλίου: partitive gen.

138. 2. σημαίνει: *points out*.  
 —8. Τημενίδαι: see 8. 137. 4.—

11. Μίδεω: for his connection with Macedonia, see 7. 73.—

14. Σιληνός: cp. Xen. *Anab.* 1. 2.  
 13.—15. Βέρμιον: situated be-

- μιον οὐνομα, ἄβατον ὑπὸ χειμῶνος. ἐνθεύτην δὲ ὀρμῶμενοι, ὡς ταύτην ἔσχον, κατεστρέφοντο καὶ τὴν ἄλλην
- 139 Μακεδονίην. ἀπὸ τούτου δὴ τοῦ Περδίκκεω Ἀλέξανδρος ὧδε ἐγένετο. Ἀμύντεω παῖς ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἀμύντης δὲ Ἀλκέτεω, Ἀλκέτεω δὲ πατὴρ ἦν Ἀέροπος, τοῦ δὲ Φιλίππος, Φιλίππου δὲ Ἀργαῖος, τοῦ δὲ Περδίκκης ὁ κτησάμενος τὴν ἀρχήν. 5
- 140 Ἐγεγόνει μὲν δὴ ὧδε Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ἀμύντεω. ὡς δὲ ἀπῖκετο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀποπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Μαρδονίου, ἔλεγε τάδε. Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Μαρδόνιος τάδε λέγει. Ἐμοὶ ἀγγελίη ἦκει παρὰ βασιλέος λέγουσα οὕτω. Ἀθηναίοισι τὰς ἀμαρτάδας τὰς ἐς ἐμὲ ἐξ ἐκείνων γενομένας πάσας μετήμι. νῦν τε ὧδε, Μαρδόνιε, ποίει. τοῦτο μὲν τὴν γῆν σφι ἀπόδος, τοῦτο δὲ ἄλλην πρὸς 5 ταύτῃ ἐλέσθων αὐτοῖ, ἥντινα ἂν ἐθέλωσι, ἔοντες αὐτόνομοι. ἰρά τε πάντα σφι, ἦν δὴ βούλωνται γε ἐμοὶ ὁμολογεῖν, ἀνόρθωσον, ὅσα ἐγὼ ἐνέπρησα. τούτων δὲ ἀπιγμένων ἀναγκαίως ἔχει μοι ποιεῖν ταῦτα, ἦν μὴ τὸ ὑμέτερον αἷτιον γένηται. λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν τάδε 10 νῦν. τί μαίνεσθε πόλεμον βασιλεῖ ἀνταειρόμενοι; οὔτε γὰρ ἂν ὑπερβάλαισθε οὔτε οἰοί τέ ἐστε ἀντέχειν τὸν πάντα χρόνον. εἶδετε μὲν γὰρ τῆς Ξέρξεω στρατηλα-

tween the rivers Haliacmon and Lydias. — 16. ὑπὸ: *in consequence of*. — χειμῶνος: snow and severity of climate. — ἐνθεύτην δὲ ὀρμῶμενοι: cp. 8. 133. 2. — 17. ταύτην: refers to ἄλλην γῆν l. 10. — ἔσχον: *became possessors of*.

ALEXANDER'S SPEECH TO THE ATHENIANS, AND THE ANSWER MADE BY SPARTAN ENVOYS (CC. 140-142)

140. α 8. τούτων δὲ ἀπιγμένων: *this order having come*. The words are those of Mardonius. — 10. τὸ

σῆς τὸ πλῆθος καὶ τὰ ἔργα, πυνθάνεσθε δὲ καὶ τὴν  
 νῦν παρ' ἐμοὶ ἐοῦσαν δύναμιν, ὥστε καὶ ἦν ἡμέας<sup>15</sup>  
 ὑπερβάλησθε καὶ νικήσητε, τοῦ περ ὑμῖν οὐδεμία ἐλπίς  
 εἴ περ εὖ φρονεῖτε, ἄλλη παρέσται πολλαπλησίη.  
 μὴ ὦν βούλεσθε παρισούμενοι βασιλεῖ στέρεσθαι μὲν  
 τῆς χώρας, θεῖν δὲ αἰεὶ περὶ ὑμέων αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ κατα-  
 λύσασθε. παρέχει δὲ ὑμῖν κάλλιστα καταλύσασθαι<sup>20</sup>  
 βασιλέος ταύτῃ ὀρμημένον. ἔστε ἐλεύθεροι, ἡμῖν  
 βόμαιχμίην συνθέμενοι ἄνευ τε δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης. Μαρ-  
 δόνιος μὲν ταῦτα, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνετείλατό μοι εἰπεῖν  
 πρὸς ὑμέας. ἐγὼ δὲ περὶ μὲν εὐνοίης τῆς πρὸς ὑμέας  
 ἐούσης ἐξ ἐμέο οὐδὲν λέξω (οὐ γὰρ ἂν νῦν πρῶτον  
 ἐκμάθοιτε), προσχρήζω δὲ ὑμέων πείθεσθαι Μαρδονίῳ.<sup>5</sup>  
 ἐνὸρῳ γὰρ ὑμῖν οὐκ οἴοισί τε ἐσομένοισι τὸν πάντα  
 χρόνον πολεμεῖν Ξέρξῃ. εἰ γὰρ ἐνῶρων τοῦτο ἐν ὑμῖν,  
 οὐκ ἂν κοτε ἐς ὑμέας ἦλθον ἔχων λόγους τούσδε· καὶ  
 γὰρ δύναμις ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον ἢ βασιλέος ἐστὶ καὶ χεὶρ  
 ὑπερμήκης. ἦν ὦν μὴ αὐτίκα ὁμολογήσητε, μεγάλα<sup>10</sup>  
 προτεινόντων ἐπ' οἷσι ὁμολογεῖν ἐθέλουσι, δειμαίνω  
 ὑπὲρ ὑμέων ἐν τρίβῳ τε μάλιστα οἰκημένων τῶν συμ-  
 μάχων πάντων αἰεὶ τε φθειρομένων μούνων, ἐξαίρετον  
 μεταίχμιόν τε τὴν γῆν ἐκτημένων. ἀλλὰ πείθεσθε·  
 πολλοῦ γὰρ ὑμῖν ἄξια ταῦτα, εἰ βασιλεὺς γε ὁ μέγας<sup>15</sup>  
 μούνοισι ὑμῖν Ἑλλήνων τὰς ἀμαρτάδας ἀπιεὶς ἐθέλει

ὑμέτερον: *your part* = ὑμεῖς. Cp.  
 3. 155. 16. — 19. θεῖν κτέ.: *to be*  
*always running for your lives.* —  
 22. ἄνευ τε: on the position of τε,  
 see Syn. § 30. 3.

β 6. ἐνὸρῳ: with accus. and

partic. 1. 123. 4, 1. 170. 10. —  
 11. προτεινόντων: *sc. τῶν Περ-*  
*σέων.* — 13. ἐξαίρετον κτέ.: *since*  
*you possess in your land a place*  
*set apart and serving as a common*  
*battle ground.*

141 φίλος γενέσθαι. Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεξε· Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι δὲ πυθόμενοι ἤκειν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐς Ἀθήνας  
 ἐς ὁμολογίην ἄξοντα τῷ βαρβάρῳ Ἀθηναίους, ἀναμνη-  
 σθέντες τῶν λογίων ὥς σφεας χρεόν ἐστι ἅμα τοῖσι  
 ἄλλοισι Δωριεῦσι ἐκπίπτειν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ  
 Μήδων τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων, κάρτα τε ἔδεισαν μὴ ὁμο-  
 λογήσωσι τῷ Πέρσῃ Ἀθηναῖοι, αὐτίκα τέ σφι ἔδοξε  
 πέμπειν ἀγγέλους. καὶ δὴ συνέπιπτε ὥστε ὁμοῦ  
 σφεων γίνεσθαι τὴν κατάστασιν· ἐπανεμένειν γὰρ  
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι διατρίβοντες, εὖ ἐπιστάμενοι ὅτι ἔμελλον  
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεύσεσθαι ἤκοντα παρὰ τοῦ βαρβάρου  
 ἄγγελον ἐπ' ὁμολογίῃ, πυθόμενοί τε πέμψειν κατὰ  
 τάχος ἀγγέλους. ἐπίτηδες ὦν ἐποίεον, ἐνδεικνύμενοι  
 142 τοῖσι Λακεδαιμονίοισι τὴν ἐωντῶν γνώμην. ὥς δὲ  
 ἐπαύσατο λέγων Ἀλέξανδρος, διαδεξάμενοι ἔλεγον οἱ  
 ἀπὸ Σπάρτης ἄγγελοι· Ἡμέας δὲ ἔπεμψαν Λακεδαιμό-  
 νιοι δεησομένους ὑμέων μήτε νεώτερον ποιεῖν μηδὲν  
 κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα μήτε λόγους ἐνδέκεσθαι παρὰ τοῦ  
 βαρβάρου. οὔτε γὰρ δίκαιον οὐδαμῶς οὔτε κόσμον  
 φέρον οὔτε γε ἄλλοισι Ἑλλήνων οὐδαμοῖσι, ὑμῖν δὲ  
 δὴ καὶ διὰ πάντων ἥκιστα πολλῶν εἵνεκα· ἡγείρατε  
 γὰρ τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ὑμεῖς οὐδὲν ἡμέων βουλομέ-

141. 2. ἤκειν: cp. ἤκοντα in l. 10, and πέμψειν l. 11.—4. λογίων: brought from Athens by Cleomenes. See 5. 90.—9. κατάστασιν: presentation of ambassadors. Cp. 3. 46. 4, 9. 9. 3.—13. ἐνδεικνύμενοι: intending to show.

142. 3. ἡμέας δέ: in contrast to Alexander.—4. νεώτερον: = κακόν. Cp. 8. 21. 8. The common meaning *revolutionary* in 5. 35. 22, etc.—5. κατὰ: in respect to.—7. οὔτε: with following δέ, giving greater emphasis to the second clause. Cp. 4. 76. 2.—8. ἡγείρατε:

νων, καὶ περὶ τῆς ὑμετέρης ἀρχὴν ὁ ἀγὼν ἐγένετο · 10  
 νῦν δὲ φέρει καὶ ἐς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ἄλλως τε  
 τούτων ἀπάντων αἰτίους γενέσθαι δουλοσύνης τοῖσι  
 Ἑλλησι Ἀθηναίους οὐδαμῶς ἀνασχετόν, οἷτινες αἰεὶ καὶ  
 τὸ πάλαι φαίνεσθε πολλοὺς ἐλευθερώσαντες ἀνθρώπων.  
 πιεζόμενοισι μέντοι ὑμῖν συναχθόμεθα, καὶ ὅτι καρπῶν 15  
 ἐστερήθητε διζῶν ἤδη καὶ ὅτι οἰκοφθόρησθε χρόνον  
 ἤδη πολλόν. ἀντὶ τούτων δὲ ὑμῖν Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε  
 καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐπαγγέλλονται γυναικᾶς τε καὶ τὰ ἐς  
 πόλεμον ἄχρηστα οἰκετέων ἐχόμενα πάντα ἐπιθρῆφειν  
 ἔστ' ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ὅδε συνεστήκη. μηδὲ ὑμέας Ἀλέξαν. 20  
 δρος ὁ Μακεδὼν ἀναγνώσῃ, λείψας τὸν Μαρδονίου  
 λόγον. τούτῳ μὲν γὰρ ταῦτα ποιητέα ἐστί· τύραννος  
 γὰρ ἔων τυράννῳ συγκατεργάζεται· ὑμῖν δέ γε οὐ  
 ποιητέα, εἰ περ εὔτυχάνετε φρονέοντες, ἐπισταμένοισι  
 ὡς βαρβάροισί ἐστι οὔτε πιστὸν οὔτε ἀληθὲς οὐδέν. 25  
 143 ταῦτα ἔλεξαν οἱ ἄγγελοι. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ πρὸς μὲν  
 Ἀλέξανδρον ὑπεκρίναντο τάδε· Καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῦτό γε  
 ἐπιστάμεθα ὅτι πολλαπλησίη ἐστὶ τῷ Μήδῳ δύναμις

by taking part in the Ionic revolt (5. 97). — 10. ἀρχήν: in the beginning. — 11. ἄλλως τε: and on other grounds. The gen. τούτων ἀπάντων perhaps depends upon ἄλλως. Cp. ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων Xen. Mem. 4. 4. 25, τῶνδὲ τὰ ἕτερα ποιεῖν Hdt. 4. 126. 4. Abicht and Stein take τούτων as well as δουλοσύνης with αἰτίους = *that the Athenians who have been the cause of all this should be the cause*. Reiske

supplied ἀνευ before τούτων. — 14. τὸ πάλαι: referring to the story of the help given the Heraclidae, and the Seven against Thebes. Cp. 9. 27. — 16. διζῶν: Dial. § 2. 2. No harvest is counted on for the present year and that of 480 had been taken by the Persians. — 18. τὰ . . . οἰκετέων ἐχόμενα: the children and slaves, a periphrasis for τοὺς οἰκέτας. Cp. τὰ τῶν ὀνειράτων ἐχόμενα I. 120. 17.

ἡ περ ἡμῖν, ὥστε οὐδὲν δεῖ τοῦτό γε ὀνειδίζειν. ἀλλ' ὁμως ἐλευθερίας γλιχόμενοι ἀμυνόμεθα· οὕτω ὅκως 5 ἂν καὶ δυνώμεθα. ὁμολογῆσαι δὲ τῷ βαρβάρῳ μήτε σὺ ἡμέας πειρῶ ἀναπεῖθιν οὔτε ἡμεῖς πεισόμεθα. νῦν τε ἀπάγγελλε Μαρδονίῳ ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι λέγουσι, ἔστ' ἂν ὁ ἥλιος τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἦ τῇ περ καὶ νῦν ἔρχεται, μήκοτε ὁμολογήσειν ἡμέας Ξέρξῃ· ἀλλὰ θεοῖσι 10 συμμάχοισι πίσυνοί μιν ἐπέξιμεν ἀμυνόμενοι καὶ τοῖσι ἥρωσι, τῶν ἐκείνος οὐδεμίαν ὅπῳ ἔχων ἐνέπρησε τούς τε οἴκους καὶ τὰ ἀγάλματα. σύ τε τοῦ λοιποῦ λόγους ἔχων τοιούσδε μὴ ἐπιφαίneo Ἀθηναίοισι, μηδὲ δοκέων χρηστὰ ὑπουργεῖν ἀθέμιστα ἔρδειν παραίει. οὐ γάρ 15 σε βουλόμεθα οὐδὲν ἄχαρι πρὸς Ἀθηναίων παθεῖν, 144 ἔόντα πρόξενόν τε καὶ φίλον. πρὸς μὲν Ἀλέξανδρον ταῦτα ὑπεκρίναντο, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ Σπάρτης ἀγγέλους τάδε· Τὸ μὲν δεῖσαι Λακεδαιμονίους μὴ ὁμολογήσωμεν τῷ βαρβάρῳ κάρτα ἀνθρωπήιον ἦν. ἀτὰρ αἰσχροῦς γε οἴκατε ἐξεπιστάμενοι τὸ Ἀθηναίων φρό- 5 νημα ἀρρωδῆσαι, ὅτι οὔτε χρυσός ἐστι γῆς οὐδαμόθι τοσοῦτος οὔτε χώρη κάλλει καὶ ἀρετῇ μέγα ὑπερφέρουσα, τὰ ἡμεῖς δεξάμενοι ἐθέλομεν ἂν μηδίσαντες καταδουλώσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα. πολλά τε γὰρ καὶ μεγάλα ἐστὶ τὰ διακωλύοντα ταῦτα μὴ ποιεῖν μηδ' ἦν ἐθελωμεν, 10 πρῶτα μὲν καὶ μέγιστα τῶν θεῶν τὰ ἀγάλματα καὶ

THE ATHENIAN REPLY TO ALEXANDER AND THE SPARTANS  
(CC. 143-144)

143. 4. ἡ περ: not Attic. — ὀνειδίζειν: *cast up*. They 'resent

the reference to their weakness.

— 11. συμμάχοισι: in apposition to θεοῖσι. — μιν: with ἀμυνόμενοι.

144. 6. ἀρρωδῆσαι: with οἴκατε. — ὅτι κτέ.: explanatory of φρόνημα. — 7. ἀρετῇ: *fertility*.

τὰ οἰκήματα ἐμπεπρημένα τε καὶ συγκεχωσμένα, τοῖσι  
 ἡμέας ἀναγκαίως ἔχει τιμωρεῖν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα μᾶλλον  
 ἢ περ ὁμολογεῖν τῷ ταῦτα ἐργασαμένῳ, αὐτὶς δὲ τὸ  
 Ἑλληνικόν, ἐὼν ὁμαιμόν τε καὶ ὁμόγλωσσον, καὶ θεῶν<sup>15</sup>  
 ἰδρύματά τε κοινὰ καὶ θυσίαι ἡθεὰ τε ὁμότροπα, τῶν  
 προδότας γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίους οὐκ ἂν εὖ ἔχοι. ἐπί-  
 στασθέ τε οὕτω, εἰ μὴ πρότερον ἐτυγχάνετε ἐπιστά-  
 μενοι, ἔστ' ἂν καὶ εἰς περιῇ Ἀθηναίων, μηδαμὰ ὁμο-  
 λογήσοντας ἡμέας Ξέρξῃ. ὑμέων μέντοι ἀγάμεθα τὴν<sup>20</sup>  
 προνοίην τὴν ἐς ἡμέας ἔχουσαν, ὅτι προείдете ἡμέων  
 οἰκοφθορημένων οὕτω ὥστε ἐπιθρέφαι ἐθέλειν ἡμέων  
 τοὺς οἰκέτας. καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν ἡ χάρις ἐκπεπλήρωται,  
 ἡμεῖς μέντοι λιπαρήσομεν οὕτω ὅπως ἂν ἔχωμεν, οὐδὲν  
 λυπέοντες ὑμέας. νῦν δέ, ὥς οὕτω ἐχόντων, στρατιὴν<sup>25</sup>  
 ὥς τάχιστα ἐκπέμπετε. ὥς γὰρ ἡμεῖς εἰκάζομεν, οὐκ  
 ἐκὰς χρόνου παρέτται ὁ βάρβαρος ἐσβαλὼν ἐς τὴν ἡμε-  
 τέρην, ἀλλ' ἐπεὰν τάχιστα πύθηται τὴν ἀγγελίην ὅτι  
 οὐδὲν ποιήσομεν τῶν ἐκείνος ἡμέων προσεδεῖτο. πρὶν  
 ὦν παρεῖναι ἐκείνων ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ἡμέας καιρός<sup>30</sup>  
 ἐστὶ προβοηθῆσαι ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίην. οἱ μὲν ταῦτα  
 ὑποκριναμένων Ἀθηναίων ἀπαλλάσσοντο ἐς Σπάρτην.

From τοσούτος supply οὕτω with μέγα ὑπερφέρουσα. — 14. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν: *the Greek race*. — 16. κοινά: this belongs also with θυσίαι. — 21. ὅτι προείдете: explanatory of προνοίην. — 23. καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν κτί.: *and so far as you are concerned the kindness is performed in full, i.e. we take the will for the deed*. — 26. οὐκ ἐκὰς χρόνου: *at no distant*

*time*. — 31. Βοιωτήν: the Peloponnesians desired to guard the Isthmus, but the coöperation of the Athenian fleet was essential. The Athenians desired to return to their own land at once, and without doubt they worked on the fears of the Spartans by a threat of alliance with Mardonius. Cp. 9. 7-10.



# APPENDIX

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- P. Parisinus. Thirteenth century. Paris.
- R. Romanus. Fourteenth century. Vatican library, Rome.
- v. Vindobonensis. Fourteenth century. Vienna.
- s. Sancto Croftianus or Cantabrigiensis. Fourteenth century. Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

These fall into two groups, A, B, C ( $\alpha$ ), and R, s, v ( $\beta$ ). P agrees sometimes with  $\alpha$ , sometimes with  $\beta$ . In the critical notes z represents *Aldi editio princeps*.

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 For additional bibliography on the battle of Salamis, see Busolt, *Griechische Geschichte*, II. 700.

## CRITICAL NOTES. BOOK VII

8.  $\beta$  11. [ἀπικόμενοι] omitted by Dion. H., followed by Kallenberg, Holder, Fritsch, Sitzler. — 26. 16. [ἐν τῇ πόλει] del. Valckenaer, foll. by most eds. — 36. 12. ζεφύρου, so nearly all eds.; K. and Krüger εὔρου with Mss. — 36. 29. [καὶ οἱ ἵπποι] del. Stein (ed. 1884), foll. by K., Hold., Fr., Sitz. — 49. 9. [τὸν λιμένα] del. Kr., foll. by K., St., Hold., F., Sitz. — 63. 8. [τούτων δὲ μεταξὺ Χαλδαῖοι] del. St., as a later interpolation, foll. by most eds. — 73. 6. ἐς Φρύγας del. Gomperz, foll. by K. and Hold.; but while not necessary to the sense, there seems to be no convincing reason for suspecting the words. — 97. 1. οἶδε *a* omits, foll. by K., St. (1884), F. — 106. 2. μούνψ *a* omits; also K., St. (1884), F., Sitz. — 119. 17. ἔσκε *a* omits, foll. by K. — 121. 9. [στρατόν] omitted by  $\beta$ , foll. by K., Hold., F., Sitz., Ab. — 137. 13. [ἐκ τῆς μήνης] del. Gomperz, as an interpolation; so K., Hold., St. (1884), F., Sitz. — 142. 9. [κατὰ τὸν φραγμόν] del. Gomperz, as an interpolation, foll. by K., St. (1884), F. — 153. 19. [τοῦ] del. Valckenaer, foll. by K., F., Sitz., Ab. — 154. 8. [ὅς] del. Reiske, foll. by K., F., Ab. A lacuna is assumed by St., who would write Θῆρωνος δὲ πατρὸς or simply (υἱέ)ος. Sitz. writes Ἀκραγαντίνου ἀνδρὸς. — 157. 4. τε καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι *a* omits, foll. by K. and St. — 162. 7. [οὗτος δὲ κτέ.] bracketed by K., Kr., Ab. The words τὸ ἐθέλει λέγειν del. Eltz, foll. by Hold., St., F. — 167. 3. [ἐν τῇ Σικελίῃ]  $\beta$  omits, foll. by K., Hold., F. — 167. 7. [ἐθύετο καὶ] del. Ab., foll. by K., Sitz. [καὶ ἐκαλλιερεῖτο] bracketed by Kr., St. (1884). — 167. 12. [ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι καὶ Συρηκόσιοι] reading of *a*; ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι reading of  $\beta$ . St. brackets, foll. by K., Hold., Sitz., Ab. Kr. brackets Καρχηδόνιοι καὶ. — 190. 6. αὕτη reading of  $\beta$ , foll. by Hold., St., F., Sitz., Ab. *a* omits, foll. by Kr., K. — 190. 8. [χρύσεια] del. Valckenaer, foll. by eds. generally. — 203. 13. [ἄν] del. Kr., foll. by K., Hold., F., Sitz., Ab. If genuine, it belongs to ὀφείλειν.

## CRITICAL NOTES. BOOK VIII

2. 2. εἰρέεται; Mss. εἴρηται. 3. ὡς τὸ πλῆθος Mss.; ὅσον Reiske, K., Ab., Sitz. — 3. 5. μέγα τε ποιόμενοι St., Sitz.; μέγα πεποιημένοι Mss., K., Hold.; μέγα τι Ab. — 5. 12. πληγέντες  $\beta$  and eds.; πάντες *a*. — 19. 2. ὁ *a*;  $\beta$  omits. 5. θάλασσαν ταύτην *a*, St.; θάλασσαν, ταύτη  $\beta$ , K., Hold., Ab., Sitz. — 22. 5. ἔλεγον τάδε; τάδε ἔλεγε *a*, eds.;

λέγοντα τάδε β. 19. ἐπεῖτε ἄν; Mss. omit ἄν. — 25. 11. τέσσερες χιλιάδες bracketed by K., Hold., Sitz. — 32. 9. οἰκημένην K., St., Sitz.; οἰκομένην Mss., Ab., Hold. — 38. 7. μέζοντας . . . ἔχοντας Mss.; most eds. omit or bracket ἔχοντας; μεζόνως Reiske, Hold.; μέζονα . . . ἄνθρωπον Wessel. — 43. 4. τὸ β; ὁ α; St. omits; cp. 7. 6. 11, 8. 45. 1, 8. 46. 16. — 46. 16. τὰς περ α, K., St., Sitz.; τὰς καὶ β, Hold., Ab. — 49. 9. εἰ α; ἦν β. — 50. 2. ἐληλύθει eds.; ἐλήλυθε Mss. — 53. 2. ἔξοδος Gomperz, K., Sitz.; ἔσοδος Mss., St., Hold., Ab. — 8. καίπερ β, K., Hold.; καὶ τοι α. 10. ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκ. bracketed by Cobet, K., Hold. — 60. α 3. λόγοισι Kr., K., etc.; λέγονσι Mss. 6. τό; ἐς ὃ Mss. — 65. 33. δῆ; Mss. δέ. — 73. 3. νῦν τῇ; Mss. τε. — 74. 2. δρόμω; δρόμου Mss.; δρόμον K., Sitz.; bracketed St., Hold., Ab. 6. τέως; ἔως Mss. — 77. The whole chap. is bracketed by Krüger, Gomperz, K. 3. ῥήματα St., Sitz.; πρήγματα Mss. 8. πιθέσθαι AP; πείθεσθαι B; τίθεσθαι C δ; πίεσθαι Düntzer, St. 12. ἐς τοιαῦτα μὲν (ἐσβλέψας) St., Sitz. 13. ἀντιλογίας; Mss. ἀντιλογίης. — 79. 9. προακήκοι eds.; προακήκοε Mss. — 80. 11. ταῦτα δὴ τὰ κάλλιστα, bracketed by Krüger, K. — 82. 3. ἀνὴρ (Τῆνιος) Krüger, K. — 83. 3. τε δὴ διέφαινε Wessel., K., Sitz.; τε δὴ ἔφαινε α; τε διέφαινε P. 5. (τὰ) Dobree, K., Sitz., Hold.; Mss. omit. — 84. 2. ἐπὶ bracketed by Bekker, K., Hold., Sitz., Ab. — 14. ἀνακρούσασθε Naber, Hold., Ab.; ἀνακρούεσθε Mss. — 85. 9. τοῦδε δέ Reiske, etc.; τοῦ δε Mss. — 13. χώρα πολλῇ P; χώρα πολλή other Mss. — 86. 5. καί; Mss. omit. 6. οὔτε τεταγμένον; Mss. οὐ. — 87. 2. μετεξετέρους bracketed by St., Hold., Sitz. — 89. 6. καὶ μή Mss.; οἱ μή Krüger, K., Sitz., Ab. — 90. 2. Φοινίκων eds.; Φοίνικες Mss. 10. δέ P; δῆ other Mss. 23. δέ τι eds.; ὅ ἔτι Mss. — 94. 1. Κορινθίων Naber, K.; Κορίνθιον Mss. — 96. 7. ἀποπληροθῆναι most eds.; ἀποπλήσσαι Mss. 13. φρύξουσι eds.; φρίζουσι Mss. — 98. 4. ἦ eds.; Mss. omit. 12. κατ' ἄλλον Mss., K.; κατ' ἄλλον (καὶ ἄλλον) St., Hold., Sitz., Ab. 13. (ἐν) St., Hold. — 99. 6. ἐπεσελθοῦσα K., Sitz., Hold.; ἐπεξελθοῦσα Mss. 7. (δέ) K. (Praef.), Sitz. — 100. 27. οὐδέ K., Sitz.; οὐδέν Mss. — 101. 3. ὑποκρινεῖσθαι eds.; ἀποκρινεῖσθαι Mss. 19. τε Mss.; suspected by Krüger, St., Hammer, etc. — 102. 12. περὶ οἶκον τὸν σὸν bracketed by St., Hold., Ab. — 103. 6. τοὺς β; α omits. — 104. οἱ δὲ Πηδασεῖς . . . Ἑρμότιμος ἦν bracketed by eds. — 106. 4. Χῖοι β; Χῖοι μὲν α, St., Ab., Sitz. — 107. 4. πευρώμενον bracketed by Krüger, Ab. 10. ταύτας β; ταύτης α, St.; ταύτη K., Sitz. — 108. 13. σφεῖς K., Sitz., Ab.; σφέας β; σφι α, St., Hold. κακὸν β; κακὼν α. 14. ἐργασαῖατο most eds.; ἐργάσατο

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**Once Used Terms:** **ἀπαξ εἰρημένα:** ἀγχο-  
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 4; δόκησις 7. 185. 3; ἐσιέναι (τὸ ὕδωρ)  
 7. 109. 7; ἐπιστατεῖν 7. 22. 9; ἱππο-  
 δρόμος ψιλός 7. 158. 20; ὁμόσιτος 7.  
 119. 13; ὀρχηδόν 7. 144. 5; προδέκτωρ  
 7. 37. 14; προσυμμίσγω 7. 129. 15;  
 συνάγγελος 7. 230. 5; συνίπαρχος 7.  
 88. 2; ταχυάλωτον 7. 130. 9; τοιουτό-  
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 7. 63. 4; εὐπρόσωπα 7. 168. 9; θηλυ-  
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 καταείδω 7. 191. 7; κατηγεμών 7. 128.  
 15; κατηγέομαι 7. 130. 1; κατακρουρ-  
 γεῖν 7. 181. 5; καταφοιτεῖν 7. 125. 3;  
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 2; συνέταιρος 7. 193. 10.

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1. *What is the main purpose of this document?*

2. *What are the key findings of the study?*

3. *What are the implications of these findings for practice?*

4. *What are the limitations of the study?*

5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*

6. *What are the recommendations for future research?*

7. *What are the acknowledgements?*

8.



















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